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CARIBBEANA.

CONTAINING

LETTERS and DISSERTATIONS,

Together with

POETICAL ESSAYS,

On various SUBJECTS and OCCASIONS;

Chiefly wrote by ſeveral Hands in the

WEST-INDIES,

And ſome of them to Gentlemen reſiding there.

Now collected together in

TWO VOLUMES.

Wherein are alſo compriſed, divers Papers relating to TRADE, GOVERNMENT, and LAWS in general; but more eſpecially, to thoſe of the *Britiſh* Sugar-Colonies, and of *Barbados* in particular: As likewiſe the Characters of the moſt eminent Men that have died, of late Years, in that Iſland.

To which are added in an

APPENDIX,

Some Pieces never before Publiſhed.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

Printed for T. OSBORNE, in *Gray's-Inn*; J. CLARKE, at the *Royal Exchange*; S. AUSTIN, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*; G. HAWKINS, at *Temple-Bar*; R. DODSLEY, in *Pall-Mall*, and W. LEWIS, in *Covent-Garden*. M.DCC.XLI.





THE PREFACE.

WHAT *we now offer the Publick is of the Growth and Produce of one of our Sugar Colonies, in* America, *and being the firſt of the Kind imported from that remote Corner of the Globe, at leaſt ſo well preſerved, it will be no Wonder if the Curious of all Ranks and Degrees ſhould be enquiring after, and deſirous to make ſome Trial of ſo rare a Commodity. But to be more explicit. The following Miſcellany is carefully ſelected out of a Paper which was carried on by Subſcription, ſeveral Years in the Iſland of* Barbados, *being publiſhed once at firſt, and afterwards twice a Week, for the Amuſement of its Inhabitants; and where we may perceive the Liberty of the Preſs has been claimed and generally allowed, in the ſame juſt and legal Latitude we hope it will ever continue to be in their Mother-Country. This, as it is no Diſhonour to his Majeſty's Adminiſtration Abroad, and cannot but be pleaſing to every true* Engliſhman *at Home, ſo it actually proved, on divers Accounts, of excellent Uſe in that Colony; as will appear from what is farther to be prefaced, compared with the ſubſequent Collection, of which we ſhall proceed to give a more particular Hiſtory.*

A GOOD Part then of this Work, we confeſs, does more nearly affect the People of the Iſland above mentioned, for whoſe Benefit indeed it was principally undertaken; and next to them, thoſe of the neighbouring Britiſh *Settlements, whoſe Proſperity greatly depends on purſuing the ſame Meaſures, and obſerving the like Rules of Policy with the firſt.——As to theſe, it is imagined, that not one Family amongſt them would chuſe to be without a Book (which beſide that it takes up a Period of Time productive of remarkable Incidents,*

whereof none ought to be ignorant) wherein they may not only have a fair Retroſpect on the Follies formerly committed, and the falſe Steps that were ſometimes taken, with the fatal Conſequences thereof; but alſo be reminded of the Means that extricated their Country out of the Difficulties it laboured under, and be ſupplied with that wholeſome Advice which will always, if well attended to, keep them in the right Way of their true Intereſt for the future.

BUT 'tis apprehended that our European *Readers will find their Account in the Peruſal even of this Part of our Collection, as it may give them an Idea of the Cuſtoms, Manners, Humours, Morals, and Politicks of a ſmall ſubordinate Government, and ſhew how near it reſembles thoſe that are independent, of greater Extent, and more renowned in Story. Here, indeed, they may ſee* Great Britain *itſelf in Miniature; obſerve the direful Effects of the ſame unruly Paſſions, diſcover the ſame Springs of Action, the ſame Inclination to Parties and Factions, kept up too by the ſame Motives, all centering in Self-Intereſt, which alike governs throughout the World. And we have been told by ſenſible and ingenious Men, whoſe Affairs have carried them into that little, but valuable Spot we are ſpeaking of, that the Knowledge of Mankind (a very uſeful one) is no where better or ſooner to be learnt than* there. *The Truth is, the whole Community is like a ſingle Family. Each Individual is known to the reſt; and as all are ſuppoſed to come at firſt with an Intention, and the Hopes of making or mending their Fortunes, ſo by a conſtant Intercourſe of Buſineſs and Pleaſures, there is an Opportunity of converſing almoſt at once, with Men of every Condition and Circumſtance of Life. In that Iſland (which has been for near a Century more fully inhabited and better cultivated than any Part of* England *except about* London) *the true Characters of Perſons are ſoon diſcovered, and their Talents or Foibles ſeldom long concealed; which is partly owing to the Hoſpitality of thoſe already ſettled, who it is acknowledged receive and entertain Strangers in the kindeſt and moſt generous Manner, provided they bring any Recommendations, or can give a tolerable Account of themſelves; always laying out how they may forward the Intereſts and encourage the Undertakings of ſuch as propoſe to reſide among them. Whether this proceeds more from Curioſity, and a Fondneſs for new Acquaintance, than from a genuine Principle of Benevolence, as it is not eaſy to determine, ſo neither ought it to be too nicely enquired into by the happy Partakers of ſuch good Offices, who in either Caſe equally feel the Advantage of them, though perhaps they are induced thereby to be the more open and unguarded in their own Behaviour. So frank and friendly a Converſe and Treatment in* America, *makes ſome of its Natives not a little diſtaſted at the very different Reception they find here; and indeed if what has been obſerved by ſome Writers be true, that this Kingdom was once the moſt remarkable of any for Hoſpitality, it may well be queſtioned whether it has not a good deal degenerated of late Years, when quite another Caſt of Mind would rather ſeem to have prevailed amongſt us. But to return to the Buſineſs in Hand.*

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THE Reader will here ſoon meet two eminent Characters diſtinguiſhed, firſt (though often hinted at before) in the Paper of the 29th of September, 1733, *by the Names of the* two Soſias, *whom the Writers of that, and ſome others, apprehended to have more Influence on the People and publick Offices, not to ſay on Perſons in high Truſts, than by an equal Diſtribution of Power could of right belong to their Portion of Merit, and who, it was evident, did not always make the beſt, ſometimes not the moſt honeſt Uſe of that Aſcendency. This drew from the Authors ſome neceſſary Aſperities in pulling off thoſe* Maſks *of Patriotiſm which had long abuſed the credulous Multitude, and which at laſt the Wearers thought proper fairly to drop; as we ſhall for that, amongſt other Reaſons, the mentioning their reſpective* Cataſtrophes.

BUT the ſame Perſons were known to be chiefly inſtrumental in the Diſturbances that happened on Account of the Tax impoſed for raiſing Governor Worſley's *additional Salary (as well as other publick Uſes) during his Adminiſtration, the three laſt Years whereof the far greateſt Part of the Iſland were incited to refuſe paying their reſpective* Quotas, *on Pretence that the Act for levying it had determined with the Demiſe of the late King. As the Particulars of that important Affair, which gave ſo much Trouble both Abroad and at Home, will appear at large in our Collection (where for that Purpoſe are inſerted ſome minuter Things not otherwiſe of Uſe) we ſhall only obſerve that though it was attended with the greateſt Difficulties, and threatened the worſt Conſequences, it was however, at length, ended to the Satisfaction as well as Surprize of every body. In ſhort, the People were happily brought to a Senſe of their Duty after repeated and united Reſolutions to perſiſt in their Error, at all Events. The Precautions that were uſed, and the Methods that were taken to bring this about, on whom the individuous Task lay, and by whoſe ſole Means it was in the moſt peaceable and diſintereſted Manner accompliſhed, will be eaſily diſcerned on the Peruſal of the firſt of theſe Volumes, wherein are to be found ſome very uſeful Papers conducive thereto. But what Apprehenſions one Branch of the Legiſlature there (independent of the Governor) had of the Matter, while it was at its Height, will appear from a Repreſentation thereof which was thought neceſſary to be made in an unanimous Addreſs to the Throne, and which is to be found in the* Appendix, *Numb.* 5. *at the End of the ſecond Volume.*

IT is not propoſed, here, to enter into a Detail of every Piece we have been at the Pains thus to put into a more durable Form; but ſome of them, however, muſt not, after what has been already ſaid, eſcape being more particularly pointed out: Such are the Diſcourſes on the Nature, Uſe, and Obligation of Oaths, *and thoſe concerning* Juſtice; *ſome whereof are to be found pretty near together, and others occaſionally interſperſed. As they are Subjects of the higheſt Importance to every well regulated Society, ſo theſe Diſſertations upon them appear to have been wrote from the Heart, and with a zealous Intention to do Good, abſtracted from any other View. This Vein of publick Spirit is indeed manifeſt throughout, as far as*

the ſame Authors, often artfully diſguiſed, are to be traced; whoſe Eſſays on other moral Subjects (whilſt themſelves were, as they ſtill are, concealed) plainly diſcover an unprejudiced Mind, and an earneſt Deſire of inculcating the Principles and promoting the Practice of Humanity, Religion, and Virtue in the Country.

UNDER the like Conſideration will fall the ſeveral Letters on Trade; *and more eſpecially thoſe concerning* Bills of Exchange, *wherein that neceſſary Branch of Commerce is ſo accurately handled, that they have not wanted the Approbation of ſuch as are moſt converſant therein, and the beſt Judges of the Subject.* Bills *it ſeems, in* Barbados, *had been generally drawn at* 33 *and* 34 per Cent. *and were ſtill riſing, which the Writers of thoſe Letters undertook to evince, was the chief Cauſe of the great Scarcity of Caſh in the Iſland, a Grievance then much complained of. And to ſay no more of thoſe Performances, ſo convincing and effectual were the Arguments made uſe of therein, that although they met with ſome ſlight Oppoſition (as may be ſeen by what is here inſerted on that Side the Queſtion)* Exchange *was ſoon reduced to* 30, *where it has ſtood ever ſince; during which Time a competent Currency has not been wanting.*

MOST of the Papers wrote on, and occaſioned by the Death of Lord Howe, *were reprinted here, firſt ſeparately in the* London *News-Papers, and afterwards together, in one Pamphlet, entitled* A Pattern for Governors; *ſo that their Character is already well known, and may ſufficiently juſtify the putting them in a yet more laſting Shape; as the reſt will, we doubt not, equally merit the being joined to them. But it ought not to be a Secret that the Authors were the rather prompted to imploy their Pens that Way, in order to encourage the juſt Concern which ſo univerſally prevailed for the Loſs of one of his Lordſhip's real Worth, hoping thereby to make the Inhabitants, at the ſame Time, in Love with the Principles he profeſſed, and the Virtues he practiſed, to follow the worthy Example he had ſhewn, and to create in them, for the future, an utter Abhorrence of the contrary Doctrines and Vices, by which that Iſland had ſo greatly and ſo often ſuffered. Nor can we omit obſerving, under this Head, an Inſtance of the ſtrict Impartiality of thoſe Writers (for we take them to be the ſame) who in the Governor's Life-Time, though they had the ſtrongeſt Impreſſion of his worthy Intentions in general, and a juſt Senſe of his eminent Merit, yet never failed ſignifying their Diſlike, and ſtrenuouſly oppoſing ſuch of his Meaſures as ſeemed inconſiſtent with that Character, or which did not appear to them conducive of the publick Good. And 'tis not ſtrange if ſome ſuch there were, eſpecially at his Lordſhip's firſt Arrival, when he was obliged to receive his Lights from thoſe about him, who having Purpoſes of their own to ſerve, might not ſcruple to* miſlead, *in order to bring them to Effect.——The Judicious will not be at a Loſs to find Specimens in the following Sheets of what we have been adverting to; and how grating ſoever the bold Truths contained in any of thoſe particular Papers might be, and how ill ſoever taken at firſt, we have underſtood they were better reliſhed on a more thorough Survey of Things, and when the grand Point, concerning his Excellency's own Expectations during his Government,*

vernment, was ſettled. One Affair indeed there was which fell out towards the latter End of this Governor's Time, and which gave Occaſion for the Paper of the ninth of October, 1734, *and ſome others that follow; as it likewiſe did for a freſh Miſunderſtanding betwixt his Lordſhip and a Gentleman of Figure there, who thought himſelf obliged to interpoſe in Behalf of the* Profeſſion, *at the Head whereof he had lived, in Eſteem, for ſeveral Years, and which he apprehended was unreaſonably attack'd in that Inſtance. But the Project having been haſtily entered into through foreign Inſtigations, the generous Advances and prudent Conceſſions that were afterwards made on either Side, ſoon worked an Accommodation, and procured moreover ſuch an Intimacy and Confidence as could hardly be again interrupted but, by what too ſuddenly happened, the Death of one of the Parties; and which we find moſt pathetically lamented by the other.*

WHAT has been ſaid of Lord Howe's *Adminiſtration will equally hold in reſpect to that of his immediate Succeſſor, the* Preſident, *whoſe Conduct being for the moſt part Praiſe-worthy, had accordingly the Suffrage of thoſe our principal Authors; yet whenever it deviated from that which ought to be the Standard of all Actions whereby the Publick is affected, they did not forbear to make ſuch Animadverſions, and none but ſuch, as might tend to elucidate the Miſtake, and procure a Reformation.——Of which Kind too, there are ſome Inſtances to be met with in theſe Volumes.*

THE Remarks *on* Zenger's Tryal *had been alſo collected together in* London, *as they likewiſe were about the ſame Time at* Pennſylvania; *both taken from the* Barbados Gazette. *And tho' it ſuited the then Circumſtances of ſome popular Writers here, to recommend the Speech of the leading Counſel in that Cauſe, as if he had better explained the Doctrine of* Libels, *than ever it had been before, by which Means the* Tryal *fell into many Hands, yet we believe all Men of Judgment and Candour will agree that his Performance was ſet in a very juſt and proper Light by the two Gentlemen of the ſame Profeſſion in* Barbados, *without ſuggeſting any Reſtraints on the Preſs that are inconſiſtent with the* Engliſh *Conſtitution, for which they are known to be zealous Advocates. This we are pretty confident was, and is the Opinion of* Weſtminſter-Hall, *the learned Frequenters whereof therefore, 'tis preſumed, will not be diſpleaſed to ſee thoſe* Remarks *in our Collection, ſhould it chance to fall into any of their Hands. How they were reliſhed, and with what Acrimony reſented by Mr.* Hamilton, *againſt whoſe Speech and Conduct they are chiefly levelled, may be learnt from a Paper publiſhed by him, or under his Direction, in* Philadelphia, *and which being tranſmitted to* Barbados, *the Authors of the* Remarks *immediately cauſed to be reprinted there (with a ſhort Letter from each, the one before, and the other after it) as the moſt* proper Reply *to an Adverſary of ſuch a Caſt and Character. Whether it was ſo or not, is left to the impartial Judgment of the Reader; they being all three fairly inſerted together as we found them in the Paper of* January 21, 1737-8.

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BUT beſides the Pieces on various Subjects wrote by private Hands, already taken Notice of, our Magazine affords ſome of a quite different Nature which came from Gentlemen in publick Stations, and relate to the Adminiſtration of the Government, and the due Execution of the Laws. Such are the Speeches *of Commanders in Chief; and alſo the* Charges *given by the Judges of Courts of Grand Seſſions to the Grand Juries, with the uſual* Addreſſes *of the latter to the King, the Governor, or Preſident, and to the Chief Juſtice. Theſe as they indicate a true State and Condition of the Iſland at the Times when they were exhibited, ſo they contain much uſeful Matter with reſpect to Laws, Magiſtracy, and Government in general; and are all penned (for we have purpoſely omitted ſuch as were otherwiſe) with ſo good a Spirit, that we cannot doubt of their being acceptable to the moſt diſtinguiſhing Judgments.*

IN the ſame Claſs are to be placed the Opinions *and* Reports *on certain Points of Law, relating to Government, and other incidental Matters, greatly agitated in that Colony; and which the then Situation of its publick Affairs having rendered expedient to be printed there, are alſo now inſerted, ſince without them the Work would have appeared maimed and imperfect, in regard they are often referred or alluded to, by other Papers from* private Hands.

THE judicious Reader will obſerve, amongſt the Productions of theſe laſt, ſeveral that are of a lighter Sort, and leſs Importance than others; and which conſequently he will aſcribe to different Pens. Of this Kind, for the moſt Part, may be reckon'd (beſide ſome in Proſe) the Eſſays in Verſe that are interſperſed throughout. Theſe may be ranged under two Heads; ſuch as are on common and indifferent Subjects, and thoſe that bear an Alluſion to particular Incidents ariſing on the Place at the reſpective Seaſons in which they were compoſed. As to the former, 'tis preſumed, they are equal, if not ſuperior to moſt that have been publiſhed in other Miſcellanies, and well received. For the latter, as their Wit and Poignancy muſt neceſſarily depend on a Knowledge of the Perſons and Things they refer to, it is impoſſible that thoſe who are totally ignorant of ſuch Perſons and Things ſhould diſcern their Merit, or have the ſame Taſte for their Beauties with the Inhabitants who were apprized of what paſſed from Time to Time in the Country. But if ſuch of both Sorts as are purely Caribbean *(for of others we ſhall ſpeak anon) ſhould not in the Judgment of ſome be counted the* beſt *Part of our Repoſitory, we are yet perſuaded none will, all Things conſidered, think them unfit to be preſerved in it. They give Variety to the whole, and may beſides be a principal Entertainment to the Young of either Sex, and ſuch as are of a gay and airy Turn, who do not care to be confined to ſerious and intenſe Studies, and who yet ought not to be entirely neglected in an Undertaking deſigned, in ſome Degree, to pleaſe all. Nor will it be amiſs to hint here that ſuch of the Poetical Performances as are not introduced by Letter, or otherwiſe, are yet all along printed without any Mark of Separation betwixt them and what goes before, although they are quite diſtinct and independent;*

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the Reaſon of which was that the reſpective Papers might be only diſtinguiſhed as when they firſt came out in Gazettes. *But perhaps it may be needleſs to take Notice that a few of ſuch as had no Relation to Dates are removed from the Places they originally held, for the Sake of lengthening ſome Papers which might otherwiſe look too ſhort; a Method we were led to by the Poverty of ſome of the* Barbados *Prints (not at all to be wondered at) from whence we could pick but very little fit for our Purpoſe, and we did not care to loſe what was.*

BUT we cannot drop the Poetry *of this Collection without diſtinguiſhing a conſiderable Number which were wrote to a Gentleman of* Barbados, *by a Lady then living here (ſince deceaſed) and whom to name, would be an additional Credit to the Work. Such of her Productions as have already appeared in any other Shape, have been much called for, and greatly admired by the beſt Judges. Theſe which were in no other Hands till they firſt came abroad in the* Weſt-Indies, *are certainly not inferior to any of them; and if we may take her own Opinion for it, which we have ſeen in a Letter to a Friend of her's, they are ſome of the beſt ſhe ever wrote. But as they would probably have ſoon been utterly loſt, were it not for this our Care, ſo it may perhaps be a Pleaſure to her Acquaintance (which was very extenſive) to trace her Pen where they could little expect to find it; and which, 'tis apprehended, ſeveral will be able to do. However, ſhe is not the only Author of the fair Sex, to be found in this Miſcellany, which is all we think convenient to ſay, at preſent, on that Head. Several other Copies of Verſes there are, of a different Sort, which though compoſed here, were alſo firſt made publick from the Original Manuſcripts by the only* Preſs *that ever was known in any of the* Caribbee Iſlands; *and which we ſhall now leave to ſpeak for themſelves.*

CARE has been taken to add, in many Places in the Margin, proper References and explanatory Notes, of various Kinds; in which laſt we did not omit to conſult all, within the Compaſs of our Knowledge, that were ſuppoſed in the leaſt capable of giving us any Information with regard to what concerned the Weſt-Indies; *and we hope our Labour in this Particular, will not be thought ill imploy'd, or altogether uſeleſs.*

THERE yet remains one Thing more to be mentioned, namely that the Printer, who was the firſt Projector of a News-Paper in Barbados, *having ſet out on a very narrow Bottom, his* Gazette *towards the Beginning ſeldom yielded any Thing worthy of tranſcribing; and accordingly there will appear large Chaſms at firſt eſpecially, and often indeed throughout, betwixt the reſpective Dates of ſome of thoſe we have taken which, though there muſt neceſſarily be now and then a Want of Connexion, are, however, all ranged in due Order of Time. But as the Publiſher's Correſpondence encreaſed, and his Helps vaſtly improved by the Encouragement and Aſſiſtance of Men of Letters on the Spot, we ſhall not ſcruple to pronounce of this Work (how*

(how ſeldom ſoever it happens to be the Caſe) that it riſes in Value with the Number of its Pages.

AS for the Appendix, *nothing need be ſaid of it in this Place, becauſe there will be immediately preceding the ſame, an* Advertiſement *concerning it; to which therefore we refer.*

TO conclude. This Collection might, we are ſenſible, have appeared to more Advantage, if a certain Gentleman, *now in theſe Parts (and whoſe Pen at firſt viſibly contributed towards it) had been pleaſed to lend us his Aſſiſtance; but as he had, no doubt, his own Reaſons for declining thereof, yet without oppoſing however, or diſcouraging the Undertaking; ſo if we are not much deceived, the Generality of our Readers will notwithſtanding find here, upon the whole, what will give them both Profit and Pleaſure equal to their moſt ſanguine Expectations.*

Gray's-Inn,
Dec. 17, 1740.

CARIB-

CARIBBEANA, &c.

Saturday, November 20, 1731.

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* *To the Author of the* Barbados Gazette.

SIR,

I AM one of thoſe who, from the Beginning, were pleaſed with your Propoſals for publiſhing a Weekly Paper, and with the Aſſurances you have ſince given in your *GAZETTE*, That now and then you was to be aſſiſted with ſome Productions of our own Growth, free from Perſonal Reflections and Party-Diſputes. For this Reaſon, as likewiſe to ſhew how favourably your Intentions have been accepted by others, I ſend you encloſed, by Leave of the Parties concerned, two Copies of Verſes which were lately compoſed at a Gentleman's Houſe in the Country, where a Set of Friends of both Sexes were met, purely to paſs away a few Days agreeably.

* This is placed here, as being the firſt in Date that came to the *Editor*'s Hands worth Notice; and ſince the Whole is Matter of Fact, and what really occurr'd in every Circumſtance, 'twas thought the Oddneſs of the Humour would not fail rendering it acceptable to the Reader, and conſequently fit to be preſerved.

As theſe Lines afforded the Perſons then preſent a good Deal of Mirth, it is to be hoped they may give at leaſt ſome Amuſement to your Readers; for whoſe Sake, I have here added a ſhort Relation of that little Conteſt which occaſioned them. And, becauſe the Authors think it improper to have their own Names inſerted, I ſhall call the One * *Freeman*, and the other † *Truelove*.

One Morning at the ſame Houſe, *Freeman* having got up very early to take a Turn in the Garden, the freſh Air had ſuch an Effect, that, at his Return, he found his Appetite very craving; but, unluckily for him, none of the Ladies were come down to direct the *Tea-Table*.

In this melancholy Situation he bethought himſelf of an Expedient, which was to write an humble Petition, ſetting forth the Hardſhip of his Caſe, and praying Relief in the Premiſes, *&c.* and got it conveyed to the Hands of the Fair. The Event anſwer'd his Wiſhes, for they immediately came down Stairs, and regal'd him with a good Breakfaſt. This Favour and a full Meal chang'd *Freeman*'s Faſt into a Thankſgiving; for he directly wrote a Copy of Verſes expreſſing his Gratitude, and inſcribed it to the Ladies, who honour'd it with their Approbation.

An Account of his Succeſs, as well as the Verſes themſelves coming ſoon afterwards to *Truelove*'s Hands, he was fired with the ſtrongeſt Jealouſy imaginable; he attacks them at once, calling them *Hungry Lines*, and inſinuated that they merited no better Reward than *a Slice of Bread and Butter*. This occaſions a Challenge in *Poetry*, which is inſtantly accepted. The *Time*, the *Place*, *Judges*, and *Conditions* are preſently agreed to; one whereof was, That the *Subject* ſhould be given to the Candidates by the *Judges*, immediately before they entered upon their Tryal of Skill, in Order to prevent either of them from becoming *Plagiary*.

The long expected Day at laſt came; the Competitors repair'd to the Place appointed, with great Impatience and Curioſity to know the THEME. *Freeman*, we were told, upon the Road ſhewed the greateſt Uneaſineſs: *Suppoſe*, ſays he, *it ſhould be a* Sugar-Cane, *I have him there! In ſhort, if it ſhould be a* Whale, *or a* Flying-Fiſh, *an* Elephant, *or a* Muſketo, he declared himſelf *in utrumque paratus*. Nor was his Antagoniſt without his Anxieties. However, when *Freeman* arrived, he preſently craved *Oyer* (to uſe his own Phraſe) of his Opponent's Trunks, Papers, and Pockets; when, unhappily, *Biſhe*'s *Art of Poetry* was, upon a ſtrict Search, found at the Bottom of *Truelove*'s Trunk, where he confeſſed it had been convey'd as his *Corps de Reſerve*.

The *Theme* was then given, which to their mutual Surprize and Con-

* Mr. *J——n*
† Mr. *F——y*

cern

cern (being quite unprepared for one ſo extraordinary) was *themſelves*. Each was to write a *Satyr* or *Panegyrick* upon the other, as ſhould beſt ſuit his particular Genius. This done, they were conducted to their reſpective Apartments, and were there kept like Cardinals in the Conclave, upon the Election of a New Pope. I cannot here omit telling you of an Imagination I then conceiv'd, that *Freeman*, inſtead of *Phœbus* or the *Nine*, had invoked the Goddeſs *Cloacina*, from the Place he choſe to compoſe his Piece in, which, you muſt know, was the *Neceſſary Houſe*.

THE Candidates being left to their Contemplations, the whole Company amuſed themſelves with an Expectation of Pleaſure from the *Performances*, *Countenances*, and *Behaviour* of the *Poets* when they ſhould make their Entry: But I aſſure you, the Reality far exceeded our utmoſt Conceptions. The Ladies too employed ſome Part of this Time in preparing a Laurel to adorn the Brows of the happy Bard to whom the Prize ſhould be decreed, to which was affix'd this Motto in Capital Letters, *DETUR DIGNIORI*.

The Parties, having finiſh'd their Labours, were admitted, and preſented them to the Chairman ſealed up, who read them audibly, beginning with *Freeman*'s, which was firſt delivered. They were then ordered to withdraw, and the Court, upon a Diviſion, determined the Competition in Favour of *Truelove*. But it is not eaſy to conceive, much leſs to deſcribe the various Paſſions, the Hopes and Fears, and Jealouſies, by which theſe Candidates, on their being called in, were agitated, and which indeed were artfully protracted by the Manner in which the Chairman gave Judgment; who, upon that Occaſion, expatiated largely on the Merits of the reſpective Pieces, and kept their Hopes alive to the very laſt, even till the fatal Sentence was pronounced. Immediately the Conqueror was crowned by the Ladies, to the great Satisfaction of himſelf, and the no leſs Mortification of his Adverſary.

I SHALL only farther obſerve, That this cruel Defeat was borne by *Freeman* with an uncommon Preſence of Mind, attended with a decent Submiſſion to the Deciſion of his *Judges*. On the other Hand, *Truelove* ſhewed himſelf not at all elate, tho' highly pleaſed with his Succeſs, and the Honours conferr'd on him. The Court alſo, not being in the leaſt conſcious of Partiality, did conſent to the Publication of their Performances; which, ſhould they, in any Degree, contribute to the Diverſion of your Readers (as I before hinted) I ſhall have my Ends, and you, I hope, will find your Advantage, as they may be the Means of promoting hereafter ſome more ingenious Attempts of a Tendency as innocent.

Ne ſutor ultra crepidam.

AID me, ye *Sacred Nine*, in ſofteſt Lays,
And juſteſt Words, to ſpeak this *HERO*'s Praiſe!
May all his Virtues duly have a Place
In theſe my Lines, adorn'd with ev'ry Grace.
May no Perfection ſlip my heedleſs Pen:
But truly, fairly, paint this charming Man.
Behold, when *Truelove* comes, what Pomp he bears,
Love's in his Form, and *Sweetneſs* in his Airs!
Hark when he ſpeaks, what melting Softneſs reigns;
He captivates the Fair in dying Strains.
See where he ſteps: Methinks the gladſome Earth
Renews its Verdure, and contributes Mirth.
Thrice happy Man, by all the Fair ones bleſs'd,
At ev'ry Dance and Merriment careſs'd.
Nor can the Ladies paſs their Hours away
At lov'd *Quadrille*, or any other Play,
Without their *fav'rite* * *TAM* to grace the Day.
He ſtrait attends, and, with an Air ſo portly,
Makes low *Congees*, and then ſits down Sir *Courtly*;
Attacks the Ladies with an Air and Grace,
And ſtill transfers his Charms to each new Face.
But now, *My Dear*, I've ſhewn thy Form and Features,
And left thee happy with thoſe *Charming Creatures*;
How cam'ſt thou, *Maſter*, to attempt to write?
I never heard a Beau could well indite.
Attempts ſo raſh, if not reſtrain'd, deſtroy;
Apollo's Reins were fatal to a Boy.
Dull, at the beſt, thou art, but ſcarce allow'd
To furniſh Minſtrels to a ſtupid Crowd;
An empty modiſh Fop, a Beau compleat;
Pretend thou may'ſt, but ſure thour't void of *Wit*;
No Favour can immoderate Folly waſte;
Thy Lines are far below a Lady's Taſte.
They'll lend no Ear to *Caledonian* Lays,
But to the *POET* give th' immortal Bays.

* *This alludes to an Inſcription on a Streamer,* OUR TOM, *fix'd by ſome Ladies upon a Pyramid of Sweetmeats, at an Entertainment which that Gentleman gave them ſome Years ago.*

Veluti

Veluti in Speculum.

O *Happy* Freeman, *who, with Spear and Shield,*
Haſt gain'd Renown in many a ſham-fought Field.
In ſofter Gallantries you topp'd your Parts,
And, with rich Buskins, captivated Hearts.
Each Scene, *your well adapted Talents grace,*
[a] Old Aunt's *quaint Voice, and* [b] Gibbet's *rueful Face.*
In You, *ſage* [c] Leontine *eſſays to dance,*
Rough [d] Oſwald *trips* un Gentilhomme de France.
A Well rais'd (A T) rehears'd in Cato's *Cauſe,*
Once from reluctant Envy *forc'd Applauſe.*
And [e] Prologue, *fram'd for Thread-bare* Stroler's *Gain,*
Shew'd you a Maſter of the Plaintive Strain.
Your [f] Hungry Lines, *with which you made ſuch* [g] Sputter,
Won, from the F A I R, *ſome* Tea, *and* Bread and Butter.
Thus far triumphant, matchleſs in theſe Iſles,
You've ſtood above the Criticks *Frowns, or Smiles.*
Your Peerleſs Deeds, when ſung in Grubſtreet *Lays,*
May ſwell your Memory with laſting Praiſe.
Then ſtop your Muſe, *let cautious Shame prevail,*
Leſt on your Tomb, *you fix ſome pointed Tale:*

This was a Hero, without Senſe to know it;
Spite of himſelf and Stars, he would turn P O E T.

The tuneful Nine *other Exploits demand,*
E're they enroll you in the faithful Band

[a] A Character in a Comedy called Sir *Courtly Nice.*
[b] A Character in a Comedy call'd *The Stratagem.*
[c] A Character of a Philoſopher in *Theodoſius.*
[d] A Character of a *Saxon* General in the *Royal Convert.* *All theſe Characters were perform'd by* Freeman.
(A T) In a Diſpute with another Gentleman he laid a mighty Emphaſis upon this *Particle,* in repeating the Soliloquy which opens the fifth Act of *Cato,* in the two following Lines;

The Soul ſecure in her Exiſtence ſmiles
At the drawn Dagger, and defies its Point.

[e] A Prologue wrote by him for the Uſe of the Players who were lately here.
[f] The Occaſion of this Poetical War.
[g] Words made Uſe of in the *Hungry Lines.*

Of

Of ſacred Bards, who on Parnaſſus *Hill*
Have ſlept, and drank of Helicon *their Fill.*
Such as on ſwift-wing'd Pegaſus *have rode,*
Safe, under Guidance of the Pythian *God.*
To ride this fiery Steed much Art requires;
None keep their Seats, but whom the God inſpires.
The Son of Clymene *take Warning by,*
Whoſe fatal Raſhneſs hurl'd him from the Sky.
Remember Cicero, *a Type of thee,*
In Action, Eloqence, Philoſophy;
Who loſt himſelf, attempting Poeſy.
Let ſuch Examples check thy eager Mind,
The largeſt Genius has its Bounds aſſign'd.
Henceforth let Bills *in* Canc' *employ thy Care;*
And Anſwers *deck'd with* Tropes *ſurprize the Ear.*
To Pleas *and* Verdicts *elſe thy Talents bend,*
Don't ſeek what God *and* Nature *ne'er intend.*

Barbados, Nov. 20. We hear that, on *Tueſday* laſt, the Honourable the Council of this Iſland met at *Pilgrim*'s, in order to have paſſed the *Exciſe-Bill* for the enſuing Year, in caſe the General Aſſembly had come into the Amendments they had made to it at their former Meeting, and which were ſent down to that Houſe for their Approbation. But, the Aſſembly not thinking proper to agree to the moſt material Amendments, they ſent up the Bill again unaltered, together with the Minutes of what they had done. Whereupon the Council unanimouſly rejected the Bill. And we hear, that an honourable Member mov'd, that a Committee of Council might be appointed to draw up their Reaſons for not paſſing the ſaid Bill, as ſent up by the Aſſembly; and alſo to take the Minutes of the other Houſe then before them into Conſideration, and to give a proper Anſwer to ſuch Parts thereof as carry'd any Reflection upon that Board; which Motion was ſeconded, and agreed to by the whole Board. Accordingly, a Committee was appointed, and 'tis ſaid, that their * Report will be made publick.

* It was afterwards publiſhed in the Iſland.

Saturday,

Saturday, December 11, 1731.

BARBADOS.

The SPEECH *of the Honourable* * SAMUEL BERWICK, *Esq*; Preſident, *&c. to the Honourable Members of His* Majeſty's Council *and the* General Aſſembly, *at their firſt Meeting together*, Nov. 7, 1731.

Gentlemen of the Council, *and of the* Aſſembly,

THIS being the firſt Time of my meeting you together, ſince my having had the Honour of adminiſtring the Government, I readily make Uſe of the Opportunity to open my Mind to you with great Freedom, tho' in few Words, both with Regard to what ſhall be my own Conduct, as well as what I think ought to be yours, in the preſent Situation of the Publick Affairs.

IN the firſt Place then, as we are bleſs'd with a King on the Throne, who, amongſt His other Royal Virtues, is pleas'd not to be forgetful of His Colonies abroad, but, on the contrary, ſhews on all Occaſions, as we have particularly experienced, a Paternal Care of them, it is undoubtedly our inviolable Duty to demonſtrate ourſelves not altogether unworthy of it, by paying a ſtrict Obedience to His Majeſty's Pleaſure, when ſignify'd from Time to Time, in the uſual authentick Manner. If we expect to be diſtinguiſh'd by our Sovereign's *Favours* (whether it be on account of the Encouragement to be given to the Trade of the Iſland, or otherwiſe) the Way will be, firſt to diſtinguiſh ourſelves by our *Loyalty*.

* This Gentleman, how exceptionable ſoever his private Character may have been, was certainly as free from Imputation in the publick one of Commander in Chief of *Barbados*, as any of his Predeceſſors; and it is to be wiſhed that all that come after him may be no leſs ſo. He ſeemed, indeed, from the Time of his firſt coming to the Government (which was at Col. *Worſley*'s leaving it) to have determined, at all Events, to take the beſt Advice he could get, and to purſue it inviolably; by which Means, he was enabled to diſcharge the Duties of ſo high an Office, to his own Honour, the general Satisfaction of his Friends, and the utter Diſappointment of his Enemies. An Inſtance, which, at once, proves the Advantage of having a Perſon of Probity and Skill to confide in, and the Neceſſity there is for a due Fortitude of Mind to do it.

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

As you will, of Courſe, think it proper to prepare an *Exciſe-Bill* with all Expedition, and the rather, becauſe we have for ſome Time, tho' not long indeed, unhappily been without * one; ſo I wou'd moſt earneſtly recommend it to you, to let it be fram'd in ſuch a Manner, as to leave no Room for Diſputes; and there can be none, provided you inſert ſuch *Uſes* (and no other) as are agreeable to the original Intent of the Bill, which we all know was to raiſe Money for diſcharging the neceſſary Expences of the *Government*; and, which muſt be done, if we deſign to ſupport it.

The bad State and Condition of the Fortifications has been long complain'd of, and with good Reaſon, but no Proviſion has yet been made for the Repairing them. Whether you will think fit to do it in the *Exciſe-Bill*, or by any other Method, may deſerve your Conſideration; but as the *Exciſe* will be probably exhauſted by the many juſt Demands there are from the Publick, and which ought to be diſcharged as ſoon as conveniently may be; 'tis poſſible you may find it more convenient to bring in ſome other Bill for that Purpoſe. For which, This may be ſaid, that tho' we do indeed labour under Diſadvantages on account of the low Prices which our *Commodities* bear at Home (which in due Time however we may hope to ſee riſe again) yet there is at preſent no other *Duty* on any of them, here, but what has been for nigh ſeventy Years paſt.

Gentlemen,

As I did not propoſe to be very particular on this Occaſion, ſo neither wou'd I omit any Thing neceſſary: But hope it will be ſufficient for myſelf, if I declare, in general, that there is nothing you can propoſe for the real Honour and Intereſt of my *Native* Country, that I will not with Pleaſure come into, as far as the *Royal Inſtructions* (to which I ſhall ever ſtrictly adhere) will permit. On the other Hand, as 'tis impoſſible any Good can be done without a perfect Union amongſt yourſelves, I am pleas'd with the Hopes of ſeeing it at this Juncture, eſpecially, when there can be no † *Pretence* for the Contrary; and ſince your Intereſts, with reſpect to the Good of the Community, muſt be the ſame, I cannot ſee

* See the Occaſion of this Ant. 6.

† The Conteſts, which had prevailed for ſome Time paſt, were chiefly owing to the large Salary of 6000 *l.* Sterling, *per Annum*, ſettled, by an Act of the Iſland, on Mr. *Worſley*, as long as he continued Governor; who being now recalled, That heavy Burthen was, of Courſe, removed. But, tho' the greateſt Part of the Inhabitants declined paying the Tax for raiſing that Salary, during the three laſt Years of his Adminiſtration, our Preſident was always for complying with the Law, which proved the Cauſe of his getting nothing from the Country himſelf; at leaſt, 'tis certain, that no Proviſion at all was ever made for him.

how

how you ſhould differ in the Means of promoting it, provided you are all equally actuated by the ſame generous and publick-ſpirited Principle.

On CELIA.

EPIGRAM.

BY artful Glances, and inviting Smiles,
Celia *firſt hints her Skill in am'rous Toils;*
Returns each Ogle from Philander's *Eyes,*
And with him languiſhes, and with him ſighs:
At length the happy Man dares ſpeak his Flame,
The willing Fair *too deigns to own the ſame;*
In melting Kiſſes takes him to her Arms,
And ſeems, at once, to give up all her Charms;
Yet ſhe, inexorable, ſtill denies
The only Thing for which her Lover dies.
Celia *ſhould know, that, whilſt her Conduct's ſuch,*
She does too little, or ſhe does too much.

Saturday, December 18, 1731.

The * CHARGE *of his Honour Colonel* WILLIAM LESLEY, *Chief Juſtice, to the Gentlemen of the* Grand Jury, *at the* Grand Seſſions, *held for the Body of the Iſland of* Barbados, *at the New Court-Houſe in* Bridge-Town, Dec. 14, 1731.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

THE Oath juſt taken, firſt, by the *Foreman*, and, afterwards, by every one of you, does fully expreſs your Duty in the preſent Service; by which, you are not only obliged to make Preſentment of all ſuch Articles, Matters, and Things as ſhall be given you in Charge, but likewiſe, of all other Matters and Things as ſhall come to your own Knowledge, relating thereto. But, ſince the Buſineſs to be done will, for the moſt Part,

* We the rather inſert this *Charge*, with the ſubſequent *Addreſſes*, in Order to gratify the Curioſity of ſuch as may be deſirous of knowing the Method uſed in this Iſland on thoſe Occaſions, and how the Performances are executed; eſpecially as they are all ſo conciſe.

be prepared to your Hands, as it uſually is, by His MAJESTY's *Attorney-General*, whoſe Inſtructions you are to follow, there is the leſs Need for my being particular on the Occaſion; eſpecially, when I am ſo ſenſible of your own Experience and Knowledge.

I MUST obſerve to you, however, Firſt in General, that all Crimes, even from thoſe that are Capital, and of the higheſt Nature, down to the ſmalleſt Treſpaſſes, are undoubtedly cognizable in this Court, which has full Power to try and puniſh them; but, to uſe the Words of a late noble Lord (who left behind him an excellent Performance on this Subject) *The whole Stream of Juſtice, in ſuch Caſes, either runs freely, or is ſtopp'd and diſturb'd as the* Grand Inqueſt *do their Duties, either faithfully and prudently, or neglect or omit them.* As it is your Buſineſs, therefore, to *Preſent*, and bring Matters before the Court, ſo it is ours, to ſee that the Parties have a fair Trial, and to inflict ſuitable Puniſhments on ſuch as are guilty; and, if both do their Duty impartially, the Innocent cannot, at the ſame Time, be in any Danger.

BUT I do not remember any Thing in particular, more neceſſary to be mentioned at preſent, and which more loudly calls for the Interpoſition of the Civil Magiſtrate, than a Practice which has lately got Footing amongſt us, * *of traverſing the Streets in the Night, breaking Windows, threatening the Inhabitants, and diſturbing them in their Houſes and in their Beds:* A Practice which is a Scandal to a Civiliſ'd Government, and indeed tends to the utter Subverſion of it. What makes this give the greater Alarm is, that Perſons of ſome Diſtinction amongſt us have been ſeen guilty of it; and whoſe ill Example, as it is natural to ſuppoſe, others of meaner Condition would be apt to follow, ſo I am told, that in Fact they have done it accordingly, in the moſt daring and impudent Manner.

AS Outrages of this Sort do immediately come within your Province, and ſome of them, it is preſum'd, cannot have eſcaped your Knowledge, I will not doubt of your having a ſtrict Eye upon the Offenders, *without Favour or Affection*, in Order to bring them to Juſtice. To which End, I think I cannot better conclude, than in the Words of the ſame Author once already quoted, and who had ſuſtained the higheſt Poſts in the State with great Reputation: *The Grand Juries*, ſays he, *are truſted to be the principal Means of preſerving the Peace of the whole Kingdom, by the Terror of executing the Penal Laws againſt Offenders, by their Wiſdom, Diligence, and Faithfulneſs, in making due Enquiries after all Breaches of the Peace, and bringing every one to anſwer for his Crime, at the Peril of his Life, Limb,*

* This has a particular Reference to *Gelaſius, M'. Mahone*, Eſq; againſt whom (and ſome others) an Indictment was found by the Grand Jury, for the Offence here complained of.

and

and his Eſtate; that every Man, who lives within the Law, may ſleep ſecurely in his own Houſe.

Barbados, Dec. 17. The Gentlemen of the Grand Jury made three Addreſſes, One to His MAJESTY, a Second to his Honour the PRESIDENT, and a Third to the Chief Juſtice; authentick Copies of which having come to our Hands, they are here inſerted.

To the KING's moſt excellent MAJESTY.

The humble ADDRESS *of the* Grand Jury, *&c.*

Moſt gracious SOVEREIGN!

WE, your MAJESTY's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the *Grand Jury* for the Body of this your Iſland of *Barbados*, being truly ſenſible of the Happineſs we enjoy under the * *Royal Commiſſion and Inſtructions*, humbly crave Leave to approach the great Fountain of it, in Order to pay that Tribute of Acknowledgment which is ſo juſtly due from every Inhabitant of this Place; and in whom we ſhall ever rejoice, to find Hearts equally devoted the ſame Way.

As it is a particular Satisfaction to us, to obſerve the worthy Perſon, on whom the Adminiſtration devolved, on our late Governor Colonel *Worſley*'s leaving us, purſue the ſame ſteady and prudent Meaſures, ſo it was no leſs agreeable to us, to underſtand that thoſe Meaſures met with the Royal Approbation; and that your MAJESTY was graciouſly pleaſed to accept of the Services of a Gentleman, who, in Truth, made it his Study to merit his Royal Maſter's Favour, by ſtrictly maintaining his Prerogative here, at the ſame Time that he diſtributed equal Juſtice to the People, and ſupported them in all their legal Rights and Privileges.

THIS is a Conduct, which, in our Apprehenſions, muſt be always ſucceſsful, as it tends to guard againſt the turbulent Deſigns of the worſt of Men, as well as to encourage and protect the beſt; the former being generally as ſtrenuous in their Endeavours to promote Diſcord and Confuſion, as the latter are to uphold Peace and Order in the Community; without which, indeed, Government cannot long ſubſiſt.

* Theſe, on a Governor's Departure, are delivered by him, to the eldeſt Member of Council reſiding on the Spot.

THAT your MAJESTY may, in all other Inſtances, be thus ſerved with Fidelity and Judgment, ever conducive of your real Honour, and the true Intereſt of your People; and, that your MAJESTY may long live to poſſeſs the Glory of it, is, and ſhall be, the fervent Prayer of,

May it pleaſe your MAJESTY,

Your MAJESTY's

Moſt dutiful, moſt loyal, and moſt obedient Subjects.

To his Honour *the* PRESIDENT.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

HAving ſo good an Opportunity, we readily make Uſe of it, to congratulate Your HONOUR, on Your Coming to the Adminiſtration of this Government; and, on the general Satisfaction you have hitherto given Your Countrymen by it.

As the long Experience you have had of publick Affairs, has ſufficiently qualified You for the important Truſt now in Your Hands, ſo the plentiful Eſtate you poſſeſs here, muſt naturally diſpoſe You to diſcharge it in ſuch a Manner as will be moſt for the Advantage of the Place where you firſt received a Being; and of which there can be no Doubt at all, provided others are *actuated by the ſame generous and publick-ſpirited Principle*, which your HONOUR has * lately been pleaſed to recommend.

We ſincerely wiſh that this may be the Caſe; and, as a Teſtimony of it, ſhould be glad to ſee ſomething done for the Honour and Dignity of Government, in the Time of a PRESIDENT, who, in Purſuance of the Example of his *Worthy Predeceſſor*, declares himſelf ſo ready *to give into every Thing that is for the real Honour and Intereſt of the Country.* But, be that as it will, we beg your HONOUR will believe, that we ſhall be ready on all Occaſions to demonſtrate ourſelves, with the utmoſt Reſpect,

SIR,

Your HONOUR's

Moſt dutiful and moſt humble Servants.

* *Ant.* 7.

To

To his Honour *the* Chief Juſtice.

SIR,

HAving now diſpatch'd all the Buſineſs which His MAJESTY's *Attorney General* has laid before us, and thereby, every Thing that has properly come to our Knowledge, we have thought fit, before we were diſcharged, to pay our immediate Regards to Your HONOUR; and, to return you Thanks, on our own Accounts, for the ſeaſonable Hints You were pleaſed to give us, with Reſpect to our Duty; and in Behalf of our Country in General, for the impartial Juſtice you have diſpenſed on this Occaſion.

THE Power of the Court of *Grand Seſſions* does, no Doubt, extend to all Crimes, from the greateſt to the leaſt; as the Law, which directs that it ſhall be held once in ſix Months, and the ſeveral Commiſſions by which the Judges ſit, do plainly evince: But we cannot help thinking, with Your HONOUR, that there is none which deſerves to be more diſcountenanced than that which tends to render People in the greateſt Danger, where the Law of Nature, as well as thoſe of the Community, deſign'd they ſhould be moſt ſecure, even *under their own Vines, and their own Fig-Trees*, under their own Roofs, and in their own Beds.

This, as it threatens the Subverſion of Government itſelf, ſo it is ſtill the more dangerous, when begun and ſet on Foot by ſuch, whoſe particular Duty it is to puniſh the Offence, and whoſe evil Example muſt therefore, of Courſe, be followed by others of meaner Condition; who, as they have leſs Knowledge, ſo their Obligations to the Contrary, it muſt be confeſſed, are not ſo great.

WE have the Satisfaction, however, to be aſſur'd that there are many Magiſtrates in the Iſland, who, like your HONOUR, are neither afraid, nor aſhamed to do their Duty; and, whilſt that is the Caſe, we hope, it will never be in the Power of any, to bring about that Diſturbance and Confuſion which the Conduct of *ſome* amongſt us would ſeem to *portend*; and, that it never may, is the hearty Prayer of

Your HONOUR's

Moſt Obedient, Humble Servants.

To ——

LOVE, deathleſs Love, is the moſt noble Sign
That Heav'n has ſtamp'd, to ſhew the Soul divine:
If there's a Soul that loves beyond the reſt,
The Angels guard it, and approve it beſt.
Then mine, this Way, will merit all their Care,
For I love more than any Angel there:
More Tenderneſs for thy dear Breaſt I find,
Than for their Charge, thoſe Guardians of Mankind.

Saturday, January 22, 1731.

THE Speech of His Honour the PRESIDENT having been inſerted in our *Gazette*, No. * 10, to the Honourable His Majeſty's Council, and the General Aſſembly, we hope the Addreſs of the former will not be unacceptable to our Readers; and, as ſoon as that of the † latter comes to Hand, we ſhall, with equal Readineſs and Pleaſure, oblige the Publick with it.

To the Honourble Samuel Berwick, *Eſq; Preſident of His* Majeſty's Council, *and Commander in Chief of this, and all other His* Majeſty's Caribbee *Iſlands to Windward of* Guardaloupe, *&c.*

The Humble Addreſs of the Members of His Majeſty's *Council in this Iſland.*

SIR,

THE *Speech* you were pleaſed to make on your firſt meeting us together with the preſent *General Aſſembly*, as it muſt be acknowledged to correſpond with the whole Tenour of your Conduct, ſince the Adminiſtration of the Government has been in your Hands, ſo we humbly beg Leave to aſſure you that the Matters, therein recommended, are perfectly agreeable to our own Sentiments, and ſhall be the ſteady Foundation of our Practice, with

* *Vide Ant.* 7.
† The Aſſembly did not think fit to addreſs his Honour.

with Regard to the Share we may have in any of the publick Affairs of this Iſland.

We eſteem it an invaluable Bleſſing to have a King upon the Throne, whoſe royal Virtues extend to his moſt diſtant Dominions, and are no leſs employ'd for the Good of his Subjects reſiding in this Part of the Globe, than of thoſe who are nearer the common Fountain of all our Happineſs. As this is our Caſe, and we have, in a particular Manner, experienced it, we think ourſelves under the ſtrongeſt Ties of Duty and Gratitude, to take every Opportunity of teſtifying our Senſe thereof, and do likewiſe moſt heartily wiſh to ſee the ſame Diſpoſition univerſally prevailing amongſt us. But, as we think an obſtinate Diſobedience to His Majeſty's Pleaſure (always conducive of our real Benefit) after it has been duly ſignified to us, would render us unworthy the Continuation of the Bleſſings hitherto received, ſo it would ſeem to be the higheſt Arrogance and Folly, to expect to be diſtinguiſhed by our Sovereign's Favours (how much ſoever our preſent Situation, with Reſpect to Trade, or otherwiſe, may need them) unleſs we firſt diſtinguiſh ourſelves by our Loyalty, which no People can ever be ſaid to do, whilſt they conteſt the known || Prerogatives of the Crown, or ſet up Pretenſions that are inconſiſtent with the Conſtitution which is immediately derived from it.

We are very ſenſible of Your HONOUR's worthy Deſigns for the general Good of this Your Native Country, and ſhall be always ready to give our Aſſiſtance thereto; but are of Opinion, at the ſame Time, with Your HONOUR, that nothing can be rightly done, without a ſtrict Adherence to the *Royal Inſtructions*; which, being ſo wiſely framed for that Purpoſe, ought never to give Way to the indigeſted Schemes of ſuch as are not well acquainted with the Nature of Government, nor fully apprized of the Obligation there is on every one to ſupport it.

But, altho' ſome *untoward* Behaviour, of late, makes the mentioning theſe Things not unneceſſary, yet, as there is now no longer the leaſt colourable Pretence for keeping up the Ferment which has been amongſt us for ſome Time paſt, we flatter ourſelves with the Hopes of ſeeing it entirely extinguiſhed; and, that every one in a *Publick Capacity* will, at leaſt, for the Future, ſhew that he is really influenc'd by a Principle of *Publick Spirit*, in which Caſe, we are perſuaded, it will be hardly poſſible to differ in the Means of promoting the true Intereſt of the Community. This is what we verily believe is at preſent the ſincere Deſire and earneſt Expectation of the good People of the Iſland in general, and what we ſhall uſe our utmoſt

|| This particularly alludes to the Diſpute with the Aſſembly, concerning the Method of obtaining and iſſuing *Orders* for the *publick Money*; of which, further Notice will be taken hereafter.

Endea-

Endeavours to bring about; wherein we are certain of your HONOUR's Concurrence, and entreat, therefore, that you will believe us to be, with the greateſt Reſpect,

SIR,

Your moſt Obedient,

and moſt humble Servants,

James Dottin,
Ralph Weeks,
John Frere,
Joſeph Pilgrim,
William Leſlie,
Thomas Maxwell.

To which Addreſs, His *Honour* was pleaſed to give the following Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I AM very much obliged to you for this kind Addreſs; and, as I have, ever ſince the Adminiſtration of my Government, been a Witneſs of your ſteady and prudent Behaviour at this *Board*, I cannot doubt the Continuance of it. It is a particular Satisfaction to me, that my own Conduct, hitherto, has met with your Approbation; and, that my future Endeavours for the Publick Good, are ſure, at leaſt, of being ſeconded by *you*, who ſhall ever find me ready to take Advice, and to purſue it, as often as I can be convinced it will promote that End.

To the Printer,

La Martinique, Nov. 10, 1731.

SIR,

AS in your firſt *Gazette* you told us you expected ſuch a Supply of entertaining Pieces from ſome of your Top Geniuſes in *Barbados*, as would make your Paper in Requeſt in Foreign Parts, as well as with your Friends there; it is with Pleaſure I acquaint you, that your Fame has already

ready reached to diſtant Regions. But a certain * *Padre* here, of very profound Erudition (in his own Opinion) and whom, by Reaſon of a great Eſtate which he lays Claim to, *in monte de Parnaſſo*, we greet by the Title of Don *Glorioſo de la merda*, who thinks he underſtands *Engliſh* as well as his Native *Spaniſh* (tho' you'll perceive by the following Lines, that he is not acquainted even with the Grammar of your Tongue) has taken upon him to call in Queſtion your Abilities in the learned Languages. I ſhould be apt to imagine, had he not reſided long amongſt us, that there might have been ſome old Grudge between you. He begins with a good deal of Warmth, and is going to advance ſomething exceeding keen upon you; but ſuddenly recollecting himſelf, as if unwilling to give his Wrath its full Scope, or ruin your Reputation all at once, or, perhaps, leſt the Acuteneſs of his Satyr might provoke you to Suicide, he only leaves it to his Readers to imagine what might have been ſaid upon that Occaſion. That is, what Puniſhment you deſerve, firſt for being a *Conjurer*, and next, for your endeavouring to ruin all other Schoolmaſters, by your expeditious and ſly Method of conveying ——— *Senſe without Skill, and Learning without Art.* He then drops his Reſentment all at once, for the Sake of a Simile of a *Quack-Doctor*, which he ſays he has ſeen; for, you muſt know, he has, in his Time, been a *Doctor* to a *Doctor*. His Verſes are as follow;

To Mr. *Keimer*, upon his being more learned than the Maſters of *Eaton* and *Weſtminſter*.

Quis expedivit Pſittaco ſuum *Kaire*. Χαῖρε.

M*Agician* Keimer, *tho' thyſelf unlearn'd,*
Since by Inſtruction Money *may be earn'd,*
* *

Deſunt nonnulla.

Thrice wondrous Sage! that can ſo ſoon impart
Senſe without Skill, *and* Learning without Art.

Hiatus valde lachrymabilis.

* *

Thus on a Stage a Mountebank *I've ſeen,*
Whoſe ſole Sufficiency was in his Mien;
Devoid of Learning, and unbleſs'd by Skill,
Pretend to cure you, who was ſure to kill.

* This alludes to one Mr. *L——t*, a Clergyman, then living in the Iſland.

I CANNOT help thinking that this Way of leaving Blanks for the ingenious Reader to fill up, as his Imagination ſhall furniſh him with Matter, was at firſt taken from the Lawyers Method of writing Blank Bonds, *&c.* for here he makes a vaſt *Hiatus*, which one may naturally enough fill up in this Manner:

SINCE thou — What? *Why, ſince thou canſt buy Learning of* Keimer, *and haſt thyſelf all this while wanted it, why doſtn't go to School to him?* Or, *ſince thou canſt* drink, *and* talk, *and write Poems to* Great Men, *why art thou not higher advanced*, &c.

AFTER the next Couplet, we meet with a prodigious Chaſm before you come to the Simile. However, all that I can infer from this new Method of *Satyrizing* is, that we muſt either make Allowances to the Author of theſe Lines, as he is a Foreigner, or elſe, that he had ſome private Meaning in leaving thoſe Blanks, which cannot, without his Aſſiſtance, be unriddled.

THIS ſingular Performance of his has occaſioned a certain *Engliſh* Fryar here, to endeavour to imitate his new Way of Writing, wherein, I think, he has ſucceeded pretty well. I have taken the Liberty to ſend you a Copy of it; and it is as follows:

MErcurial Don! *who, tho' no Foe to Wine,*
Since thou for Pay *'gainſt* Vice *harangu'ſt divine,*
Thrice Learned Council; *who, with moving Art,*
Doſt plead with † Females, *dying* Negroes Part:
Thus, in a Ship from Africk's *Coaſt, I've ſeen*
A nimble Monkey *ſtare with* horrid Mien;
Devoid of Senſe, *now grins, and now looks ſad,*
The Sport of Sailors, Emblem of the Mad.

I CANNOT but obſerve by the Way, that, whatever the *Don* may think of you, I believe your Gentlemen of *Barbados* will have more Charity for *him* than to take him for a *Conjurer*.

I am,

SIR,

Yours, &c.

† Alluding to a Story well known there, concerning the ſame Gentleman.

Satur-

Saturday, March 18, 1731.

AS there now ſeems to be a general Diſpoſition in the Good People of this Iſland to drop all Party-Diſputes, and to extinguiſh the Ferment which has already too long ſubſiſted amongſt us, the Printer hopes he ſhall not be thought to merit the leſs of them, if he declares himſelf of the ſame Mind, ſince it is ſo manifeſtly contrary to his own private Intereſt, which however ought, moſt certainly, always to give Way to that of the Publick. At the ſame Time, he will not ſcruple to confeſs, that he expects a Receſs from *Politicks* may be the Means of giving ingenious Gentlemen more Leiſure to write on Subjects of *Amuſement*, and conſequently that this Paper, at leaſt, will be *enrich'd* in Proportion as the Publiſher of it grows *poor*; which too may poſſibly, at long Run, be made up to him in the Number of his Subſcribers, and their Punctuality in Payment.

HAVING lately met with *Two Pieces* of the Kind I was ſpeaking of, I readily inſert them, as a Specimen of my future Intentions to improve our Undertaking.

IT is hardly neceſſary, I preſume, to acquaint my Readers, that, about three Years ago, ſome Gentlemen were pleaſed to act ſeveral Plays for the Diverſion of themſelves and their Friends, but more eſpecially of the Ladies of this Place. I ſhall therefore only obſerve, that, after they had given General Satisfaction in *Tragedy*, they were at length perſuaded likewiſe to attempt a *Comedy*; on which Occaſion, the following Performances were compoſed. As the firſt of them was deem'd very ſuitable to it, ſo the other being purely calculated for a particular Character in the Play (with which View it muſt be read) was thought to contain a good deal of *Humour*, when pronounced by the Perſon who acted that Character; and both, I dare ſay, will now well bear the *Reading*, even by thoſe who then heard them *ſpoke*.

New PROLOGUE *to Sir* Courtly Nice.

Spoken by Mr. *Vaughan.*

AS yet in Tragick Scenes *alone we've try'd,*
Boldly, but ſtill, we hope, with blameleſs Pride,
Some faint Idea *in your Minds to raiſe,*
Of thoſe true Pleaſures which redound from Plays.

Now too, inſpir'd with the ſame kindly View,
To pleaſe ye all, —— but, Ladies, *chiefly you,*
(Who deign each Night in Numbers to appear
With Charms unrival'd by the Britiſh Fair)
We ſhall attempt in Comedy *to ſhew*
The finiſh'd Fop, *and the true* arrant Beau ;
A Creature no where ſeen in this our Age,
—— (At leaſt in this our Iſle) but on the Stage.

Our Friends within, who did your Tears beguile,
Are now reſolv'd, they ſay, to make ye ſmile ;
And if they ſhou'd, perchance, thro' your good Nature,
Sometimes betray ye into downright Laughter,
The Crime's not great, —— You'll ne'er repent it after.

Whilſt Politicks, *of jarring Kind, prevail,*
In Silence we the dire Diſputes bewail;
Frankly confeſs them far above our Sphere,
Yet humbly hope to reconcile ye here.
*With Zeal unbyaſs'd, we behold this * Sight,*
And think all Patriots, *whilſt you* thus *unite.*

But who can on ſo bright an Audience gaze,
And not, with Tranſport, wiſh for their Applauſe?
Now, loſt in Wonder, I at once ſeem'd plac'd
In Drury-Houſe, —— *ſo like it This is grac'd.*
Oh! cou'd we then, like Wilks *and* Cibber, *do,*
Here might be ſeen, could we their *Steps purſue,*
Alike the Fair, *and* Entertainment *too.*

* Pointing at the Audience.

The

The Fault is ours, 'tis own'd, whoſe willing Mind
May yet excuſe the great Defects you'll find.
No Venal Proſpect brings us here again;
We for your Pleaſure give ourſelves this Pain;
And I'm inſtructed from them all to ſay,
They'll try to top their Parts in this Night's Play.

EPILOGUE *to Sir* Courtly Nice.

Spoke by Mr. Reeve, *in the Character of* Teſtimony, *which he acted.*

A Play, well acted, may well liken'd be,
Unto a Feaſt, where you ſhall often ſee
The Founder pleas'd, and eke the Company:
The Gueſts, the Audience, we, the Founders are,
Who like you much, if you but like our Fare.
But as in ev'ry Clime devout, as this,
'Tis held (and may it ever be) amiſs,
To go from a good Meal, without a Grace;
So, I an *Epilogue* muſt now repeat,
To make it tally with —— *Grace after Meat.*
But whilſt this Taſk, this righteous Taſk I do,
Some Doubts I have, how beſt to pleaſure you,
That is, if you love many Words, or few.
Shou'd I too tedious be, I might offend,
And ſtrait be call'd, —— *Old canting Prig*, or *Friend.*
Or, if in modern Style (to Eaſe more prone)
I make a Bow, with mutt'ring Lips alone,
You'd cry, *And is that all? As good we'd none.*
But hold, —— On Second Thoughts, —— 'tis now the Mode,
For all fine Ladies to be late Abroad;
To keep you then, on this polite Occaſion,
As long from Home as ſuits your Inclination,
Some ſerious Truths I'll venture to impart;
And pray attend what's utter'd from the Heart.

Vice in all Shapes and Characters is ſeen,
Nay ev'n this * *Cloak* has ſometimes cover'd *Sin*;

* Pointing to the Cloak on his Back.

Teſte,

Teſte, as well as *Hothead*, may want Grace,
When there's a buckſom Damſel in the Caſe:
Nor let our grave Reformers too much blame
The preſent Age ——the paſt was much the ſame.
Not only now, but in our Grandſire's Days,
Miſs look'd on *Man*, as well at Church as Plays:
And if to Balls my Lady could not roam,
She found a Way to dance as well at Home.
So when the Son by *Thrifty*'s Care's forbad,
Aſſembleès to frequent, the prudent Lad
Sits down content with *Doll* the Dairy Maid.
And many a Nymph, whoſe over fond *Papa*
Wou'd ſcarce permit to go Abroad to *pray*,
Juſt when her Charms were ripe, and in their Bloom,
Has kindly laviſh'd them on *John* the Groom.

In ſhort, you will from Obſervation find,
True Virtue reſteth only in the Mind;
If Principles be early *there* impreſs'd,
The Parents, then, and Off-ſpring too are bleſs'd.

Now that you may in all Things happy be,
I humbly pray, —— *Amen*, —— *Much Good may't d'ye.*

Bridge-Town. We hear that an ingenious Perſon is lately arriv'd, who ſpeedily intends to enter upon, and go through a Courſe of *Anatomy* in this Town; and 'tis ſaid, that ſome of the moſt Learned of our Gentry will ſubſcribe thereto; when every ſerious Spectator may behold what Reaſon the Royal Pſalmiſt had to cry out in awful Admiration, *I am fearfully and wonderfully made!* On which Text, a certain Preacher, once holding forth, read it to his Congregation (the laſt Letter, in the Word *made*, not appearing in the Print) *I am fearfully and wonderfully mad.* From whence, he drew this edifying Doctrine, that *God's beſt Saints had very often mad Fits*; and, to prove it, rips up the Drunkenneſs of *Noah*, the Adultery of *David*, *Peter*'s Denying his Lord, and all the reſt of the Foibles of God's ancient People, as recorded in the holy Scriptures. — Had he liv'd in our Age and Country, he might have produced *living* Examples, indeed, of *mad Prieſts*, tho' it would not be ſo eaſy, I doubt, to prove them *God's beſt Saints.* But to return from mad Parſons to the ſober Propoſal abovementioned, it is certain, that a competent Skill in that entertaining and uſeful Science is as neceſſary for Practitioners in Phyſick and Surgery, as the magnetick Needle to the judicious Pilot; and muſt conſequently

quently diſtinguiſh thoſe of real Merit, from ignorant Pretenders, who are juſtly ſuppoſed to contribute more to the Deſtruction of Mankind, than Plague, Peſtilence, or Famine. —— From Quacks therefore, both Spiritual and Temporal, *Libera nos.*

Saturday, March 25, 1732.

THE Minutes and Proceedings of the Honourable the *Preſident* and *Council*, at their Meeting at *Pilgrim*'s the 3d Inſtant, having been publiſhed by Authority, wherein there is a *Speech* of the former, and an *Addreſs* of the latter, worthy the Peruſal of every one, we here inſert them both, abſtracted from the Accounts, and other Matters, which the curious may have Recourſe to, at their Leiſure.

Gentlemen,

THO' I have hitherto carefully avoided Diſputes, or ſaying any Thing that might give Occaſion for them, and ſhall continue to do the ſame, whilſt I have the Honour to preſide at this Board, yet, when any Thing occurs which concerns the Publick Intereſt, I think myſelf obliged to communicate it to you, who, I am perſuaded, will readily join in the proper Meaſures to improve it for the General Good; and, who will likewiſe, with me, always deem the *mildeſt* to be ſuch.

IT is with this View that I am now to mention what I have diſcovered with Relation to the two Orders for 810 *l.* payable to the Honourable * *Samuel Cox*, Eſq; for entertaining the Duke of *Portland*, which the laſt Aſſembly made a *preferable Uſe*, in an Exciſe-Bill by them ſent up for your Concurrence; but, the Bill being rejected by you, I find ſome of the Members of the preſent Houſe, by their printed Speeches, are ſtill much diſpleaſed at it, and which therefore renders it the more neceſſary that the Matter ſhould be ſet in a fair Light.

I HAD, I confeſs, when thoſe Orders were under Conſideration, a general Notion of their being ſome how or other diſcharged; but as they were, in Fact, outſtanding, and the Aſſembly had placed them in the

* This Gentleman had been Preſident of the Iſland; and was ſo, when the Duke of *Portland* touch'd at *Barbados*, in his Way to *Jamaica*.

Bill,

Bill, to be paid, preferable to the Demands of many honeſt Creditors of the Publick, I could not venture to aſſert it: However, I have ſince examined into the Affair, and have here in my Hands a Copy of the Accounts of Mr. *Sandford* (who was Treaſurer when the Orders were obtained) as ſettled by the Committee of publick Accounts, which is atteſted by Mr. *John Chaſe*, then, and now, their Clerk; whereby it is evident, that Mr. *Sandford* was actually allowed the ſaid Orders, and that the Sum of 810 *l.* was accordingly deducted from his Ballance, which, with that Deduction, and no more, was paid over to Mr. *Plaxton* the ſucceeding Treaſurer, as by his Certificate likewiſe appears; ſo that, if the Bill had paſs'd, the Country muſt have twice paid the ſame Debt.

EXCISE-BILLS, we know, are generally diſpatch'd in Haſte; and the Inſtance before us is a ſufficient Proof, that too much Caution cannot be uſed, to prevent any Surprize. As therefore, I ſhall now lay the Matter before you in Time, you will not think it amiſs, perhaps, to have it inſerted at large in the Council-Books; eſpecially when it is conſidered that Mr. *Bignall*, who was one of Mr. *Sandford*'s Securities (the Speaker of the Aſſembly being the other) has taken ſome Pains, in his laſt Speech, to convince the Houſe of the Reaſonableneſs and Juſtice of making Proviſion for the Payment of theſe very Orders. It is obſervable too, that, in the ſame Speech, he quotes *Part* of the Words of the Committee, which allow'd the Money to the Treaſurer; but if that Gentleman had, inſtead thereof, ſet forth *the whole Proceedings*, he would have ſaved me ſome Trouble, and, at the ſame Time, obliged the Publick, who would, no Doubt, have been much better pleaſed, to hear that the Country had diſcharged ſo conſiderable a Debt * *Nine Years ago*, which was certainly the Caſe, than, what he is pleaſed to affirm, *That it has been ſo long due, and that the Orders ſtill remain unpaid.*

To the Honourable *SAMUEL BARWICK*, Eſq; Preſident of His Majeſty's Council, and Commander in Chief of this, and all other his Majeſty's *Carribbee Iſlands*, to Windward of *Guardaloupe*, &c.

The Humble ADDRESS *of the Underwritten Members of his Majeſty's Council.*

SIR,

WE *ſhould be very much wanting in our Duty, if we did not return your Honour our hearty Thanks for the Care you have taken of the Publick*

* It appears by the Accounts, as printed with the Minutes of Council, to have been allowed Mr. *Sandford*, and deducted from his Ballance, the 24th of *March*, 172$\frac{3}{4}$.

Intereſt,

Intereſt, in examining into the Affair relating to the Orders for 810 l. *payable to Mr.* Cox, *for entertaining the* Duke of Portland, *and in laying the whole Matter ſo candidly before us; which, therefore, we now moſt readily do, and at the ſame Time intreat, that you will always rely on our joining our utmoſt Endeavours to improve every Thing that your* Honour *ſhall be pleaſed to communicate to us, for the General Good, and of taking the* mildeſt *Steps we can think of, for that Purpoſe.*

THE Danger the Country was lately in, of paying this Money twice over, is, no doubt, a ſtrong Proof, that too much Caution cannot be uſed in paſſing an Exciſe-Bill; *and we hope, the Inſtance before us will, accordingly, be a ſufficient Warning to every one concern'd, for the future. In the mean while, as it is now evident, we preſume, that the laſt Aſſembly did not make that* ſtrict Enquiry *into the Juſtneſs of all thoſe Demands they had provided for, in the Bill ſent up for our* ſpeedy *Concurrence, as was pretended by ſome of their Members; ſo it muſt be acknowledged too, that it would by no Means have been* for the Honour and Service of the Iſland, *that the Bill ſhould have paſt, with the Orders we are ſpeaking of,* amongſt the Uſes, *whilſt many honeſt Creditors of the Publick, and particularly the* Secretaries, *whoſe Caſe the King himſelf had been moſt graciouſly pleaſed to* recommend, were induſtriouſly omitted.*

IT might have been expected, indeed, that Mr. Bignall, *whoſe Buſineſs, in ſome Reſpect, it was, to inform himſelf of the State of Mr.* Sandford's *Accounts (being one of his Securities) and who ſeems to be fully apprized of the Committee's Proceedings therein, would ingenuouſly have diſcovered to the Houſe what had been done, with Regard to the Orders in Queſtion; but on the contrary, we ſee, That Gentleman, in his laſt printed Speech, labouring to poſſeſs them with the Notion, or rather, to confirm them in it,* that they had been due theſe Nine Years: *Whereas they could not be due to Mr.* Cox, *if Mr.* Sandford *ſpoke Truth (which he may well be ſuppoſed to have done, as he was poſſeſſed of the Orders) who then declared to the Committee,* that he had paid them; *And 'tis certain they cannot be due to Mr.* Sandford, *becauſe the Committee actually deducted the Amount of them, out of the Ballance he ow'd the Country, and* ſuffer'd the Money to remain in his Hands. *It is obvious therefore, that nothing wanted to be done, if any Thing at all was really neceſſary, but to paſs an Act for indemnifying the Gentlemen who allowed the Orders, when there was no Fund in being for the Payment of them, and to enable the preſent Committee to take them up, to prevent a Poſſibility of their being ever again demanded from the Publick; inſtead whereof, every Body knows, that the Orders were intended, and vigorouſly inſiſted on by the Aſſembly, to be made ſome of* the firſt *that could* legally *be paid out of the Treaſury, whilſt the Members of Council were ſeverely cenſured by them, for not conſenting to it.*

 BUT,

* Vid. Append. N°. 1.

BUT, as we do not desire to make any other Use of this unlucky Error *(to give it no harsher Name) than what is barely necessary for our own Justification, and the faithful Discharge of our Duty, so we shall be glad to have no more Occasion for Disputes of the like Kind hereafter, and rejoice to find the same Inclination in others, which we feel in ourselves, to cultivate a good Agreement, even with those with whom we have, of late, had most Reason to differ. This too, we are persuaded, is conformable to your* Honour's *Sentiments, and therefore, we chuse to add no more at present, than to assure you that we are, with great Esteem,*

SIR,

Your Honour's most Obedient

Humble Servants,

William Terrill,
John Frere,
Joseph Pilgrim,
William Leslie,
Thomas Maxwell.

Saturday, June 17, 1732.

THE following Copy of Verses was never before in Print, tho' wrote many Years ago. There are Instances enough of the Havock which *Love* makes among the Men, and we hardly know a Dabler in Poetry, or indeed a good Poet, who does not complain of the Cruelty of his Mistress. What I now present the Publick, is the tender Lamentation of a fair Lady, on being disappointed of suitable Returns to her Passion; and whether her's was sincere, or not, is submitted to the experienced Readers of either Sex. For my own Part, I do not doubt it; nor can I help wishing, therefore, as old as I am, that 'twas in my Power to administer Relief to so much Anguish in a Female Breast.

Written

Written at Midnight.

HOW tedious the long wintry Night appears,
To unclos'd Eyes, which paſs it all in Tears!
Or if they clòſe, how dreadful is the Dream!
Some raging Lion, or ſome rapid Stream!
My Spirits ſunk, all pale and out of Breath,
Toiling with this imaginary Death;
The melancholy Shadows of the Day,
Does on my Soul in mournful Slumbers ſtay;
For oh! my Griefs are of ſo ſad a Kind,
They pierce my Senſe, and even kill my Mind;
My Dreams are with a thouſand Dangers fraught,
The mournful Pictures of my waking Thought;
My Paſſions ſtagger underneath the Blow,
And my Heart-breaking Strings refuſe to go:
Shou'd Fate grow kind, and my loſt Love reſtore,
It cou'd leap up to meet his Eyes no more.
Why nam'ſt thou Love, the Tyrant of thy Breaſt,
That blights thy Bays, and murders all thy Reſt?
The fatal Sound is Poiſon to my Frame,
Wakes all my Wounds, and fewels every Flame.
Oh, how I burn, for a cold Icy Breaſt,
Which, like a God, is by my Love addreſt,
With Sighs and Tears, and Groans, and broken Reſt!
Oh! witneſs for me, ev'ry doubled Hour,
To my Soul's Anguiſh, and my Paſſion's Pow'r.
A thouſand Times, and more, I change my Side;
Reſtleſs I lie, and my poor Pillow chide;
Like a pale Ghoſt, I paſs the heavy Night,
Traverſe the Room out, watch the dying Light.
Alas! behold, the weary Taper fades,
And gives my Sorrow up to gloomy Shades;
To Thoughts, to mournful Thoughts, that darker are,
Than the veil'd Midnight Skies, without a Star.
Be ſtill, ye Winds, my louder Sighs attend,
And you, fair Stream, to which my Tears deſcend,
The Sun will not this many an Hour ariſe,
The happy Sun in *Thetis'* Boſom lies;
He needs ye not; alas! my Griefs alone
Are waking now, or Souls that Grief have known.

This is the Hour that troubled Spirits rove,
Sacred to melancholy hopeleſs Love.
All Things but Death, and Deathleſs Sorrow, reſt,
Such as alarm my ever waking Breaſt.
Oh, could this Hand ſome friendly Weapon find,
To let out Life, and free my Captive Mind!
What holds it back? alas! Is there a Fear
I cou'd be more undone than I am here?
In ſome new World I long my Fate to try;
Vouchſafe, then, Heav'ns! to let your Mortal die.
Prometheus, faſten'd to the Rock, complains,
Whilſt the rag'd Vulture drinks his bleeding Veins;
Thus Love and Sorrow every Joy devours,
Feeds on my Soul, and all my tender Hours.

The CHARGE *of the Honourable* FRANCIS VAUGHAN, *Eſq*; *Chief Juſtice, to the* Grand Jury, *at the* Grand Seſſions, *held at the New Court-Houſe in* Bridge-Town, *June* 13, 1732.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

IF my own Inability did not forbid me to attempt entering into a particular Detail of your Duty at this Juncture, the quick Return of the Seaſons whereon a Court of Grand Seſſions is by its Eſtabliſhment to be held, together with the Conſideration of your Sufficiency and good Senſe, would render it wholly needleſs. I ſhall therefore chuſe rather to make a few general Obſervations only, which will not be thought unſuitable, I hope, to the preſent Situation of Affairs; and which I ſhall do with the ſole Aim of promoting the mutual Peace and Happineſs of us all.

IT is ſaid by a celebrated and very judicious Author, ſpeaking of Law, *That there can be no leſs acknowledged, than that her Seat is the Boſom of God, her Voice the Harmony of the World; all Things in Heaven and Earth do her Homage; the very leaſt as feeling her Care; and the greateſt as not exempted from her Power; both Angels and Men, and Creatures of what Condition ſoever, tho' each in different Sort and Manner, yet all, with uniform Conſent, admiring her as the Mother of their Peace and Joy.* * As this is allow'd to be a noble and moſt beautiful Deſcription of, or rather Encomium upon Law in general, ſo we, who have the good Fortune to live under a

* *Hooker*'s Eccl. Pol. at the End of the firſt Book.

Britiſh

Britiſh Government, and thereby to enjoy the Advantage of the beſt of Municipal Laws, muſt neceſſarily have a truer Taſte of it, than the Inhabitants of many other Parts of the World.

THO' our Reſidence, 'tis true, is far diſtant from the Fountain from whence our much envy'd Happineſs flows, yet, by the great Goodneſs and Bounty of our moſt excellent Sovereign, we are under his Royal Commiſſion and Inſtructions, plac'd in a Condition, hardly inferior to thoſe whoſe Situation is nearer Home, provided we do all, on our Parts, in Maintenance of that Conſtitution which His Majeſty is thus graciouſly pleaſed to deal out to us. How comfortable a Reflection is it, that every one of us may call what we have, our own! That our Property is not ſubject to the arbitrary Will of any Man! And that none of us can be deprived of our Liberty (the moſt ineſtimable of all human Bleſſings) without having firſt juſtly forfeited it by our own Folly or Wickedneſs!

THIS is our Caſe, or at leaſt may be ſo, if we don't endeavour to fruſtrate the Intention of the Law, and act contrary to the Policy of it, by forming Parties, and raiſing ſeparate Intereſts for the Deſtruction of each other. On the contrary, therefore, let me recommend it to you (and I cannot have a better Opportunity for doing it, than when I ſee ſo many together from different Parts of the Iſland) to promote Peace and a good Underſtanding in your reſpective Neighbourhoods. To which, I will beg Leave to add, that if you obſerve any of a quite different Diſpoſition, who deal in Scandal and ill Language, and love to be vilifying and abuſing Perſons in publick Employments, you may ſafely look upon ſuch, I preſume, as Enemies to the Community, and be aſſur'd that they are, in Truth, actuated by other Motives, beſides that of the Publick Good, whatever their Pretenſions or Declarations may be.

IT is very certain that the beſt of Laws are of no Effect, unleſs Care be taken to put them in Execution; for which Purpoſe, it is abſolutely neceſſary, there ſhould be Perſons veſted with Authority one above another, who are to be ſupported in the ſeveral Stations they fill, and to be treated with that Regard which is due to them; otherwiſe, the Order of Society cannot long ſubſiſt, but all Things muſt ſoon fall into that Confuſion it was the Original Deſign of Laws to deliver us from, and which none, but the moſt profligate of Men, would wiſh to ſee.

This leads me to take Notice of the immediate Happineſs we enjoy under the mild and prudent Adminiſtration of the worthy Gentleman who at preſent *Preſides* over us, and who, by his whole Conduct ever ſince he did ſo, has demonſtrated an ardent Affection for his Native Country, and a firm Reſolution to purſue the real Intereſt of it, notwithſtanding any Difficulties or Diſcouragements that might be thrown in his Way, and that without

any

any View to his own private Emolument. Such a Behaviour in the Chief Magiſtrate in his Political Capacity, together with an impartial Diſtribution of Juſtice in his Judicial one, for which he is equally to be eſteemed, as it cannot poſſibly give the leaſt juſt Cauſe of Offence, ſo it ought to produce a becoming Duty in all that live under his Government; and will accordingly, I doubt not, in all ſuch as are truly honeſt and unprejudiced.

Gentlemen,

As to your particular Buſineſs on this Occaſion, the King's Attorney-General will prepare, and lay before you, ſuch Bills of Indictments as are proper in the ſeveral Caſes that ariſe on the Records which have come to his Hands; and if there are any other *Matters or Things which have come to your own Knowledge* relating thereto, you will not fail to *make Preſentment of them*, in Purſuance of the Oath you have taken.

BARBADOS: On *Wedneſday* laſt, came on the Trial of *Samuel Hayes*, for the Murder of his Wife *Sarah Hayes*, who, being arraign'd, pleaded very faintly, *Not Guilty*, having challenged Two of the Jury.

THE firſt Evidence depoſed, that, hearing a ſhrieking Noiſe, ſhe ran into the Houſe of the ſaid *Hayes*, where ſhe ſaw the Priſoner lying along upon the Ground upon his Wife, and ſtabbing her, as it were, with his right Hand, ſeveral Times, but ſaw no Knife; tho' the Deceaſed appeared very bloody, and ſeveral Times cried out, *He had murder'd her with a Knife*, and, after he was taken off her, the Priſoner gave her a violent Kick in the Belly.

ANOTHER Evidence ſwore, that he had taken off the Priſoner from his Wife, who was all bloody; and, aſking the Priſoner *wherefore he uſed his Wife ſo barbarouſly*, the Priſoner reply'd, *ſhe would have killed him*; tho' it did not appear he had the leaſt Wound.

THE Conſtable depoſed, that, upon ſearching the Priſoner, he found near his Foot a Claſp'd Knife, like a Penknife, which was very bloody; and, it being afterwards ſhewn to the poor Woman, ſhe declared, That was the very Knife which did the Miſchief.

THE Surgeon declared ſhe had received 23 Wounds, three of which were mortal; and the Midwife gave a very particular Deſcription of ſeveral of the Wounds, which was deeply moving; that the Child in the Womb was ſtabb'd in ſeveral Places, that its Guts came out, and that the Deceaſed's Caul and Entrails hung out of her Belly, being cut and torn in a moſt lamentable manner, thro' all her Cloaths, having about a Fortnight to go of her Time.

THE

THE King's Evidences were all clear, full, and poſitive, each correſponding with the other in proving the Fact.

THE Priſoner being ask'd what he could ſay for himſelf; or whether he would croſs examine the Witneſſes, made not the leaſt Defence, nor called any one to his Reputation. Whereupon Mr. Attorney General very conciſely obſerved, to the Jury (inſtead of ſumming up the Evidence at large as uſual) *That the Priſoner at the Bar was indicted for* Murder, *and for the Murder of his Wife, whom, by the moſt ſacred and ſolemn Ties, he was obliged to protect and defend:* That *the Crime was heinous in its Nature, and very cruel in its Circumſtances; even ſo barbarous and cruel, that the bare repeating of it would be ſhocking to himſelf, and he believed, to all that were to hear him. That the Evidence (and he was ſorry for the Occaſion of ſaying it) was ſo full and clear, that it did not need any Obſervations of his to enforce it: That he ſhould therefore, inſtead of entertaining them any longer on ſo melancholy a Subject, rather chuſe to leave it entirely to their own Judgment; not in the leaſt doubting, but that they would diſcharge a good Conſcience, and, in Purſuance of their Duty and their Oath, find the Priſoner guilty.*

Accordingly, the Jury went out; and, after a ſhort Stay, returned with their Verdict, *Guilty.*

Wedneſday, Auguſt 8, 1732.

AN honourable Perſon in the Country having, we dare ſay, with a View to ſerve it, ſent us the following genuine Copy (leaving out the Writer's Name only) of a Letter, which, it ſeems, he had lately received from his Friend in Town, we readily give it our Readers, who, we doubt not, will be as well pleas'd with that true Principle of Generoſity and publick Spirit it contains, as their humble Servant the Printer.

SIR, *Bridge-Town, Aug.* 3, 1732.

I Received yours, wherein you deſire me to ſend you all the News I have heard from *England*, concerning our late Political Controverſies here, and accordingly, I now incloſe you a Paper, containing a Tranſcript of every Paragraph in the ſeveral Letters that have come to my Hands, on that Subject. By them you'll perceive what an Opinion wiſe and diſintereſted,

intereſted Men, in that cooler Climate, have of us and our Behaviour. You have known a Perſon, who, within theſe few Months, was traduc'd in the moſt inhuman, as well as ungentlemanlike Manner, but who, notwithſtanding, patiently bore it, without the leaſt Appearance of Reſentment; and relying on the Innocency of his own Heart, and the Hopes of ſeeing his Advice approv'd of, in due Time, by better Judges, declin'd anſwering the unjuſt Aſperſions of his Enemies, or publiſhing a Word in his own Defence. What has happen'd ſince, on that Head, you will now be inform'd. The Uſe, however, which I think ought to be made of this, is, not for one Party to inſult the other, or to boaſt too much of the Advantage in having gain'd a Point, as is two commonly the Practice, but for every one in particular to be cautious in his Conduct for the future; and, diſpoſſeſſing himſelf of all Malice and Spleen, behave ſo, as not to be afraid or aſhamed to have his Actions examined impartially, and according to the Rules of right Reaſon. It is certain that our publick Diſputes have generally no immediate Tendency to promote the real Good of our Country; but, if we are imprudent enough to enter into them, there muſt be ſome Determination thereon by our Superiors, which neceſſarily occaſions a good deal of Trouble, and which, in my humble Opinion, had much better be employed in concerting proper Meaſures for reviving our decay'd Trade, and improving our Produce and Manufactures. It is to be hoped therefore, that we ſhall not any longer contend about Trifles, or in Order to gratify our own private Piques, but reſolve always, inviolably, to ſupport the Royal Prerogative as far as is neceſſary for the Support of our happy Conſtitution, no more being required; and, with the ſame Care, endeavour to preſerve the Rights and Privileges of the People, which, you know, His moſt Sacred Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to declare by his Inſtructions to the Governor (under which the *Preſident* now acts) that *He is above all Things deſirous they ſhould enjoy.* Theſe are my ſincere Sentiments, and which you ſhall ever find me ready to practiſe, as well as to inculcate, as far as lies within my Sphere. I have likewiſe good Reaſon to believe they are your own, and on that Account, eſpecially, I do with Pleaſure ſubſcribe myſelf,

SIR,

Your moſt Obedient

Humble Servant.

To

To the Printer of the Barbados Gazette.

SIR,

IN your Paper of the 27th of *May*, which mentions the Death of the late ingenious Dr. *Towne*, you alſo take Notice of a curious Tranſlation of his from the *French*; and I herewith ſend you, therefore, a few recommendatory Lines, wrote on Occaſion of that Performance, about three Years ago, in the Epiſtolary Way, by a Friend of his in this Iſland, of another Profeſſion. The *Doctor*, who ſhewed me the Original, was pleaſed likewiſe, at my Deſire, to favour me with a Copy, which, in Juſtice to his Memory, I think ought now to be made publick; but the Author's Name, at the Bottom, is purpoſely omitted, for Fear of giving Offence to a Gentleman, who, I believe, is very far from valuing himſelf on any Thing of this Sort. I ſhall only take Leave to add here, that it cannot be doubted, but all Perſons of Humanity and good Nature will be better pleaſed to ſee thoſe of Parts and Learning give a Suffrage to each other's real Merit, than to find them imploying their Talents in *Calumny* and *Detraction*.

To Dr. Towne, *on ſeeing the two firſt Books of his Tranſlation of the* * Henriade.

Dear SIR,

WHilſt I (who never was expert in Song,
Yet fondly ſometimes join'd the Rhyming Throng)
Am to the Muſes a mere Stranger grown,
And twice ſeven Years have ply'd the wrangling Gown;
Bent to thoſe crabbed Studies, and confin'd,
Which will no Rival have, or none befriend;
You, *Sir*, more happy far, and doubly bleſt,
Top your Profeſſion, as you write the beſt;
And by Example prove, what ſome deny,
That *Verſe* to *Phyſick* is a near Ally:

* The Doctor was well known to the Author, having contracted an Acquaintance in *England*, and correſponded with him afterwards, from *Barbados*. He intended, with Mr. *Voltaire*'s Approbation, to have gone through the whole *Poem*, and had made ſome farther Progreſs therein, but was prevented from compleating it, by Death, which happened the twenty third of *May*, 1732.

You lengthen Life, and make it pleaſant too;
We ſtill enjoy a living *Garth* in you.

Whate'er's the Subject which employs thy Quill,
Surpriz'd we find the ſame Poetick Skill;
Thus, when the pleaſing Theme and Thought's your own,
Each Line beſpeaks a *Pope*, or *Addiſon*:
Or if ſome foreign Bard of Fame, you chuſe,
In *Engliſh* Dreſs, to celebrate his Muſe;
New Force and Beauty to his Thoughts you give;
And you with him, and Time itſelf, muſt live.

Of *Gallick* Wits we ſee (tho' many fine)
Voltaire alone in *Epick* Numbers ſhine;
That much applauded Piece ſcarce *Albion* knew
So fit a Genius to tranſlate, as You;
By what's already done, we read the reſt;
And dare pronounce, *The Whole will ſtand the Teſt*:
So juſt the Verſion and withal, ſo free,
The Author's Spirit ſeems transfus'd in thee.
Go on, and give, then, to our *Iſle*, Renown,
To diſtant Ages be it handed down,
'Twas there the Noble Work was done by Towne.

Thurſday, Auguſt 12, 1732.

IN my laſt, I ſtated a Query, *Whether the Printer has any Brains at all, to ſtay in the Iſland to be ſo uſed?* To which the following Letter may ſerve as an Anſwer; and ſhew, that as my *Life* is threaten'd one Day, ſo is my *Livelihood* another.

Mr. *Samuel Keimer*,

SIR,

I AM one of thoſe many Perſons who look upon you to be a very *dangerous Fellow*; and I will offer ſome Reaſons to ſupport my Opinion, which I ſhall be glad if you can anſwer.

IT

It is well known to the Good People of *Barbados*, that we, and our Anceſtors, Time out of Mind, have had and enjoyed a Privilege of venting Falſhoods, Scandals, Abſurdities, Scurrilities, and Contradictions, whenever the Good of our Country demanded the Exerciſe of this our Privilege. We could heretofore, without Fear, or Shame, ſend Home Addreſſes and Repreſentations in Favour of an * *Ex——y*'s wife and mild Adminiſtration, and by the ſame Conveyance tranſmit Charges of † Extortion, Plunder, and Oppreſſion againſt the ſame *Ex——y*.

In thoſe good Days, one half of this Iſland could repreſent the other as *French* Traders and diſaffected Perſons, while the accuſed Party retorted the Imputation upon their Accuſers, with equal Grace and Truth. You might then have heard one Body of Men bewailing the decayed Condition of our Trade, and another rejoicing at its Proſperity. This was done in ſuch a Style and Manner as the Paſſion of the *Writer* or *Speaker* dictated, without ever expecting that any Proof of the Premiſes would be required on either Side, or that our Remonſtrances would be communicated to any more than a few Perſons in Authority at Home, who, by Reaſon of their high Stations and weighty Affairs, were not likely to receive deep Impreſſions from ſuch Foreign Occurrences.

This, with many other valuable Privileges of the ſame Kind, we enjoyed, to the Admiration and Envy of our Neighbouring Colonies, who had nothing like it, until your *Printing-ſhop*, for our Sins, was opened in in our Metropolis.

But now, ſo it is, that no ſooner is a ſeaſonable Untruth uttered for the Benefit of an honeſt Party among ourſelves, but you, Mr. *Samuel Keimer*, inſtantly divulge it to all his Majeſty's Subjects, without Diſtinction. If a learned Patriot happens, by the Torrent of his Zeal for his Country's Service, to be hurried into that vehement Species of Oratory, which the *Engliſh* call *Billingſgate*, your officious Preſs is at Hand to record it for the Inſpection of *Lloyd*'s Coffee-houſe Politicians, and the Criticks of the *Sword-Blade*.

Thus are we brought, by that accurſed *Machine* of yours, unknown to our Forefathers, under the miſerable Dilemma of either dropping our ancient and undoubted Privilege, or becoming the Ridicule of *Phlegmatick Londoners*, who are Strangers to the Sallies of a warm Imagination in this Climate, and think we ought to treat *Publick Buſineſs* with Decency and Temper, as they do.

To you alone are owing thoſe frequent Impertinencies we meet with in our *Engliſh* Letters, *Lord!* cries one, *How can Gentlemen treat one another in ſuch a Manner?* —— *Where did your* Great Men *learn their Language*,

* *R——t L——r*, Eſq; whoſe Creatures there, did this.

† He was cenſur'd for theſe by the King, in Council.

ſays another? *Are theſe extraordinary Perſonages of your own Growth; or, like other rare Productions, brought from Foreign Parts?* This is not to be endured by any true Lover of his Country, to have the Genius and Talents of its brighteſt Members ſcoff'd at, by a Parcel of cool-headed-thinking Fellows.

I THEREFORE take this Opportunity of aſſuring you, Mr. *Samuel Keimer*, if you do not ſpeedily change your pernicious Trade of *Printing*, for one more innocent, I will move the Houſe, of which I have the Honour to be an unworthy Member, for Leave to bring in a Bill for the utter Demolition of all *Printers* and *Printing-ſhops*, which are, or may hereafter be in this Iſland: Or if it ſhould be thought too ſevere to prohibit the Exerciſe of a lawful Calling, abſolutely and without Reſerve, there ſhall be grievous Penalties enacted againſt Printing any Thing but *Senſe* accompanied with good *Manners*, which will amount to a total Prohibition. I am, in Proportion as you deſerve well of my *Dear* Country,

Yours, &c.

P. S. IT is poſſible you may have the Aſſurance to print this Letter, which my Paſſion for the Publick Good has extorted from me. *But do, if you dare.*

Thickets, Aug. 10, 1732.

Written extempore, *to a Lady who ſhew'd him two Copies of Verſes on the Queſtion*, What is Love?

SInce, Madam, you ſee
The Learned agree,
No *Words* can expreſs, *what is Love*;
By *Actions* let's try
How, both you, and I
May better our Knowledge improve.

Wedneſday,

Wedneſday, Auguſt 16, 1732.

*** PROLOGUE made to the *Royal Convert*, as it was acted in *Barbados*. Spoken by Mr. *John Snow*, who acted the Part of *Hengiſt*.

WHilſt Europe's *various Pleaſures you purſue,*
The Muſes *beg to pay their Homage too*;
New-Comers *to this Hoſpitable Iſle,*
Where Strangers *ever have had Cauſe to ſmile.*
The Tuneful Siſters, *pleas'd, regard around*
The Spicy Produce of the Painted Ground;
Variety of Verdures charm their Eyes,
Whilſt ſweeteſt Scents from Citron Groves *ariſe.*
On Azure Skies the Nine, *tranſported, gaze,*
To view their God with brighter Beauties blaze.
Here, *each Attempt to pleaſe, has found Succeſs*;
The Dance, *the* Concert, *and the* Courtly Dreſs.
* Puppets *have triumph'd*; *and the* † Bounding Fair,
When from the Rope ſhe twirls her Heels in Air:
Nay, you have liſten'd with Attention mute,
To hear a *†* Whiſtling Clock, *or* ‖ Roaring Brute:
But Things, like thoſe, had ne'er your Judgment's Voice;
It was not Want of Taſte; ——— *but Want of* Choice.
Our Scenes *a more inſtructive View diſpenſe,*
To warm the Breaſt, *and gratify the Senſe*;
A Chriſtian Maid *converts a* Pagan Prince.

*** This, and the following Epilogue, are allowed to be wrote by the late Dr. *Richard Towne*, who died in *Barbados*, the twenty third of *May*, 1732, as is mentioned *Ant.* p. 33. in the Margin.

* Alluding to a Puppet-Show that was brought from *England*.

† A Company of Rope-Dancers that arrived from the *Northward*.

† This alludes to *Jeremy Taylor*'s Muſical Clock.

‖ A Lion that arrived from *New England*, which was ſhewn for Money.

With

With virtuous Conſtancy, and pious Art,
At once ſhe captivates and mends his Heart.
Love *and* Religion *ſway without Controul,*
Inſpire his Thoughts, and fortify his Soul:
Unmov'd by Menaces, his Mind remains,
Nor fears the grinding Rack, nor feels the Chains;
'Till Providence, ſure Guardian of the Good,
Diſpels the Trials they ſo well withſtood;
Arreſts the Arm, when lifted to deſtroy,
And pours on both a Plenitude of Joy.

EPILOGUE *ſpoken by Miſs* Whiten, *who played* Ethelinda.

I, Who ſo lately, with Majeſtick Grace,
Aſſum'd the Grandeur of the Royal Race,
The Pomp of Courtſhip made in Regal State,
Talk'd of Converſion, —— and I know not what.
Hard Turn of Fortune! at this preſent Writing!
Am now reduc'd again —— to plain Miſs *Whiten.*
Why be it ſo; But let what will betide,
Fate cannot rob a Woman of her Pride;
I ſtill am ſtately, —— but, alas! no Bride.
Ah! fond Remembrance of a Bliſs that's paſt,
I hugg'd the Viſion, tho' it fled in Haſte:
The *Maids* will *pity*, who deſire to *taſte.*
'Tis true, I glow'd with Joy and gay Delight,
And Bliſs imagin'd from the Bridal Night.
My Boſom heav'd with Raptures yet unknown;
May more Subſtantial Raptures be your own!
If the bare Shadow does ſuch Pleaſure bring,
Good *Heavens!* what Extacy t' enjoy the *Thing!*
I hope, ye *Fair*, I've play'd the virtuous Part
Of *Ethelind*, from Nature more than Art.
If now I err, it is the Poet's Fault;
Poets make Maids declare what they ne'er thought.
But if you are determin'd to backbite
The tranſitory Pleaſures of this Night,
Before the Men, my Caſe I'll open lay;
They'll ſkreen the *Actreſs*, tho' they damn the *Play.*

A D-

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHereas, ſince the publiſhing of our laſt Advices from *England*, we have received divers Letters concerning our Political Diſputes, which the Writers, who appear to be of oppoſite Parties, deſire to have printed, we think it proper (once for all) to acquaint them, and our courteous Readers in general, as we do by theſe *Preſents*, that our Intention is not to publiſh any Thing on that Subject but bare Matters of Fact, for which we have the moſt undoubted Vouchers, or ſuch genuine Papers from Home, as may be the Conſequence of thoſe Diſputes. Provided notwithſtanding, and it is the true Intent and Meaning hereof, that we ſhall be always ready to uſher into this *little World* (for, with due Deference to our late * *Waggiſh Correſpondent*, we do not ſuppoſe our Preſs reaches further) any *ſerious* and well wrote Pieces, that tend to reconcile the good People of it, or ſuch *merry* ones as may probably laugh them out of the Folly of *Differing*.

Saturday, Auguſt 26, 1732.

THE Report of Sir *Philip Yorke*, his Majeſty's Attorney General, on the Memorial lately preſented to the King by Col. *Worſley*, concerning the Arrears due to him for his additional Salary, being expected by the next Ship, from *London*, and we having been favoured with an authentick Copy of the *Report* formerly made by the *Attorney* and *Sollicitor General*, on the Act for ſettling that Salary, we think it may ſerve as a proper Introduction to the other; which we ſhall likewiſe oblige our Readers with, as ſoon as it comes to our Hands.

* See the Paper immediately preceding.

* *To the* QUEEN'S *moſt Excellent Majeſty, Guardian of the Kingdom, &c. in Council.*

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

IN Humble Obedience to Your Majeſty's Order in Council, referring to us the annexed Extract of a Letter from Mr. *Worſley* his Majeſty's Governor of *Barbados*, to the Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, dated the 20th of *April* laſt, together with Copies of ſeveral Papers referr'd to therein, concerning the great Confuſion to which that Iſland is likely to be brought, on Account of ſeveral of the Inhabitants having refuſed to pay the Tax, impoſed by Law, for the Payment of the Governor's Salary, and for other publick Services, upon a Suppoſition that the ſaid Law is determined, and directing us to conſider the ſame, and report our Opinion thereupon to your Majeſty in Council, we have conſidered the ſame, and do find, that his late Majeſty King *George* the Firſt, of Glorious Memory, by Letters Patent, dated the Eleventh Day of *January*, 1721, appointed *Henry Worſley*, Eſq; Governor of *Barbados*, to continue during his ſaid late Majeſty's Pleaſure.

THAT by an Act of Aſſembly paſſed in *Barbados*, upon the twenty ſixth Day of *February*, 1722, and afterwards confirmed by his ſaid late Majeſty, ſeveral Duties were granted to his ſaid late Majeſty, his Heirs, and Succeſſors, during the Continuance of the ſaid Act; in the firſt Place, for the Payment of the Annual Sum of ſix thouſand Pounds, of lawful Money of that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, for ſupporting the Honour and Dignity of his Majeſty's Government there, to be paid to Mr. *Worſley*, on the Firſt Day of *June* annually, during the Continuance of the ſaid Act, together with the Exchange for the ſame, after the Rate of thirty Pounds *per Cent*.

AND it is thereby provided that the ſaid Act ſhould continue for ſo long Time as Mr. *Worſley* ſhall continue to be His Majeſty's Captain General, and Governor in Chief, and ſhall in that Quality perſonally reſide in the ſaid Iſland.

THAT Mr. *Worſley* continued Governor of *Barbados* under the ſaid Letters Patent, until his late Majeſty's Demiſe; from which Time, he was continued in the ſaid Government for the Space of ſix Months, by Vertue of an Act of Parliament made in the ſixth Year of the Reign of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*.

* This was publiſhed in the Iſland, in order to ſatisfy the Minds of the People, who had been perſuaded to think, the Act, which impos'd the Tax to be raiſed for the Payment of the Governor's Salary, was expir'd by the Demiſe of the late King; and, who actually refuſed to pay the ſame, under that Pretence.

THAT

THAT by Vertue of his Majeſty's Proclamation bearing Date the fifth Day of *July*, 1727, and publiſhed in *Barbados*, on the twenty-firſt Day of *November*, 1727, all Officers in the Plantations were continued in their reſpective Offices, until His Majeſty's Pleaſure ſhould be further known.

THAT his Majeſty, by Letters Patent bearing Date the eighth Day of *May*, 1728, reciting the ſaid former Letters Patent, and Mr. *Worſley*'s Continuance in the ſaid Office of Governor, by Vertue of the ſaid Act of Parliament and Proclamation, determined his former Authority, and at the ſame Time appointed him to be Governor of *Barbados* during his Majeſty's Pleaſure.

THAT, from the Time of the making the ſaid Act of Aſſembly, Mr. *Worſley* has continued to reſide in *Barbados* in Quality of Governor in Chief.

THE Queſtion of Law ariſing upon theſe Facts, on which we apprehend our Opinion to be required is, *Whether the ſaid Act of Aſſembly is determined, or not?*

AND we humbly certify your Majeſty, that we are of Opinion that the ſaid Act is ſtill in Force, and not determined; for that the ſame being directed to have Continuance for ſo long Time as Mr. *Worſley* ſhould continue to be his Majeſty's Governor in Chief of the ſaid Iſland, and in that Quality perſonally reſide there, and his Authority as Governor having been continued by Vertue of the Act of the ſixth of the late Queen, and the ſaid Proclamation, from His late Majeſty's Demiſe, to the Time that the New Commiſſion granted to him by His preſent Majeſty took Place, without any Interruption, which Commiſſion is ſtill in Force, we conceive that he hath continued Governor, within the Meaning of the ſaid Act of Aſſembly. The only Thing, which ſeems to us capable of creating any Doubt, is, Whether the Expreſſion, *His Majeſty's Captain General and Governor in Chief*, is to be underſtood of His late Majeſty perſonally, or of the King for the Time being, ſo as to include his Succeſſors; and we humbly apprehend, that theſe Words are not to be confined to his late Majeſty only, for that, in ſeveral Acts of Parliament, the Words, *His Majeſty*, have been conſtrued to ſignify the *King*, who, in Conſideration of Law, never dies, and conſequently to include the Succeſſors; and in the preſent Caſe that Conſtruction is ſtrengthened, by Reaſon of the Duties being granted to *His late Majeſty*, *His Heirs and Succeſſors*, during the Continuance of the ſaid Act, which Grant to the Succeſſors

proceeds upon a Suppoſition, that the Act might have Continuance after his late Majeſty's Demiſe.

All which is moſt humbly ſubmitted to your Majeſty's Royal Wiſdom,

A true Copy, examined per
William Webſter, *D.*
Secretary.
Aug. 1, 1729.

P. Yorke,
C. Talbott.

Wedneſday, Auguſt 30, 1732.

S I R,

SInce you have printed the Report of the King's Attorney and Sollicitor General in *England*, concerning the late Act for ſupporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government, I preſume, it will not be unacceptable to many of your Readers, to ſee the Opinion which was firſt given by His Majeſty's Attorney General for this Iſland, on the ſame Act. This having been laid before thoſe learned Gentlemen, on the Reference made to them by the Queen, then Guardian of the Kingdom, was, we hear, approved of, tho' it is certain that it did not, at firſt, give altogether ſo much Satisfaction at * *Pilgrim*; but for what Reaſon I could never learn, unleſs it was on Account of its being too explicit for the Politicks of the Perſon chiefly intereſted in the Queſtion. It will be neceſſary to acquaint you, who was not then on the Spot, that, ſome Time before this Opinion was taken, thoſe of two eminent Lawyers from Home, of a different † Tendency, were handed throughout the *Iſland*, the Caſe, as it is ſaid, not being fairly ſtated, and they having given different ‖ Opinions ſince; by which, however, great Numbers of its Inhabitants were induced to think the Law no longer in Force. Amongſt others, ſome of the Veſtry-men for the Pariſh of St. *Michael* were ſo far influenc'd, as to imagine they ought not to make the Aſſeſsment of the Tax, as uſual. Whereupon, Four of that Body joined in the Expence of a Fee, and ſent it with the following Query; to which, an Anſwer was given the ſame,

* The Governor's Houſe.
† Vid. Append. N°. 2.
‖ Ibid.

or

or the next Day. I myſelf, being of the Veſtry, had, by that Means, an Opportunity of procuring a true Copy thereof, which I now incloſe, together with that of a Letter wrote by our then Treaſurer, ſoon after he had ſeen it, to a Member of Council, ſince deceaſed, which I do aſſure you was tranſcribed from the Original, by

Yours, &c.

BARBADOS.

His Majeſty's *Attorney General* for this Iſland is deſired to give a full and explicit Anſwer to the following Query, *viz.*

Query, WHETHER, notwithſtanding the King's ſecond Proclamation for continuing all Officers in their reſpective Poſts, after ſix Months from the Demiſe of the late King, the Act for ſupporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government did not determine, and the Salary of 6000 *l. per Annum*, thereby provided for the Governor, ceaſe to be due, by Reaſon that his new Commiſſion was not obtained before the ſix Months claps'd. And whether the Gentlemen of the Veſtry for St. *Michael*'s Pariſh are oblig'd, or may refuſe to lay the Tax this Year, as they have uſually done in Purſuance of the ſaid Law. Or what will be proper for them to do in this Caſe, divers of them being apprehenſive, that, if they lay the Tax, they do thereby allow the Act to be in Force, and they will be afterwards bound by it, altho' they are of Opinion the ſaid Law is in Fact determined?

Anſwer. IT has been generally held that, at common Law, all Patents determined by the Death of the King by whom they were granted; and it is obſervable that, on the Death of King *James* the Firſt, the Judges thought it ſafeſt not to act till their Patents were renew'd, altho' there had been a Proclamation for continuing them in their ſeveral Offices, as before; the Reaſon of which Opinion ſo far prevail'd, that even on the Abdication of King *James* the Second, many Lawyers held that the Judges Commiſſions determin'd from the Time of the King's withdrawing. However, by the Stat. 7 and 8 *Will.* 3. which was explained by a ſubſequent Stat. 1 Q. *Anne*, *Ch.* 8. all Commiſſions or Patents are made to continue for ſix Months after the Demiſe of the King, unleſs ſuperſeded in the mean Time by the Succeſſor. Now the Governor holding his Place by Vertue of a Commiſſion from the late King, and That not having been renew'd by his preſent Majeſty, 'till after the ſix Months were elaps'd, it would ſeem juſt enough (taking it in this Light) to infer, that his Excellency ceas'd to be Governor at the Expiration of the ſix Months, and conſequently that the Act was no longer in Force, the ſame being limited

to continue only ſo long as Mr. *Worſley* ſhould *continue to be his Majeſty's Captain General, and Governor in Chief, and in that Quality, perſonally reſide in the Iſland.*

But I apprehend that this Caſe will turn on its own particular Circumſtances, and the reaſonable Conſtruction which is to be made of the Act for ſettling the 6000 *l. per Ann.* abſtracted from any Regard to the Commiſſion, which is not mentioned in it. I take it then to be clear, that the Intention of the Law was to make a ſuitable Proviſion for his Excellency, as long as he ſhould continue in his Government; for [*to continue His Majeſty's Capt. General*] is undoubtedly the ſame as if the Words had been [*to continue the King's Capt. General*] and ſince the King, in a legal Underſtanding, never dies, it ſeems to me, that thoſe Words do not confine ſuch Proviſion for the Governor, to the then Reign only, but that they take in the whole Time of his Reſidence here, as Chief Magiſtrate; which Conſtruction, I think, is plainly indicated by the Preamble to the Act.

Now it is certain that Mr. *Worſley* has continued perſonally to reſide in this Iſland, ever ſince his firſt Arrival, in the Quality of Capt. General, *&c.* and that he hath, during that Time, exercis'd all the Acts of Government, in every Reſpect, without Interruption; whereas, if the Royal Proclamation was not ſufficient (here, in one of the King's Colonies) to continue his Excellency in his Government, from the End of the ſix Months to the Date of his new Commiſſion, I conceive all ſuch Acts of his, during that Interval, as well as thoſe of ſubordinate Magiſtrates and Judges, were abſolutely void, and there would have been a total Diſcontinuance of all Proceſs and Cauſes, both Civil and Criminal, throughout the Iſland; which would introduce the utmoſt Confuſion in Point of Property, and occaſion other Inconveniencies of the moſt dangerous Tendency. If then the Second Proclamation did effectually prevent theſe fatal Conſequences, which the Nature and Neceſſity of the Thing, as well as the General Practice of all in Authority at that Time (and perhaps of many who now ſtart the Objection) doth evince, it muſt be allow'd that Mr. *Worſley* continued his Majeſty's Captain General and Governor in Chief of this Iſland, without Intermiſſion, and from thence it will as ſtrongly follow, that the *Act, for ſupporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government*, is not determined.

But admitting there were any Doubt of this Matter, I ſhould think it the ſafeſt Way for ſuch as are concerned in a publick Capacity, to do what is required of them by the Act, ſince it hath not yet been declared void by a competent Authority; but, on the contrary, it is manifeſt from the Governor's * *New Inſtructions* on this Head, that it is taken to be ſtill in

* See the next Paper, p. 46.

Force,

Force, by the ſame ſovereign Power which confirms or repeals all Laws made in this Place. And as the performing the Duties required by the Act, will avoid the Penalties otherwiſe to be incurr'd, ſo it will at the ſame Time, leave every one at Liberty to try, if he pleaſes, the Validity of it in the Courts of Law.

UPON the Whole, I am of Opinion that it will be moſt adviſeable for the Gentlemen of the Veſtry to proceed and apportion the Tax in like Manner as they have hitherto done; but they may, however, for the Satisfaction of ſuch as are dubious, make a Minute in their Pariſh Books, reſerving to themſelves all Benefit and Advantage of Exception, in Caſe the Law ſhould be deem'd not in Force; which, I conceive, will be ſufficient to put the Gentlemen of the Veſtry on an equal Foot with other Perſons in this Reſpect, whilſt it prudently leaves, at the ſame Time, the Point in Diſpute to be determined by the proper Judicature.

J. Blenman.
April 10, 1729.

SIR, *Treaſury-Office*, *April* 12, 1729.

I AM now perfectly well ſatisfied, by ſome late Advice, that Mr. *Worſley* is intituled to his Levy, and that the King's Proclamation continues him Governor and Captain General, to all Intents and Purpoſes. I give you this Notice, that I am fully determined to purſue my Duty as long as I continue Treaſurer; and, whatever Interruptions I meet with in my Office, I am ſure to be vindicated at Home. This comes of ſtating Caſes by Halves.

I am,

SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

George Plaxton, *Treaſurer*.

To the Hon. Othniel
Haggat, *Eſq*; *Theſe*.

Wedneſday,

Wedneſday, September 6, 1732.

SIR,

BY the Papers already printed, and thoſe you have promiſed, it looks as if you deſigned, with the Aſſiſtance of your Friends, to make the People of the Iſland fully appris'd of the Affair concerning our late Governor's Salary, and the Diſputes that have ariſen thereupon; in which, I think, you are to be commended, and I don't doubt, but as it is a Matter wherein they are ſo generally concern'd, they will reckon themſelves obliged to you for it. In Mr. *Attorney*'s † Opinion, which was inſerted in your laſt *Gazette* but one, there is Mention made of the Governor's *New Inſtructions*; it cannot therefore, I preſume, be unfitting to let your Readers know, that, on the preſent King's Renewal of Col. *Worſley*'s Commiſſion, His Majeſty was pleaſed to give an Additional Inſtruction, purely relating to the Salary that had been ſettled by the Act of the Iſland. A Copy of this being delivered to me ſoon after it came over, by a Friend of His Excellency's, I have kept it by me ever ſince, and it is as follows; *viz.*

" AND whereas it was repreſented to our late Royal Father, that 2000 *l.* " Sterling, *per Ann.* was not ſufficient for ſupporting the Honour of that Go- " vernment, His ſaid late Majeſty did allow the Aſſembly of our ſaid Iſland, " to make ſuch Addition thereto, as they ſhould think proper; Provided the " ſame ſhould be ſettled upon you and your Succeſſors, or at leaſt upon " you, during the whole Time of your Government. And whereas the " Aſſembly of our ſaid Iſland did accordingly paſs an Act, entitled, *An Act* " *for ſupporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government*, whereby a further " Sum, in Addition to the aforeſaid two thouſand Pounds, was ſettled on " you, for ſo long Time as you ſhould continue Capt. General and Gover- " nor in Chief of that our ſaid Iſland, and ſhould in that Quality perſo- " nally reſide there, which Act was confirmed by our ſaid late Royal Father, " in his Privy Council; Our Will and Pleaſure therefore is, that you may " continue to receive the ſaid Additional Salary ſettled on you by the ſaid " Act, any Thing to the contrary in theſe Inſtructions notwithſtanding."

† *Ant.* p. 43.

From

From my own Black *Apartment, Sept.* 4.

HAving in my laſt inſerted a * Performance in Verſe, wherein the ſoft Paſſion of Love is ſtrongly expreſs'd, and with which I underſtand the *fair* Part of my Readers are hugely pleas'd, I ſhall now likewiſe preſent them with a ſmall Piece, which touches on that tender one of *Friendſhip*, ſo nearly ally'd to the other. I do not doubt but this will give equal Satisfaction; and, 'tis probable, the Curious will have the better Reliſh for it, when they are told that it was a Letter wrote by an intimate Acquaintance, to the Author of the former, juſt as he was leaving a Country, which is, by ſome *injudicious* Perſons, reckoned the Garden of the World, to reſide in *this more deſirable Spot*.

To * * * * * *.

Dear S I R,

NOT having an Opportunity of waiting upon you myſelf, I have took Care to convey your Books to you another Way. I need not tell you you with what Reluctance I now take my Leave of you. It is very juſt to believe that I cannot part with ſo good a Friend, without the moſt torturing Reflections. A Review of innocent Pleaſures generally, I believe, affords a more refined Satisfaction to the Mind, than the actual Fruition of thoſe Pleaſures originally did: But, with what Uneaſineſs muſt I call to Mind the many gay Hours, and facetious Intercourſes, you and I have enjoyed together; the merry Intrigues and pleaſant Adventures we have been concerned in; when I conſider the Diſtance of the Man that was to me the Life and Soul of thoſe Pleaſures! However, ſince you are determined to leave all the Endearments of your Native Country, I will not attempt to diſſuade you from an Undertaking that promiſes ſo much to your Advantage. You have my beſt Wiſhes for your Health and Succeſs. And may you return with a Fortune as large and generous, as is the Soul of him I write to. But let not a Change of Climates efface or alter any the leaſt Impreſſions of Friendſhip you may have conceived for,

S I R,

Your moſt ſincere Friend,

and humble Servant,

J. R.

THE

* This is loſt.

Bridge-Town. THE following Lines were wrote *extempore*, by the celebrated Female Poet whoſe Name they bear, in a Letter to a Perſon of known Generoſity (now reſiding here) on Occaſion of a new Play of the Author's, which was to be acted the ſame Evening, for her Benefit. As they were never before in Print, it may be ſome Gratification to the *Curious*, to ſee the *haſty* Thoughts of ſo famous a *Wit* of that Sex.

S I R,

THE Favour I aſk you'll with Honour ſupply,
A *Whig* and a *Woman* you cannot deny;
Then once for a Stranger your Int'reſt pray uſe,
Bring your Friends, with yourſelf, to honour my Muſe.
No *Tory* I ſue to, my *Play* to ſupport,
For I hate all the Rogues, from the *Cit* to the *Court*.
In Times worſe than theſe, I choſe firmly to ſtand,
By thoſe that ſupported the Laws of the Land;
And now my Ambition is, only, to bring,
The Props of my Country, and the Friends of my King.

I am,

S I R,

Your moſt obedient

humble Servant,

Suſanna Cent Livre.

LOVE *and* FRIENDSHIP,

EPIGRAM.

Written by a Lawyer.

WHile, abſent from *Chloe*, I pity her *Caſe*;
And ſtudy to ſerve, without minding her Face;
Yet, no ſooner ſhe enters the Room, and I ſpy
Th' unſpeakable Softneſs of that killing Eye,
But I languiſh, at once, for her *Perſon*, and die.

Since

Since *Chloe*'s then ſure, that in *me* ſhe will find
Both Paſſions united, why won't ſhe be *kind?*

N. B. *As I expect ſeveral* Anſwers *to this very ſpeedily, I ſhall take Care to print them all, as they come to Hand, and ſubmit it to the Ladies to determine which is beſt.*

Saturday, September 9, 1732.

THE following Letters were, it ſeems, wrote ſome Time ago, but my worthy Friend in the Country, who is the Author of the firſt, and ſeldom comes to the *Bridge*, did not favour me with them 'till lately, when he was pleaſed to tell me, that he thought it might be of general Service to make them publick; and that he would engage the *other Gentleman* would not take it amiſs, provided I left out his Name.

Letter *from a Country Gentleman to a* Lawyer *in the* Bridge-Town.

Dear S I R,

I Think it very reaſonable and juſt that all the Inhabitants ſhould equally pay the Taxes impoſed by Law; and that therefore ſuch, as are in Arrear for what was due by Vertue of the *Act for ſupporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government*, ſhould either be obliged to pay the ſame; or that others, who duly did ſo, ſhould have their Money returned them again. But I do not underſtand, how the Defaulters can, after ſo long Time, be compelled to pay (which I hear is the Method propoſed) when the Act itſelf has diſcharged them, and ſubjected the Treaſurer, and his Securities, annually, to the Payment thereof, after four Months were elapſed. If you can ſatisfy me in this Point, in your uſual candid manner, without giving yourſelf much Trouble, it will be an Addition to the many other Favours you have done,

S I R,

Your very affectionate

humble Servant,

W. T.

The ANSWER.

SIR,

I Have juſt now received your Letter, which, tho' at preſent in ſome Hurry, I ſhall anſwer, according to your Deſire, without giving myſelf any other *Trouble* than barely to ſet down in Writing, what immediately occurs to me on the Subject you mention. It is true, there is a Clauſe in the Law, as you hint, which provides, that if the Treaſurer neglect to proceed againſt any Perſon chargeable thereby, ſo as that any Arrears remain for the Space of four Months after the Times of Payment, the Perſons themſelves ſhall be acquitted, and the Treaſurer and his Securities ſhall be chargeable for the ſame. But then you are to conſider that this can only relate to Caſes, wherein the Treaſurer had Power to *proceed*, which you will find, on a careful Peruſal of the Law, is only for *Penalties*, and not for the *Duty* itſelf. So that altho' the People are diſcharged from any Forfeitures or Penalties they may have incurr'd (and which would not appear to him as incurr'd, unleſs the Party were return'd as a Defaulter) if the ſame were not levy'd within the Time limited, by Reaſon of the Treaſurer's Neglect, yet it can't be ſuppos'd that the Duty itſelf, which he had no Power to levy, is thereby abſolutely loſt. The Clauſe, relating to the Treaſurer's iſſuing Execution, is, as I remember, to this Effect, that he ſhall *iſſue out one or more Warrant, or Warrants, Execution, or Executions, under his Hand and Seal, directed to any Conſtable or Conſtables, for the levying of all and every the* Forfeitures *and* Penalties *by this Act impoſed*; whereas the Words ought to have been for the levying the [*reſpective Duties*] *and of all and every the Forfeitures*, &c. Now the Treaſurer having no Power to compel Perſons to pay the Duty, but only to iſſue his Warrant or Execution where any Forfeiture is incurr'd, it would be abſurd to make him liable where he was no Ways to blame, and to ſubject him to the Payment of Arrears, which the Law did not give him ſufficient Authority to collect. The Queſtion then remains, ſince the Law is thus defective, or at leaſt ſilent in this Particular, how can it be ſupply'd; and what legal Method is there for recovering the Money after this Length of Time? To which I anſwer; By Bill againſt the reſpective Defaulters in the Equity Side of the Court of Exchequer, in the Name of the King's Attorney General, for and in the Behalf of his Majeſty, in all Caſes where the Duty is not certain, by Reaſon of the Number of Negroes, *&c.* being unknown; and in all others, by Information in the Nature of an Action of Debt to be brought in the ſame Court, and in the Attorney General's Name, likewiſe, on his Majeſty's Behalf. This, you will be pleaſed to obſerve, is not a Method preſcribed in the particular Inſtance before us, only, but has

has ever been proſecuted in all others of the like Nature; it being a Rule, that where an Act of Parliament creates a Debt or Duty, the Common Law will ſupply the Method of recovering it. Thus, the *Act* under Conſideration directs, that every Owner ſhall annually pay to the King, for the Uſes therein ſpecify'd, ſo much a Head for Negroes, and ſo much for every Windmill, *&c.* but does not expreſly point out in what Manner the Money ſhall be recover'd; why, this being granted to the King, it ſhall be recovered by his Majeſty's Attorney, in the Court of Exchequer, which holds Plea of *Revenue Cauſes*; and ſo likewiſe, where the Money is payable to an Informer, or any other private Perſon by an Act or Statute, ſuch Perſon may, in like manner, ſue for it in the Courts of Law. What I have ſaid, I preſume, will be ſufficient to ſatisfy your Doubt, and therefore, I ſhall add no more on this Occaſion, than to aſſure you that I am, with all Sincerity,

SIR,

Your, &c.

Bridge-Town. We have already received no leſs than four Anſwers to the *Lawyer*'s Epigram, printed in our * laſt; which, according to Promiſe, we ſhall now inſert in the Order they came; without pretending to cenſure or applaud what muſt be tried by a ſuperior Juriſdiction.

ANSWER I.

SHould Chloe *be kind, you'd not pity her Caſe;*
How faint muſt appear, then, the Charms of her Face,
When Chloe's *without either* Lawyer, *or* Grace?

II.

IF, by kind, *you mean* grateful, *alone, I dare ſay,*
The beautiful Chloe *will juſtly repay,*
In Thanks moſt ſincere, all your Study and Pains,
With a generous Fee, when her Right *ſhe attains:*
But if nought but her Honour *will ſerve for a* Bribe,
The Prize is too great, by your Leave, Mr. Scribe.

III.

HAS Chloe *ſuch Eyes, Sir? And do they ſo* kill?
Urge your Argument Home, you may ſoon have your Will,
And live *on her* Perſon, —— *or I have no Skill.*

* *Ant.* p. 48, 49.

IV.

To the Author of the Lawyer's Epigram.

SInce *Chloe* is fair, and you want to poſſeſs her,
Employ your *Law-Talents*, and try to redreſs her,
Your *Epigrams* never will move her, I know it;
She likes a good *Lawyer*, but hates a bad *Poet*.

Saturday, September 16, 1732.

YEſterday I received a Letter from a Lady, who ſeems to be a Politician on the *Popular* Side of the Queſtion, and is pleaſed to ſign herſelf *Marcia*; and ſince it is the firſt Favour I have had from that Sex, I am determined to take the firſt Opportunity of acknowledging it, and at the ſame Time convince her, that notwithſtanding my *antique Countenance*, and the *Length* of my *Whiſkers*, I have ſtill an Inclination, and I hope ſome Ability to oblige the *Fair*. It is not, however, improbable, that, if *Marcia* had poſtpon'd writing her Letter till ſhe had ſeen my laſt Paper, I might have been prevented of the Honour ſhe has done me; but ſince I now intend to drop the Subject of her Letter, 'till we hear farther from *England* (when poſſibly the Diſpute may be decided) I think I can't conclude better than with anſwering her Requeſt. What I am deſir'd is, to print the 14th Clauſe of the *Act for ſupporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government*; and alſo that Part of the *Addreſs* of the *Council* which refers to it. The former is as followeth; *viz.* " And be it further Enacted by the " Authority aforeſaid, that in Caſe the ſaid Treaſurer ſhall neglect to pro- " ceed againſt any Perſon or Perſons chargeable by this Act, *according to* " *the Power herein given him*, by Means whereof, any Arrearages remain " for the Space of four Calendar Months after the reſpective Times of " Payment, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall from thenceforth ſtand acquitted " for the ſame, and the ſaid Treaſurer and his Securities ſhall be liable " thereto, and charged therewith, and the Committee for the Time be- " ing, appointed for ſettling the Publick Accounts, are hereby impow- " ered and required to proceed againſt ſuch Treaſurer and his Securities " for the ſame, and for all and every the Penalties and Forfeitures by him

" at

" at any Time incurr'd on Account of this Act, in the ſame Manner to all " Intents and Purpoſes as the ſaid Treaſurer is in, and by this Act impow- " ered to proceed againſt all other Perſons, for any Forfeitures or Penal- " ties by them at any Time incurred on Account of the ſame." The Paragraph of the Council's * Addreſs which runs in *Marcia*'s Head, I take to be what follows, *viz.* " We muſt, however, in Juſtice to the Generality " of the Inhabitants acknowledge, that till ſome ſuperficial Doubts, con- " cerning the Validity of the ſaid Act, were artfully rais'd, and with no " leſs Induſtry diſperſed by a few of ſuperior Rank, they freely and " honeſtly comply'd with the Duties thereby required, as they would " otherwiſe unqueſtionably have done to this Day : And 'tis a ſad Reflecti- " on to us, that, notwithſtanding thoſe Doubts are now entirely re- " moved, the like Arts and Induſtry ſhould be ſtill employed to evade, " and, as far as may be, render ineffectual the ſame Law, which they " were not able at once to deſtroy, while yet the levying the Penalties " and Forfeitures, by that Means voluntarily and obſtinately incurr'd, is " very gravely repreſented as an intolerable Grievance. But we have the " Satisfaction to obſerve, that thoſe *Penalties and Forfeitures* (when they " come to be levyed) will juſtly fall on ſuch only as are well able to bear " them, and not on the poorer Sort of People, who are plainly diſcharged " by the expreſs Words of the Law itſelf, tho' it has been ſpeciouſly inſi- " nuated as if they were to be the unhappy Sufferers on that Account." She mentions likewiſe the Attorney General's Opinion relating to the ſame Subject, who, as ſhe alledges, *entirely agrees with their Honours of the Council* ; but, as I have not Intereſt enough to procure a Copy of it, I muſt, of Couſe, be excuſed in that Particular, but don't in the leaſt call in Queſtion the Veracity of my fair Correſpondent, on that Head.

Anſwer to the Phyſician's † Epigram.

By CHLOE.

IF *Chloe* were ſick, Sir, and Phyſick ſhou'd lack,
She need not apply to an impudent *Quack* ;
There are *modeſt Phyſicians* enough in the Place,
Both ready, and ſkill'd, to preſcribe in her Caſe ;
When, therefore, you happen her *Wrinkles* to ſee,
Behold the Effects of thy *Verſe* —— not a *Fee !*

* Vid. Appendix N°. 3.

† This not being quite decent enough to be inſerted, was therefore ſuppreſs'd ; but ſee the Lawyer's Epigram which occaſioned it, *Ant.* p. 48, 49.

N. B. *As we think it good Manners to let* Chloe *herſelf have the* laſt Word, *we hope none of our witty Correſpondents will take it amiſs that we have reſolved to publiſh no more on the Subject, eſpecially after it has been ſo well exhauſted.*

THE following *Epiſtolary Poem* was wrote ſome Years ago, by a noted *Scots Bard*, (ſtill * living) whilſt he was then in *Lymbo*, to an Acquaintance of his, now in this Iſland; and is, amongſt many others, an Inſtance of the Poverty which generally attends that ingenious Tribe, even to a Proverb. The Original was given me by a Perſon, who having lately an Occaſion to look over a Heap of old Papers, belonging to the Gentleman to whom it is addreſs'd, did, it ſeems, in ſearching for ſuch as were of greater Importance, meet with this, by Accident, which he was ſo good as to beg for my Uſe; and I accordingly now communicate the ſame (it having never ſeen the Light) to my indulgent Readers, for their Amuſement, ſince nothing more can be propoſed by it. At the ſame Time, I take Leave, once more, to declare that my whole Study is to oblige them in all Inſtances as far as I can, without affronting *Authority*; which, I am ſure, no one of Virtue or Honour, of either Sex, will deſire of me.

To * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *, *Eſq;*

B* * * * * *, *Was you ne'er, in a Cabbin,*
Confin'd like a religious Rabbin?
Or, did you ne'er a Monkey *ſee*
('Tis all by Way of Simile)
Impriſon'd in a Cage thro' Spite,
For no ill Action done by It?
Or (if I may my Tale prolong,
Since ev'ry Line helps out a Song)
Did you, in all your Reading, fix
Upon The Devil on two Sticks?
And laſtly, was you e'er prevailed
To think that Jonah *was em-whaled?*
If ſo, then S I R, you can the better,
Without Deſcription, in a Letter,
My preſent Dwelling-place conceive,
And that 'tis Hell *to me, believe.*
Then, without tedious dull Delay,
Like Hercules, *thy Arm diſplay,*

And

* He is ſince dead, and theſe Lines no where elſe to be found.

And work ſome Miracle in Pity,
To one ſo honeſt and —— ſo witty.
Or if your Talent rather lies,
Like Mercury's, *in clean Diſguiſe,*
(For Lawyers *uſe to cheat the* Devil ——
Your Pardon, Sir, *if 'tis uncivil)*
Perform a Wonder by your Art,
To eaſe a Body's broken Heart.
But chiefly, (L—d! I muſt be rude)
Like Jove *himſelf, dear* Sir, *be good,*
And, in a Show'r of Gold, melt down
My Keeper's *damn'd affrighting Frown.*
Five Yellow Pieces, *ſent in Time,*
(And Five *is but the Price of Rhime)*
Will change my State from Hell *to* Heaven,
And make me meet you, ſafe by Seven,
Among our Caledonian Clans,
Or at the Britiſh, *or* Old Man's.

Jan. 4, 1721. J. M.

Saturday, September 30, 1732.

AS I have always declared my Affection to the good People of this Iſland, I hope to give ſome further Demonſtration of it, by my Readineſs to publiſh what follows, wherein, however, I pretend to no other Merit than that of allowing it a Place in the *Gazette*; and ſince I do not claim any of the *Applauſe* due to the Author from his Countrymen, it cannot be expected that I ſhould be anſwerable for any *Faults* that may be diſcovered by the *European* * Criticks; the ſame being printed *verbatim* as it came to my Hands.

* See the next Paper but one; which perhaps the Reader may think will leſs need an Apology than this.

To

To our Lovely Country-Women, *who are ſingle, the* Barbadian Batchelors, *and* Widowers, *ſend lovingly Greeting.*

OUR Names betray, as our Natures breathe, an amorous Tendency towards you: But, as is common to Lovers, we are full of Anxiety, Doubt, and Fear; much in Relation to our own Happineſs, more diſtruſting the Danger of yours. And this, from the unhappy placing themſelves in Marriage of too many of your ſoft charming Sex, which we are obliged to love, which we can't help admiring!

LET that Love then excuſe our Cautions given you, our Miſtruſts, our Exprobations, Jealouſies, yea, Accuſations for your Good.

AND firſt, we caution you to put a Value on yourſelves, equal to the Uſefulneſs and Dignity of your Sex. You are accuſed of ſeveral great *Foibles*, ſuch as valuing yourſelves too much on your Negroes, liſping their Language; as Slaves, uſing them too familiarly; but, as the greateſt, your Propenſity to the being too ſoon captivated by, and married to Men that are Strangers.

LOVELY Creatures! Take well this Eſſay, form'd to wipe out theſe Blemiſhes in your Conduct; ſome of which are rather the Fault of your Situation in the World, and your Education, than your natural Diſpoſition.

WOULD you be truly valuable? Eſtimate not yourſelves chiefly according to your Money, Lands, or Slaves, but on the Graces of your Perſons and your Minds.

READ a little more: Read Divinity, Morality, Hiſtory, innocent Poetry, and the Stories of prudent generous Love.

YOU dreſs well, and have the *Belle Air* and *Mien*; be as polite in your Language as in your Dreſs; and learn to write a Stile, as well as direct a Negro; we mean, to be able to write on all Occaſions, not as Scholars, but as Gentlewomen.

As you are ingenious, a little Application forms you good Houſewives, but to improve the Beauties of the Mind, and Carriage, will coſt you more. Blend both Accompliſhments together, and don't, as

ſome,

ſome, be Mutes and Statues in Company; nor, as others, perpetual Larums. But here we hold: For you'll ſay, *Hey Day! We ſee Batchelors and Widowers Wives are like to be ſufficiently taught!*

INDEED we would think it now high Time to be ſilent, did not the Fear of a more dangerous *Foible* (committable by you) tremblingly poſſeſs us; which is the throwing yourſelves away in Wedlock, captivated by ſtrange Faces, fine Dreſſes, and deceitful Hearts; as too many of your Sex now enſlaved living, or deceaſed with Grief, unlamented, have lately done. Reflect with Reaſon; What ails us *Creoles*, that we ſhould not generally be thought good enough for you? Han't we our right Shape and Make? Do the Wives of *Creoles* ſhew leſs Fertility than thoſe of Foreigners? Oh! But, perhaps, our Mode is not ſo *jantee*; the Cock of our Hats, Plait of our Ruffles, Toſs of the Tyes of our Calabaſh Covers, the Scrapes of our Legs, or upon our Fiddles, are not ſo fine, or *a la mode de Londres*, as theirs!

FOR Shame, Ladies! Have we not equal Senſe? If we han't ſo much Experience of the World, who han't travelled for it, generally we have more good Nature, and more Generoſity.

THIS, therefore, is very ſurprizing. — You neglect us who have a known Intereſt, viſible Eſtate, or certain Income, for others, who have Lands in the Clouds, and are to have Money at the Death of Friends, who are deceaſed probably, twenty Years ago. Excuſe us, to ſuppoſe That may be, which we know to have been.

WHEN you wed your Countrymen, you know what you do. You *don't buy a Pig in a Poke.* We don't chouſe you with ſham patch'd up Conſtitutions. We never were at *Drury-Lane*, *Covent-Garden*, *Play-Houſe*, or *Hummums*, *Vaux-Hall*, nor *Cuper*'s *Gardens*. Our Vices and Virtues, good and ill Nature, are pretty well known. You may give a ſhrewd Gueſs what Sort of Huſbands we ſhall make. You may take your Choice often, among not a few, hale, ſtout, well made and well condition'd young, or mid-aged Fellows. You can't well be impoſed or cheated within ſo ſmall a Compaſs of Intelligence. But, when you take up with a Stranger, you venture your Fortune, your Honour, yea, all your Lives future Happineſs, for a Face, or Shape, or Mien you like; for a well-hung deceitful Tongue, for feign'd good Humour, and a fickle Heart, or a falſe one tied at Home ('tis poſſible) in a Knot not to be diſſolv'd by a ſecond Paſſion.

We are bold to ſay it, becauſe it is Truth, that the World cannot boaſt of more tender, mannerly, or complaiſant Huſbands, than the *Barbadians* make in Proportion to their Number. Sure you will abate of your Fondneſs for new, *Britiſh*, *Iriſh*, or other Out landiſh Faces, when you duly reflect on the Treachery which has lately appeared to flow from the Hearts of ſome too infamous to name; Wife and Whore in the ſame Houſe; parting Beds all Night (*Britiſh* Quality-Faſhion) getting your Money, and then jogging from you to *London*, for Health forſooth! Caſting your Nativity, and foretelling the very Day of your Death!

How, Ladies! will theſe Sauces reliſh with a foreign Diſh of Matrimonial Ragoo? Had you not better let a plain honeſt *Barbadian* Reliſher pleaſe your Taſte, diſh'd up with more homely, but then with more conſtant and fervent Affection?

You, our dear Country *Maids*, are moſt in Danger from fine Addreſs, and flattering Tongues. And you as dear lovely *Widows*, let your Foreign Lover into but half the Secret of your Monies Worth, and you will ſoon ſound the Depth of his real Intention, and what he moſt cordially affects.

But you accuſe us ſingle Men, it is ſaid, of going into Mourning with your Sex of an inferior Species. Truly it is baſe for White Men ſo to do. We fear, though, that ſuch Mean-Spiritedneſs (which we believe to be rare) is chiefly owing to your Scorn of us, and Preference of worthleſs Strangers, whilſt we, inflamed with your Beauty, and deſpairing of your Love, are ſometimes led to baſe and unjuſtifiable Amours.

We believe that no Iſland in the Univerſe, for its Bigneſs, can ſhew greater Numbers of fair and lovely Women, than does this little Spot of our Nativity. But whilſt you are barbarous to your own Countrymen, and are fond of Strangers, when the Merit is equal, and the Fortune on our Side ſuperior, you become painted Babies, excellent only in an outward Form, devoid of all true Judgment and Prudence within, which ſhould illuſtrate your exterior Bloom and Lovelineſs.

Whilst this Spirit of Deluſion reſts upon you, we can do no more than lament your Blindneſs, and wait your Reformation; and would then be glad of embracing you on fair Terms, and with a Stock of virtuous Love not to be exhauſted.

HOWEVER, do not imagine us ſo vain as to hope we can engroſs you all to ourſelves, or that we deſpiſe Foreigners meerly as ſuch, or would have you reject ſuch, at all Adventures.

No! We love you too well to wiſh any Reſtraint on your Matrimonial Choice. We only wiſh and adviſe that ſuch be made on a thorough Acquaintance, and after a prudent Enquiry and Experience.

MANY worthy *Britons* and *Hibernians* come into this Iſland. Chuſe ſuch, and we will any of us joyfully throw the Stocking, provided your dear Spouſes have the good Manners to invite us to the Wedding.

BUT, deareſt *Creolia's*, for Heaven and Matrimony's Sake, be wiſe! No longer be won by Faces with brainleſs Heads to them, or by new faſhioned Ruffles, with white, but thieviſh Hands to them, or Gold-clock'd Stockings, with Runaway-ſpindle Legs beneath them: Neither miſtake a low Bow for pure good Manners; nor the well Setting and Toſs of a Tye-Wig, for Gentility; nor laced Cloaths, for an Eſtate; nor ſervile Cringing, for true Love; nor a ſmooth Tongue, for good Senſe.

ABOVE all, don't miſtake Wit for Wiſdom, and caſt a benign and tender Eye on him who has ſteady, manly Virtue and Prudence in his Conduct, and gives fair Hopes of minding at Heart the main Chance.

WE, your Countrymen, animated, inſpired by your Beauties both of Body and Mind, propoſe to make you ſuch good loving Huſbands, tho' at preſent we generally commence your ſlighted and languiſhing, your diſhearten'd and neglected; but, if you pleaſe, are ready to be your conſtant returning Lovers, 'till Death,

Century Lackwives.

Bridge-Town. *THE following* Piece (*being never yet in Print*) *was compoſed by a* Young Gentleman, *before he had any Beard upon his Chin; and who, my* Female *Readers will, no Doubt, therefore, allow to have been a* fine hopeful Youth, *whether a* Creole, *or of* European *Breed.*

SONG.

WHEN *Seraphina* firſt paſs'd by,
With all her killing Charms;
O with what Eagerneſs could I
Have graſp'd her in my Arms!

That pretty little tripping Pace,
In which ſhe trills along,
Adds Beauty to her lovely Face,
And Wonder to the Throng.

When ſhe upon me caſt a Glance,
From that bright ſparkling Eye;
'Twas careleſly, as tho' by Chance,
And did Diſdain imply.

Some Diſtance ſhe was gone, but yet
I kept her in my Sight;
At length the Rival Sun was ſet,
And then 'twas horrid Night.

Saturday, October 7, 1732.

WHEN I received the following Addreſs, or whatever you will pleaſe to call it, I obſerved it was writ in a different Hand from that of laſt * *Saturday*. It ſeems, however, to be of the ſame Side of the Queſtion; but this, and what elſe relates to it, muſt be ſubmitted to the Judgment of the Courteous Reader.

To our Lovely Country-Women, *both ſingle and double, the* Barbadian Married Men *ſend kindly Greeting.*

THE ingenious and right elegant Authors of laſt *Saturday*'s Letter, addreſſed to your Ladyſhips, have given ſuch a Teſtimony of publick Spirit, and laid ſo noble a Scheme for improving your Minds, and mending your Conditions, that we judge it the indiſpenſable Duty of all true Lovers of your Sex and Country, to aſſiſt in carrying on ſo

* See the Paper immediately preceding.

im-

important a Work, now happily begun. And therefore we earneſtly deſire, that Poſterity, when it comes to peruſe that elaborate Treatiſe, together with this *Poor Eſſay*, may look upon them as firſt and ſecond Parts of the ſame Syſtem of Morals and Erudition, intended for the univerſal Benefit of our Wives and Daughters, and their fair Deſcendants to lateſt Generations. Not that we are vain enough to imagine, that any Reader (how unwary ſoever) will father both Productions on the ſame Genius. The Dignity of Sentiments, the Luxuriancy of Fancy, and the Accuracy of Style, in the former, will plainly diſtinguiſh it from a faint Imitation or Copy.

But ſince the beſt Things fall ſhort of Perfection, and a vigorous Imagination often treſpaſſes upon the Memory of its Owners, we preſume only to ſubjoin ſome Obſervations upon Facts which the warm-blooded Batchelors and Widowers, in the Hurry of their Zeal, have paſſed over.

In the firſt Place, *Lovely Creatures*, we are apprehenſive that your generous Monitors have betrayed a Conceſſion much too favourable to the Tribe of Foreigners, by indulging you in a Choice of Huſbands among *ſome worthy* Britons *and* Hibernians *who come into this Iſland.*

Let thoſe Perſons be as worthy as they will, yet it muſt be allowed that the Bulk of them, who come here to prey upon us, are either of the Learned Profeſſions, or are Merchants. Now is it not manifeſt, that the Lawyers thrive by our Contentions, the Phyſicians by our Diſeaſes, and that the Clergy live by the Sins of the People? The Merchants, we allow furniſh us with Proviſion for ourſelves and our Negroes; but don't they, in the End, commonly * take ourſelves and our Negroes for their Proviſions? We could prove, if we were in the Humour, by the Authority of Fathers, Popes, Princes, and Senates, That human Learning and the liberal Arts are deſtructive of true Religion, and the Intereſts of Society.

The Inference to be drawn from all this is evident, namely, that ſhe, who marries a Man who ſubſiſts on the Misfortunes of her Country, becomes one Fleſh with the Enemy of her Country. This Idea is too ſhocking to be carried any farther.

We alſo offer it humbly to your Conſideration, *Ladies*, Whether the low Gallantries of our ſingle Men, with our black Beauties, be juſtly reckoned among our Faults. A ſmall Probation of Batchelors has been held

* *i. e.* By *Executions* ſued out on *Judgments*, obtained for the Debts contracted on Account of ſuch Proviſions bought of the Merchants.

neceſſary

neceſſary by the Wiſe and Learned in all Ages, for many choice Purpoſes, and eſpecially for inſuring the Wiſdom of the Firſt-born, which would be in manifeſt Danger without this Expedient, and indeed miſcarries frequently after all our Caution. Now, can there be a more ready, ſafe, and cheap Convenience for this indiſpenſable Operation, than that which every Plantation, nay, every Houſe affords, without the Danger, Trouble, Sollicitation, and Expence that attend Amours of a higher Degree. Beſides, we can never ſufficiently applaud the Diſcretion of our thrifty young Men, who thus wiſely mix the *Utile* with the *Dulce* (you will pardon the Pedantry, *Good Ladies*, for no Inſtruction takes deeper Root than that which is not underſtood); this Frugality, we ſay, cannot be enough admired, which carries on Buſineſs and Diverſion at the ſame Time; and improves our Eſtates, whilſt it recreates our Sons.

The late infamous Practices of ſome Outlandiſh Huſbands are, indeed, admirably well hinted by your polite Monitors. But we are afraid they have not given Scope enough to their Remarks on ſome Topicks, which will bear a Comment greatly to the Advantage of our Countrymen. And therefore we demand, Who amongſt us married Men keeps a Whore in the ſame Houſe with his Wife? Surely not one. We only keep Houſes for our Whores, to the great Advancement of Trade and Houſe-Rent, and the more eaſy Diſtribution of Publick Taxes.

Who can ſay, that we have different Beds all Night? When it is well known that we go no farther than the Neighbouring Hammock.

As for going to *London* for Health: Alas! we ſeldom go there, or to any other Northern Climate, 'till we cannot help it, but rather chuſe to die with all Expedition, *in this dear little Spot of our Nativity*, for the Benefit of our Heirs, and to the unſpeakable Comfort of our diſconſolate Widows: Whereas ſeveral Outlandiſh Huſbands have run away into cool Air, and laid in a Stock of Health, which has laſted to a good old Age of 45, and ſometimes 50 Years; moſt of which Time their poor Spouſes have been mortified with their Company.

Was any of us ever ſuſpected of being ſuch a Conjurer, as to calculate his Wife's Nativity, who, according to all human Probability, muſt outlive him? Or what Intereſt could he have in knowing the Day of her Death, which he never expected to ſee?

But after all, if we could quarrel with Perſons engaged in ſo good a Cauſe as are our Fellow-Labourers of *Saturday*, it would be for charging a *Foible* (as they moſt aptly term it) upon our Maids and Widows indifferently

rently, which cannot, with Juſtice, be imputed to any but the latter.

God be praiſed, few of our Daughters throw themſelves away upon Foreigners, while they are under the Direction of their tender Parents, who generally provide a hopeful Youth of our own Growth, with a good Jointure or Dower for them. This Imputation belongs only to one Claſs of our fair Ones, who, having beſtowed the Firſt-Fruits of their Affections upon their Countrymen, dedicate the Remains of it to Strangers, after their Betters have been ſerved. In a Word, ſcarce any of our *Dear Country Maids* take up with *Britons* or *Hibernians*, before they have tryed *Creoles*. And, in this Inſtance, they ſeldom play the Fool, 'till they come to have Experience and a ripe Underſtanding.

We had Thoughts, *Ladies*, of recommending to your moſt ſerious Contemplations ſome Points of Dreſs, Air, and Mien, which we fear our late Addreſſers have too haſtily given up. We could ſhew by undoubted Proofs, that we ſurpaſs all the Nations in the World in the Size and Cock of our Hats, whether you regard the terrible, or the languiſhing Style; that our Ruffles are more exactly plaited than they are in *London*, or *Paris*: And then, for the true Rigadoon Step in our Walk, that the *French* Dancing-Maſters are meer Cripples to ſome of us.

But theſe Things fall more naturally within the Province of the *Lack-wives*, who ſtudy Ornaments, and the Arts of pleaſing. We are in preſent Poſſeſſion of your Sex's Charms, which, by eſtabliſh'd Cuſtom, gives us a Diſpenſation from Forms, tho' it engages us more ſubſtantially to love and ſerve you. For, as we are conſcious of your Worth, ſo are we bound to be Admirers of it 'till —— Death.

Champion-Ground,
Octob. 2. 1732.

Century Have-Wives.

Wedneſday, October 11, 1732.

I Have had the following Letter by me a good while, but am determin'd to conceal it no longer, leſt the Author ſhould think I did ſo, on Account of the Rebuke he is pleas'd to give me therein; and I hope likewiſe by Printing it, to diſcover my Impartiality to People of all *Per-*

Perſwaſions, eſpecially as the Subject happens to be ſo diſtant from our own Times.

Friend SAMUEL,

AS I have been thy Well-wiſher ever ſince thou waſt driven into theſe Parts, believing, according to Chriſtian Charity, that it was through the wiſe Diſpenſations of Providence, and not *(like ſome amongſt us)* by the Folly of thine own evil Ways; ſo I cannot but rejoice at thy preſent Proſperity, hoping that the Kindneſs thou haſt already receiv'd, or doſt expect from the Men of this World, will not make thee to forget thoſe Things which concern thy nobler Part, or be a Means of thy departing from the Truth, to which, verily, I thought, thou didſt once incline thine Heart. I muſt, notwithſtanding, in the Spirit of Soberneſs acquaint thee, that I do not approve of that Levity which appeareth in one of thy late Papers; and more eſpecially becauſe thou haſt thereby been the *inſtrumental* Cauſe of ſpreading abroad ſome Notions with Regard unto the People of this Iſland, which do not tend to make them well ſpoken of, and eſteem'd by others. Haſt not thou often declar'd thy good Will, and boaſted of thine Intentions to ſerve *Barbados?* Why then didſt thou print a Letter from one whom thou ſtileſt a † *Wag?* Doſt thou love to expoſe our Nakedneſs? Or rather doſt not thou love to be *wagging* thyſelf? Is it doing Service to this the Place of thine Abode, to let their Enemies know the Inhabitants thereof are ‖ *fooliſh*, *ridiculous*, *inconſiſtent*, *ſcurrilous*, *abſurd*, *malicious*, and *impudent?* Thy *witty* Correſpondent (for ſo he ſeemeth to be accounted) telleth us, that *the People of this Iſland could heretofore, without Fear or Shame, ſend Home* Addreſſes *and* Repreſentations *in Favour of an* E———y's *wiſe and mild Adminiſtration, and by the ſame Conveyance tranſmit Charges of* Extortion, Plunder, *and* Oppreſſion *againſt the ſame* E———y. This he ſaith in general Terms, without diſtinguiſhing the Times whereof he ſpeaketh; leaving the unwary or diſingenuous Reader to apply ſuch his Sayings either unto older, or more recent Adminiſtrations. I will therefore inform thee, Friend *Samuel*, and thereby ſuch of thy Readers as are deſirous to be informed of the Truth, that the Times, this *Writer of Vanities* doth refer unto, were thoſe which did immediately precede our laſt * *Preſident*'s Government, when, verily, many of this Place were repreſented as *French Traders, and diſaffected Perſons*, as he hath reported. But it may be remember'd that, in thoſe Times, all the Complaints of the unhappy Sufferers were deemed juſt, and were proved from the Mouth of many Witneſſes; whereupon divers and ſundry *Orders* were tranſmitted hither, from

† *Ant.* p. 39.
‖ Vid. *Ant.* p. 35.
* *Samuel Cox*, Eſq;

the

the Prince that then reigned, ſignifying his great Diſlike of the Conduct of the Chief † Magiſtrate here, who was at length recall'd to anſwer for ſuch his unworthy Treatment of the People. Thoſe Complaints, I tell thee, *Samuel*, were founded on real Grievances, and not pretended ones ; on perſonal Injuries, and not on perſonal Piques : They were made with a laudable Deſign of procuring Juſtice from the *laſt Reſort*, to Men that were oppreſſed, and who accordingly obtained the ſame, although they had been arbitrarily denied it here. Complaints were then made againſt the Perſon that governed, for not exerciſing the Truſt repoſed in him, agreeable to the Laws, and in Purſuance of the wholſome Inſtructions given unto him by the good King upon the Throne ; * *whoſe Royal Decrees he even refuſed to obey*. Can then thy merry Correſpondent make a Jeſt of theſe Things? Will he ſay that the People are to be blamed for complaining, or that they ought to be condemn'd for flying to the Fountain for Relief? If they had, in a Spirit of Sedition, *petition'd* and *addreſs'd* the Throne without Cauſe, then might thy *Spark*, peradventure, have paſſed his Jokes upon them without a Crime —— But what our Eyes have ſeen, and our Ears have heard of that Kind, in *other Days*, ought, verily, to be buried in Oblivion. *Tell it not in Gath.* Learn then, *Samuel*, for the future, to conceal the Frailties of thy Fellow-Subjects ; for, in truth, all Fleſh is frail. But if ever thou knoweſt or heareſt any Thing of the Men with whom thou ſojourneſt, that is Praiſe-worthy, let thy Preſs be always ready to publiſh it, and ſo ſhalt thou deſerve Commendation thyſelf, and be aſſur'd that I will remain

Thy real Friend,

From the Town called
Spight's, *the* 22d
of the 6th Month.

Benjamin Buckram,

Barbados. We have lately had Advice from *Penſylvania*, of the Arrival of their Proprietor, the Hon. *Thomas Penn*, Eſq; and as the following Account was ſent by a young Lady there, to her Father, a Gentleman of Diſtinction on this Iſland, we chuſe to give it in her own Words, which, no doubt, will be the more acceptable.

Dear S I R,

'——THE Subject, which I muſt chiefly entertain you with at preſent, is the Arrival of the Proprietor, and the Reception he met with, which is now the only Theme of Diſcourſe with all People

† *Robert Lowther*, Eſq;

'from

‘ from the Governor to the Cobler; and I have often thought, if his Majeſty ſhould favour them with a Viſit, they would be very much puzzled to receive him with greater Honours than they have ſhewn to this ‘ Gentleman. He landed at *Cheſter*, a Place about twenty Miles below ‘ this City, when our Governor, having Notice of it, immediately went to ‘ meet him, and carried ſo many Gentlemen with him, who were join'd with ‘ ſo many on the Road, that, before they came to Mr. *Penn*, they made ‘ up a Body of eight hundred Horſe, who, after paying him their Compliments, ſtaid 'till he was ready to ſet out, and then attended him hither.

‘ The poor Gentleman, who had never been treated otherwiſe than as a ‘ private Man in *England*, and was far from expecting ſuch a Reception, ‘ was ſo ſurprized at it, that he was entirely at a Loſs how to behave; and ‘ I was told, that, when he took a Glaſs of Wine in his Hand, he trembled ‘ ſo, he was ſcarce able to hold it. However, at laſt he recover'd himſelf, ‘ returned their Compliments, and, having ſet all the Priſoners at *Cheſter* ‘ free, ſet forward for this City, where he arrived about Four a-Clock in the ‘ Afternoon. The Windows and Balconies were filled with Ladies, and the ‘ Streets with Mob to ſee him paſs: Juſt before he entered the City, a Boy, ‘ who had been upon the Road to ſee him, came running thro' the Streets, ‘ and ſaid the *Proprietor was coming on Horſeback, and a Sceptre was carried ‘ before him in the Governor's Coach:* The Rabble were highly delighted with ‘ this, and waited for the Show with much Impatience; but how great was ‘ their Diſappointment when it arrived, and they found the Sceptre was nothing but a Crutch which belonged to a lame Man who rode in the ‘ Coach! There was a fine Entertainment prepared for him at the Governor's Houſe (where he has continued ever ſince) the Ships at the Wharf ‘ kept firing, and the Bells ringing all the Afternoon. At Night we had ‘ a Bonfire or two, which concluded the Rejoicings of the Day. A few ‘ Days after, the Aſſembly gave him a Treat, which I hear was a very fine ‘ one; and ſince that, the Corporation made a noble Entertainment for him ‘ in the Court-Houſe, where there were ſeventy Hot Diſhes, beſides Cold, ‘ and Sweetmeats, *&c.* without Number. It is ſaid the Freeholders or ‘ Leathern-Apron-Men (as they are called) deſign to treat him, and that ‘ an hundred of them are to give twenty Shillings a-piece to defray the ‘ Expences of it; but there is no Certainty of this.

‘ Juſt when Mr. *Penn* arrived, ſeveral of the Chiefs from the Five Nations of the *Indians* came down to renew the Treaty. They were ‘ over-joyed to hear the Proprietor was come, and immediately went to wait ‘ on him, where they threw themſelves on the Ground, kiſs'd his Feet, ‘ and almoſt adored him. They were invited to the Treat which the ‘ Corporation gave him; and three Fire Engines, particularly a new invented

‘ one,

‘ one, which was lately brought from *England*, played all the Afternoon to ‘ divert them, with which they were extremely delighted. ——

BARBADOS, Octob. 11. *I received the following* Epigram *early this Morning; but ſhould not ſo readily have printed it, were I not in Hopes of almoſt a* Century *of* Anſwers *by next* Wedneſday.

On Two late * Gazettes.

EPIGRAM.

By an Old Batchelor.

THE *Have-wives* and *Lack-wives* by *Centuries* write,
The one —— becauſe bitten; the others —— to bite: :
From whence we infer, the beſt Rule to be given,
Is —— Live here on *Earth*, as the *Saints* do in *Heaven*.

Saturday, November 4, 1732.

THE Subject of the following Letter does, more or leſs, concern every Inhabitant of this Iſland, and therefore it is with Pleaſure that I publiſh it; as I likewiſe ſhall the *Anſwer* (if a Copy of it can be got) as ſoon as it comes to Hand. At preſent, my Readers muſt be content with This, which I am aſſured was ſent laſt Week by a Perſon of conſiderable Eſtate in the Country, and a ſincere Lover of it, to a Gentleman of Character in the *Bridge-Town*, which, it is ſaid, has been the Means of producing a *Plan* that promiſes good Service to the Publick.

To * * * * * * * * * * *, Eſq;

SIR,

AS you cannot be inſenſible of the melancholy Proſpect there is before us, and of the miſerable State this Iſland is already reduced to, on Account of the low Price of Sugars at Home, and the vaſt Expence we are neceſſarily at, in making them, I ſhould be glad to know your

* *Vid. Ant.* p. 56. and p. 60.

moſt deliberate Thoughts on the Subject; and whether you are of Opinion there is any Poſſibility of retrieving our unhappy Circumſtances, or it be yet practicable to fall on any Meaſures that may preſerve us from utter Ruin, or make it worth while to continue on our Plantations. This I have been prompted to aſk, becauſe I am ſure you are capable of thinking cooly, and without Prejudice; which is more than can be ſaid of thoſe I generally meet with, who, while they are crying out for Help, are too apt to diſcover, by their own perſonal Behaviour, that they deſerve none; and, tho' they expreſs great Uneaſineſs at the common Calamity, incline to ſuch Practices as muſt, in the Nature of Things, inſtead of removing it, rather make it worſe. The Doctrine I find at preſent advanced is, that this is not a Time of Day to be quarrelling among ourſelves, but to unite our Endeavours to ſave our ſinking Country; which I very heartily approve of, and think it cannot be too much inculcated, provided Care be taken at the ſame Time, not to give up Fundamentals, and to preſerve the Eſſentials of Government, without which, it is certain, Anarchy and Confuſion muſt ſoon enſue, and we could not long expect to be ſupported in our Eſtates, if they were really worth keeping. But I cannot help obſerving, that altho' we begin to have a true Senſe of our Misfortunes (becauſe we ſeverely feel them) and are now willing enough, for the moſt Part, to join in getting them redreſs'd, yet we ſeem to be in great Want of an honeſt, knowing, and judicious Guide to lead us firſt, and then to keep us in the right Road, or Channel, for obtaining the End propoſed. Now this, I humbly preſume, is to be expected only from Perſons of a ſedate Temper and good Underſtanding, ſuch as, with a virtuous Mind, are capable of extending their Thoughis above the little Policies of a Party, and beyond the narrow Confines of a very ſmall Spot of Ground. I would not, yet, by the laſt Expreſſion, be underſtood to depreciate our Country in any Reſpect, but mean only to intimate, that, how important ſoever it may be in itſelf, we muſt not, in Enquiries of this Kind, conſider it barely, as it regards the immediate Intereſt of the Inhabitants; if we do, we ſhall deceive ourſelves. But we are to regard this Iſland, and the reſt of the *Britiſh* Sugar-Colonies, as they belong to, and are a Part of the Territorial Dominions of a great, wiſe, and good Prince, who is engaged in Alliance with other Potentates in the World around him; and who, having always in View the Happineſs of his Subjects in general, is in Caſes of this Sort, after the ſtricteſt Survey on every Side, to reſolve on, and do what will moſt conduce to that great End, without reſpecting one Body of them more than another. We are told that vigorous Efforts have been lately made for us at Home, in Order to obtain an Act of Parliament in our Favour, which in all Probability would have helped us;

and

and large Contributions, we know, were raiſed by ſome worthy and well-meaning Gentlemen here, for defraying the Charge of ſo promiſing an Undertaking: But what became of it, we are all too ſenſible, tho it is not eaſy, perhaps, to aſſign the true Cauſe of its miſcarrying; which, beſides, it would be invidious to attempt. Since, however, it is manifeſt that the *Schemes* hitherto chalk'd out, have not been ſucceſsful, or produced the deſired Effect; and it is no leſs obvious that our Affairs, notwithſtanding all our *feaſible Projects*, are every Day growing worſe, methinks it ſhould be adviſeable to change Hands a little, and take in the Aſſiſtance of others, who, by their not approving of *ſome Steps* formerly purſued, were excluded from any Share in conducting the Buſineſs. To run the ſame Ground over again (which, by what I can learn, is propoſed) without ſo much as the comfortable Hopes we had before, or any one new Circumſtance to encourage us, is a mortifying Reflection, and may indeed be a Teſtimony of our Zeal, but can be none of our Wiſdom. Let me entreat you therefore, to imploy a few of your leiſure Hours in a Matter of the utmoſt Conſequence to us all; and pray do ſo ſpeedily, leſt we *ſet out wrong*, and it ſhould be too late. Your Compliance herein will confirm the Eſteem I ever had for your Perſon, as your Performance, I doubt not, will be a further Proof of your Abilities.

I am

SIR,

Your moſt obliged,

and moſt obedient

humble Servant.

Saturday, November 18, 1732.

SIR, *Bridge-Town, Nov.* 14, 1732.

HAving commenced a * Correſpondence, I may poſſibly be induced to continue it for ſome Time, as Occaſion offers; and if I do, it ſhall be with the honeſt Freedom of an *Engliſhman*, ſure of the Protection of the Laws, and the honeſt Heart of a *Chriſtian*, determin'd to give no juſt Cauſe of Offence to any body. Your Readers may perhaps be diſpoſed

* This Writer's firſt Letter is not to be found.

poſed to receive what I write with the greater Indulgence, when they are aſſured it will be the Effect of an impartial View of Things, and the Reſult of the beſt Judgment I am able to make of them. As I have but few Obligations, ſo I can ſafely declare, that I have no Prejudices at all, nor any other Paſſion to gratify herein, beſides a ſincere Love to my Country, and an earneſt Deſire to ſee it once more flouriſh, attended only with that of preſerving and making the moſt of what little I have in it, in common with the reſt of my Fellow Subjects, At this critical Juncture, when it ſeems to be a Queſtion, if a Plantation in *Barbados* be really worth keeping, or whether he who has the largeſt Poſſeſſions be not in the worſt Condition; I think it incumbent on every one who propoſes a *Reſidence* here, to give a helping Hand towards making it practicable, and not indolently wait to ſee when *That* will be done for us by others, which we may well rejoice to ſee effected by the united Endeavours of the whole Community. What I mean is, that every one ought to employ his Thoughts on the Subject which ſo nearly concerns every one, and to propoſe them freely, as well in order to diſcover paſt Miſtakes, and to ſhew wherein we have already erred, as to lay down ſuch Meaſures as may be more properly purſued for the future, due Regard being always had to *Authority*, and a ſtrict *Decorum* preſerved towards our Superiors. We are now too ſenſible, from ſad Experience, that ſetting up for Popularity, and making a falſe Merit by oppoſing eſtabliſh'd * Rules (wiſely calculated for the good Order of Society) and graſping at Powers inconſiſtent with the Frame of our Government, will not make us a richer or more proſperous People, any more than contending with the Prerogative, about Trifles, can be the Means of obtaining diſtinguiſh'd Favours from our Sovereign, or raiſe the Value of the Eſtates we poſſeſs in his Colony. In a Word, we are now convinced, that thoſe *Aids*, whereon we have hitherto depended, were not equal to the Undertaking; but that, inſtead of procuring us the good Things with which we were amus'd, we are, 'tis to be fear'd, ſet at a greater Diſtance from that Relief, whereof yet we ſtand in the utmoſt Need. As this, I ſay, is at length become too apparent, it will be neceſſary, I take it, at once to drop our old impotent Efforts, and that we try to exerciſe them another way, to drive the Nail that will go, and no longer rely upon that fancied *Strength*, which has, in the Event, proved downright *Weakneſs*; and ſeeing the impending Calamity, if not happily averted, is like to be univerſal, inſtead of comforting ourſelves, as we are apt to do, with the Conſideration, that it will affect our Neighbours equally with our-

* This alludes to a Diſpute betwixt the *Council* and *Aſſembly*, in relation to the Method of iſſuing Orders for the publick Money, according to the Royal Inſtructions; and which was determined in Favour of the former, by an Order of the King in Council, dated *Nov.* 23, 1728. *Vid. poſt.* the Paper of *Aug.* 18, 1733.

ſelves,

[71] ſelves, the ſame ought rather, in my Opinion, to engage us to reſolve immediately with one Heart, and one Mind, to ſeek the Means of preventing the direful Effects of it. This, I confeſs, requires a Diſpoſition to which, by the Artifices of ſelfiſh and deſigning Men, we have been long Strangers; but as we have likewiſe been ever ſo, to the woful, yet juſt Apprehenſions we now labour under, we muſt reſolve to begin upon a new Footing, gladly lay hold of Help from what Hands ſoever it comes, and be no more cheated with *Names*, or made to believe that particular Perſons only can ſerve us; much leſs ſhould we truſt to *broken Reeds*, or confide in ſuch as have already been *too often found in the wrong*. But let us notwithſtanding, in Imitation of that great and wiſe People, the *Romans* (without making any Reflections, on the well-meant, though unſucceſsful Attempts of others) be ready to give our Suffrage even for the erecting a Statue to the Memory of the Man, whoever he be, that happily points out a Remedy in this great Exigence of our Country. I muſt, however, take Notice here, that a benevolent Temper is eſſential to the Character of a *true Patriot*, without which, all other Qualifications or Acquirements are vain and idle; and 'tis impoſſible he ſhould incline to thoſe commendable Actions that muſt entitle him to it; but the Perſon, who is really endued with ſuch a generous Caſt of Mind, will be ſo far from delighting in Detraction, that he will himſelf feel Pain as often as he is ſenſible of having given it to another. Theſe Things, with ſome others I ſhall alſo briefly mention in my next, I apprehend are previouſly neceſſary to what is hereafter to be offered on the *grand Point* before us; obſerving the Method of ſkilful Phyſicians, who always firſt prepare the Bodies of their Patients for the wholeſome Medicines they preſcribe. Whether what I have already, or ſhall hereafter recommend to the *Body Politick*, be of that kind, or not, muſt be ſubmitted to the Judgment of the candid Readers by

Yours, &c.

Publicola.

On Drinking a Glaſs of WINE.

To be conveyed in the *Barbados-Gazette*, to the Perſon who will own the Lines.

THE God of Wine finds out this Art,
To waft my Wiſhes to thy Heart;
Thus let our Souls in Abſence join,
My tend'reſt Thoughts are pledging thine:

Methinks

Methinks the Glaſs preſents thy Eyes,
There I ſee all thy Beauties riſe;
Sure from thy Lips the Wine was preſs'd,
With ſuch peculiar Sweetneſs bleſs'd.
Oh! that thy Lips themſelves were here,
Which are ſo ſoft, ſo ſweet, ſo dear;
The Flaſk would then neglected lie,
The God of Wine himſelf would die.

Saturday, November 25, 1732.

THE following, is a true Copy of a *Bill* which paſſed the Honourable the *Council*, and was ſent down to the laſt *General Aſſembly* for their Concurrence, ſome Months before they were diſſolved; but it was rejected by that Houſe, as apprehending, I ſuppoſe, that our Country was in no Danger from *Roman Catholicks* and *Nonjurors*.

BARBADOS.

An Act for amending an Act, entitled, An Act to keep inviolate and preſerve the Freedom of Elections, and appointing who ſhall be deemed Free-holders, and be capable of electing, or being elected Aſſembly-Men, or Veſtry-Men, or to ſerve as Jurors to try real Actions.

WHEREAS by a Clauſe in an Act, dated the Eighteenth of *July*, 1721, entitled, *An Act to keep inviolate and preſerve the Freedom of Elections, and appointing who ſhall be deemed Free-holders, and be capable of electing, or being elected Aſſembly-Men, or Veſtry-Men, or to ſerve as Jurors to try real Actions*, It is Enacted, that " no Perſon ſhall be choſen, or ſerve " as a Veſtry-Man, or vote for Aſſembly-Men at any Election, who ſhall " refuſe to take the Oaths appointed to be taken inſtead of the Oaths of " Allegiance and Supremacy, if thereto required, before the Perſon act- " ing as Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff, or any Juſtice of the Peace preſent " at the Election, except *Quakers*, whoſe Affirmation ſhall be good and " valid, as an Oath, to qualify them to elect Aſſembly-Men, or Veſtry-

" Men,

Men, but not to be elected." *And whereas*, it has already been found inconvenient, and greater Dangers may hereafter accrue, by ſuffering Perſons to be choſen, or to ſerve as Veſtry-Men, and to vote for Aſſembly-Men and Veſtry-Men, without taking all the State Oaths required by the Acts of Parliament now in Force in *Great-Britain*. Be it therefore enacted, by the Honourable *Samuel Barwick*, Eſq; Preſident of his Majeſty's Council, and Commander in Chief of this, and other the *Caribbee* Iſlands to Windward of *Guardaloupe*, &c. the Honourable the Members of His Majeſty's Council, and the General Aſſembly of this Iſland, and by the Authority of the ſame That no Perſon whatſoever ſhall for the future, or at any Time hereafter, be choſen, or ſerve, as a Veſtry-Man, or vote for Aſſembly-Men, or Veſtry-Men, at any Election, who ſhall refuſe, or, on being required, will not take, beſides the Oaths mentioned in the ſaid recited Clauſe, the Oath commonly called the *Abjuration-Oath*, which is to be adminiſtred and taken, at the ſame Time, and by the ſame Perſons, with the like Exception, as in, and by the ſame Clauſe, the ſaid other Oaths are directed and appointed, to be adminiſtred and taken; any Practice, or Uſuage, to the Contrary notwithſtanding.

A Letter *from a* Town-Agent, *to his* Employer *in the Country*.

SIR, *Bridg-Town, Nov.* 10, 1732.

'THE Aſſembly, who are this Day diſſolved by Proclamation, had
'been permitted, for about two Months before, to adjourn themſelves
'from Day to Day, in order to diſpatch ſome Buſineſs which had been ſent
'down to them from the Council. They did not however, it ſeems, do any
'thing 'till this Day ſe'nnight; and the Preſident underſtanding that they
'intended to meet again on *Saturday* laſt, in order to do ſome other
'Matters which could not be agreed to by his Honour, he was pleaſed to
'adjourn them to *Thurſday*. This he ſignified was for His Majeſty's Service,
'by Meſſage in Writing, directed to the Provoſt-Marſhal; but he, inſtead
'of waiting 'till the Houſe was ſate, and going directly to them with his
'Order, purſuant to the Intent of it, happened (for no doubt it was an In-
'advertency only) to go with it to the * Clerk, where the Speaker and ſe-
'veral of the Members were, as they often are, before they make a Houſe.
'Upon which, two of the Members were immediately ſent to the Town-
'Houſe, being the uſual Place of their Meeting, and they privately adjourn'd
'to a Store belonging to the Honourable † *Othniel Haggat*, Eſq; where they

* *Robert Warren*, Eſq; ſince deceaſed.

† This was the Son, who had a Father of the ſame Name (a Member of Council likewiſe, and *Judge* of *Oiſtin*'s-*Court*) then lately deceaſed, as is now likewiſe the Son.

'met in the Afternoon, and diſpatched what they had to do, without tak-
'ing any Notice at all of the Meſſage of the Commander in Chief; and
'then adjourn'd to the *Monday* following, at the ſame Place. Yeſterday,
'the Speaker, with one Member only, attended at the Store, where they
'were by good Luck at laſt found by the Provoſt-Marſhal, whoy ou are to
'obſerve, and believe, had not before an Opportunity of delivering his Meſ-
'ſage to the Speaker; but he did it then, and they adjourned the Houſe
'to *Thurſday*. But they are now no more. It has occaſioned a good deal
'of Talk; and ſome, by way of Banter, gave out, that there was a Hue-
'and-Cry after the Aſſembly; and many Reflections are made on the Place
'of their Meeting, as it was the Houſe of a Member of Council, *&c.*
'But you know I never concern myſelf any farther than to learn the Truth
'of Facts; and this I have ſent you, in Compliance with the general Di-
'rections you gave me of mentioning the News of the Town.'

I am,

Yours, &c.

The DREAM. *To baſhful* Chloe, *on her refuſing to ſing.*

WHILE Death's ſoft Image ſeals thy Eyes,
The brighteſt Eyes that ſee;
Ten Thouſand airy Forms ariſe,
And one, you ſay, of me.

Deluſive Shades are taught to frame
The Viſionary Scene,
Which let th' admiring Poet name
The Children of the Spleen.

For as the various Humour feeds,
So Fancy paints her Dreams;
Hence ſleeping Nuns count o'er their Beads,
And drouſy Prudes their Schemes:

Hence too, thoſe Nymphs, whoſe Fancies glow
For captivating Lace,
Thro' Midnight Shades purſue the Beau,
And dream upon his Face.

Thou Wonder of my Eyes attend,
And Idol of my Heart;
The Muſe, to Beauty ſtill a Friend,
Some Precepts would impart.

When

When *Chloe*'s Lip, perverſely ſeal'd,
Does ſtill croſs Silence keep;
What ſhall we call the Wit conceal'd,
But Humour faſt aſleep?

When ask'd to ſing, if *Chloe*'s Choice
Refuſe, by Whim miſled;
A Lethargy has ſeiz'd her Voice,
And Muſick keeps her Bed.

What are the Glories of thy Face,
Unleſs thy Soul be kind?
A Curtain's drawn o'er ev'ry Grace,
And Beauty nods behind.

Then let the Beams of Fancy play,
And raiſe the tuneful Air:
And when I write again, I'll ſay,
Thou'rt kind, as well as fair:

Leſt, to the great Creator's Wrong,
You verify my Theme;
And, like the Subject of my Song,
Prove nothing but a Dream.

Saturday, December 2, 1732.

THO' we are poor enough in all Conſcience, yet, bleſſed be God, we can ſtill ſay, we live *in a Land of Liberty*; and as ſuch, the People have a Right to enquire into, and be informed of what their Repreſentatives, and thoſe in Authority from Time to Time do, or omit to do for them. We have, at preſent, the Happineſs to live under *an Adminiſtration* which reflects Honour on the worthy * Perſon who is at the Head of it; and who, as we are ſure he does nothing with Regard to the Publick, but what he deſires the Publick may know, ſo neither can the Publick deſire more with Regard to him than the Eſtabliſhment of

* *Samuel Barwick*, Eſq;

his Health, that he may be able to continue executing the High Truſt repoſed in him, in the ſame mild, diſintereſted, and unblameable manner he has hitherto done. Since therefore, I printed, in the *Gazette* of *Saturday* laſt, * a *Bill* which paſſed the *Council*, but was rejected by the *Aſſembly*, I will now inſert *another* that paſſed the *Aſſembly*, but was rejected by the *Council*; and whether their Honours had ſufficient Reaſon for ſo doing, will beſt appear from the *Report* of the *Attorney-General* (to whom they referr'd it) an authentick Copy whereof I have procured from the Council-Office, and ſhall likewiſe inſert in this Paper.

BARBADOS.

An Act for rendering more effectual a certain Act appointing Bench-Actions, *and the Manner of proceeding therein.*

WHereas the ſpeedy Remedy intended by the ſaid Act entitled, *An Act appointing Bench-Actions, and the manner of proceeding therein*, for Recovery of ſmall Debts, not exceeding eight Pounds Sterling, at a ſmall Charge of four Shillings and Six-pence, hath been found to be of great Service and Advantage to the poorer Inhabitants of this Iſland; but the ſame hath ſometimes been evaded by evil-diſpoſed Perſons, who, contrary to the Intention of the ſaid Law, have, for baſe Lucre and Gain, commenced Actions for a much greater Sum, in Order to make the ſame Jury-Actions, when, upon Trial, it has appeared that not above eight Pounds, and oftentimes not near ſo much, were due to the reſpective Plaintiffs, in ſuch Actions, whereby the Defendants have been obliged to pay the full Coſts of Jury-Actions. For the more effectual Remedy whereof, *Be it enacted* by the Honourable *Samuel Barwick*, Eſq; Preſident of His Majeſty's Council, and Commander in Chief of this, and other the *Caribbee* Iſlands to Windward of *Guardaloupe*, &c. the Honourable the Members of His Majeſty's Council, and the General Aſſembly of this Iſland, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from, and after the Date hereof, in all Actions to be brought, commenced, or proſecuted, in all and every the reſpective Courts of Common-Pleas within this Iſland, for any Sum or Sums of Money incertain, if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in ſuch Action ſhall not recover above the Sum of eight Pounds Sterling, by Verdict of a Jury, there ſhall be taxed or allowed to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs on ſuch Action or Actions, by the Court where the ſame ſhall be tried, no more Coſts or Charges than were allowed or appointed by ſuch former Act on Bench-Actions; any Uſage or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding: *Provided* always, that where it ſhall appear to the Court, that by Reaſon of Dealings between the Parties, or Payments made

* *Ant.* p. 72.

by

by the Defendant, the Recoveries in ſuch Caſes do not exceed the Sum of eight Pounds Sterling, yet, for Want of a Ballance ſtruck, it may be thought neceſſary, or proper, to bring the Action upon the whole Account, in ſuch Caſes, therefore, it ſhall, and may be lawful for the Court, to tax or allow to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, in ſuch Actions, his, or their full Coſts and Charges, as in ſuch Caſes hath been accuſtomed. *And be it further enacted*, by the Authority aforeſaid, That in all Actions hereafter to be brought, commenced, or proſecuted, in the Court of Exchequer in this Iſland eſtabliſhed, between Party and Party, and where the King's Majeſty, his Heirs or Succeſſors, are no wiſe intereſted, where the Recovery ſhall not exceed the Sum of eight Pounds Sterling, the ſame Remedy, Method, Proceedings, and Coſts ſhall be obſerved, taken, and allowed, as by the ſaid former, and this preſent Act, was, and is enacted, or intended.

Read, and paſſed the general Aſſembly, the 18th Day of *May*, 1732. *Nemine Contradicente.*

Robert Warren,
Cl. of the Aſſembly.

Mr. Attorney-General's Report,

To the Honourable Samuel Barwick, *Eſq; Preſident of His Majeſty's Council, and Commander in Chief of this, and all other His Majeſty's* Caribbee *Iſlands, lying and being to Windward of* Guardaloupe, *and Chancellor of the ſame*, &c. *in Council.*

May it pleaſe your Honour,

IN Obedience to an Order of Council of the Sixth of this Inſtant *June*, referring to me a Bill ſent up from the Aſſembly, entitled, *An Act for rendering more effectual a certain Act appointing Bench-Actions, and the manner of proceeding therein*, I am now moſt humbly to report my Opinion thereon. In Order to which, I ſhall conſider this Bill both with Regard to the general Purview of it, and alſo with Reſpect to that particular Clauſe which relates to the Court of Exchequer.

BUT, before I do either, it will not be amiſs to take Notice of the Preamble, which contains the Reaſons inducing to the Law, and runs thus: "Whereas the ſpeedy Remedy intended by the ſaid Act, and the Manner "of proceeding therein, for Recovery of ſmall Debts not exceeding eight "Pounds, at a ſmall Charge of four Shillings and Six-pence, hath been "found to be of great Service and Advantage to the poorer Inhabitants, "*&c.*"

" &c." As to which, tho' I would not willingly queſtion a Fact which the Gentlemen of the Aſſembly (on due Deliberation no doubt) have ſo unanimouſly agreed in, yet I muſt, for my own Part, confeſs, that I am not ſenſible of any Service this Act has been, at leaſt to ſuch as were *Plaintiffs*, either on Account of the *Speedineſs of the Remedy*, or the *Smallneſs of the Charge*; but am humbly of Opinion, that both thoſe Ends might be much better attained, by making Actions of ſuch a Value cognizable before Juſtices of the Peace, which yet I do not take upon me to recommend.

It is certain, however, that, by the Law itſelf, no Judgment can be obtained 'till the third Court, when too the Defendant may, if he will, *plead* to the Action, whereby it becomes triable by a Jury, and then follow the ſame Coſts, and generally the ſame Delay; for the Courts ſeldom or never ſit on Bench-Actions 'till after the Jury is diſcharged, ſo that it cannot be tried the ſame Court; and Execution on thoſe, any more than in others, does not iſſue until fourteen Days after Judgment. But tho' it is ſaid that the *Plaintiff* is at the Charge only of four Shillings and Six-pence, and the Law, in truth, gives no more than four Shillings, yet I underſtand the Practice has been, where any Account is annexed to the Action (which is pretty common) to pay fifteen Pence more, to the Clerk of the Court; ſo that the Plaintiff is then at five Shillings and nine Pence Charge, which is allowed in Coſts on a Recovery; but the Attorney's Fee, being ſix Shillings and three Pence, he muſt pay out of his own Pocket; and this, ſurely, is ſo far from being an Advantage, that it is a real Hardſhip to the *poorer Inhabitants* eſpecially, and indeed, to all others who have a juſt Debt due to them, and cannot come at it without ſuch a Loſs.

The Preamble goes on: " But the ſame (*i. e.* the Remedy by Bench-
" Actions) hath ſometimes been evaded by evil-diſpoſed Perſons, who, con-
" trary to the Intention of the ſaid Law, have, for baſe Lucre and Gain,
" commenced Actions for a much greater Sum, in Order to make the
" ſame Jury-Actions, when, upon Trial, it has appeared that not above
" eight Pounds, and oftentimes not near ſo much, were due to the re-
" ſpective Plaintiffs in ſuch Actions, whereby the Defendants have been
" obliged to pay the full Coſts of Jury-Actions." And then comes the Enacting Part, the Purport and Effect whereof is, to oblige the Courts of Common-Pleas in all Actions, *for Sums incertain* (thoſe are the Words) on which a Verdict ſhall not be obtained for more than the Sum of eight Pounds, to tax Coſts according to the former Act, as if they had been Bench-Actions. This your Honour will perceive is very general and extenſive, making no Difference at all between the unfortunate and the faulty Suitor. For, ſhould a Shop-keeper bring an Action for *Goods ſold and delivered*, amounting to thirty or forty Pounds, and not be able to prove

prove above eight Pounds, by Reaſon of ſome inevitable and unforeſeen Accident, ſuch as the Death or Abſence of his Witneſs, the Loſs of Vouchers by Fire, or the like, he ſhall notwithſtanding, beſides the Loſs of the Remainder of his Debt, be deprived alſo of his Coſts, equally with the *evil-diſpoſed Perſon*, who acts on a Principle of *baſe Lucre*; and ſo in like manner in the Caſe of an honeſt Tradeſman, who ſues for *Work done*.

But then there follows a Proviſo in the Bill, which, tho' a neceſſary One, does, in my humble Apprehenſion, leave the Evil complained of, and intended to be redreſſed, as much at large, as before. "Provided "always, that when it ſhall appear to the Court, by Reaſon of Dealings "between the Parties, or Payments made by the Defendants, the Reco- "veries made in ſuch Caſes do not exceed the Sum of eight Pounds, yet, "for Want of a Ballance ſtruck, it may be thought neceſſary or proper "to bring the Action upon the whole Account; in ſuch Caſes therefore, "it ſhall be lawful to tax or allow to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, "in ſuch Actions, his or their full Coſts or Charges, as in ſuch Caſes "hath been accuſtomed." Now, as, in the Caſes here mentioned, the Judges are to allow the ordinary Coſts, ſo I take it that in all others, where it appears to the Court that the *Attorney* (by whom alone it can be done) has artfully charged falſe Articles in an Account, meerly to ſwell it to a Jury-Action; or in a Word, where-ever there is a manifeſt Contrivance to evade the Law, it is in the Power of the Court to puniſh ſuch *evil-diſpoſed Perſons*, by obliging them to pay the Coſts out of their own Pockets; which I conceive, would ſoon put an End to the Practice, and fully anſwer, in this Reſpect, the Purpoſe of the Bill.

I come now to the Clauſe relating to the Court of Exchequer, which I find is levelled at every immediate Officer of the Crown in the Iſland, leaving his moſt ſacred Majeſty alone in the Exception, "And be it fur- "ther enacted, That in all Actions hereafter to be brought, commenced, "or proſecuted, in the Court of Exchequer in this Iſland eſtabliſhed, be- "tween Party and Party, and where the King's Majeſty, his Heirs or "Succeſſors, are no wiſe intereſted, and where the Recovery ſhall not ex- "ceed the Sum of eight Pounds, the ſame Remedy, Method, Pro- "ceedings, and Coſts ſhall be obſerved, taken, and allowed, as by the ſaid "former, and this preſent Act, was, and is enacted, or intended." What makes this Clauſe the more extraordinary is, that whilſt it obliges the Court of Exchequer, to which the former Law did not extend, to tax Coſts according to that Law, where the Recovery does not exceed eight Pounds, gives no Power at all to bring or try Bench-Actions in it, which, therefore, can only tend at once to leſſen the Buſineſs, injure the Officers, and oppreſs the Suitors of this Court; as will preſently be evinced.

The Perſons that are privileged to ſue in the Exchequer, by an *Act*

Dated

Dated the Sixth of *June*, 1718, *for the better ordering and regulating that Court*, are, beſides the Officers of it, only the *Commander in Chief*, the *Attorney-General* *, *Treaſurer*, *Collector of the Cuſtoms*, *Agent-Victualler*, *Eſcheator*, *Caſual-Receiver*, and their *acting Deputies*. Now it is to be conſidered, that, as no Bench-Actions are to be brought in the Court of Exchequer, theſe Gentlemen muſt be at the Expence of Jury-Actions, in all they bring; and they cannot, conſequently, neither your Honour, nor any of the reſt, by this Clauſe, ſue there, for any Debt that is not above eight Pounds, without loſing at leaſt three Pounds, nine Shillings, and eight Pence, even if the Cauſe be ended preſently after the Action is entered, or before any Plea put in; and it may be much more than the Debt itſelf, according to the Nature and Length of the Proceedings; as I have computed from an Account of the Counſel, Attorney, and Office-Fees, which are conſtantly paid, and deducting from it the four Shillings and Six-pence only, which in all ſuch Actions are to be taxed.

One Choice, it is true, His *Majeſty*'s Officers will have left, that is, to wave their Privilege, and bring Bench-Actions in the Courts of Common-Pleas, whereby they will loſe, on each, no more than ſix Shillings and three Pence, the *Attorney*'s Fee, as has been already obſerved, with ſome Months Time, perhaps, in the Recovery of their Debt; to which Neceſſity it ſeems clearly to be the Intent of this Cauſe to drive them.

After what has been ſaid, it may poſſibly be judged needleſs to urge any Thing more againſt this Bill; but, I think it my Duty to take Notice further, that the laſt Clauſe of it repeals *pro tanto*, and alters the Act for regulating the Court of Exchequer, without naming it; contrary to the *Royal Inſtruction*, which directs that "No Act whatever be ſuſ-"pended, altered, revived, confirmed, or repealed, by general Words; but, "that the Title of ſuch Act, ſo ſuſpended, altered, revived, confirmed, or "repealed, be particularly mentioned or expreſſed." And ſeeing, beſides the other Officers of the Revenue, there is *One Patentee* included in the Clauſe under Conſideration (who, after having been attacked in every other Inſtance, from the ſame Quarter, is hereby to be deprived alſo of ſo poor a Privilege) Your *Honour* will be pleaſed to ſuffer me to cite the ſame Authority in his Favour. It is Inſtruction, No. 40. wherein are the following Words, *viz.* "It is our Will and Pleaſure, That you "do forbear to give your Conſent to any Act that may prejudice our "ſeveral Officers in our ſaid Iſland, *commiſſioned under the great Seal* "*of this Kingdom*, in their juſt Rights and Privileges." The Privilege of ſuing in the Court of Exchequer for any Sum not exceeding eight

* There was then no *Sollicitor-General*, nor was there ever ſuch ar Officer in the Iſland appointed by Patent from the Crown, tho' Governors have ſometimes occaſionally done it; but he is included in the Act here mentioned.

Pounds,

Pounds, ſmall as it is, muſt be acknowledged to be a *juſt one*, and conſequently ought not, I preſume, to be taken from the Party.

UPON the whole, I ſhould think it would not be difficult to lay down ſome rational Plan for a ſummary Way of recovering ſmall Debts, without putting either Party to much Expence, or letting the Plaintiff be a Loſer by the Suit when he recovers; and ſuch a Law might, indeed, be of real Benefit to the *poorer Inhabitants*, whoſe Eaſe and Welfare ought to be conſulted. In the mean Time, I do not ſee that this Bill, as it is now framed, can be in any Reſpect uſeful, and am humbly of Opinion therefore, for the Reaſons I have offered, that it is not fit to be paſſed into a Law.

All which is moſt humbly ſubmitted, *&c.*

J. B.

Vera Copia examinat.
per W. Webſter,
D. Cler. Coun.

June 30, 1732.

Wedneſday, December 12, 1732.

From my Printing-Room, *Dec.* 11.

IT has been obſerved by ſeveral Viſitants I have had here, ſince laſt *Saturday*, that by the manner in which my Correſpondent Mr. *T. N.* ſtated the Query mention'd in the *Gazette* of that Day, it might be imagin'd that as the Clerk of the Aſſembly has been duly and conſtantly paid, out of the Treaſury, 250 *l. per Annum*, for his bare Services, as ſuch, the *other* * *Gentleman*, there hinted at, had alſo received One Hundred. This therefore they apprehended did require ſome Explanation, and that the Publick ought to know that the ſaid *other Gentleman*, for more than Six Years Services, never yet had One Shilling of the Publick Money, which it ſeems is the Caſe. But tho' I am led to ſpeak of thoſe two Perſons, and of their Services together, on this Occaſion, God forbid that I ſhould preſume to put them on a Level, or think their Merits or Demerits the ſame; and therefore I humbly beg Pardon of the latter for touching on a Point, which I am told he does himſelf purpoſely decline.

Barbados, Dec. 12. This Day the Court of Grand Seſſions was held at

* The Attorney General.

the New-Court-Houſe in *Bridge-Town*, when the Honourable *William Sandiford*, Eſq; Chief Judge, gave the following Charge to the Grand Jury.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

'HAVING the Honour to be appointed in this Office, which I 'am far from pretending to deſerve, I ſhall endeavour to diſcharge 'the Duties of it in the beſt manner I am able, and will now, in Compli-'ance with what has been uſual, but with a true Senſe of my own Ina-'bilities, offer a few Things to you, which I hope may not be deem'd un-'ſuitable to the Occaſion.

'Your Duty is ſo fully expreſs'd in the Oath you have taken, that it 'will not be neceſſary for me to be particular on that Head; and whoever 'duly conſiders the ſacred Nature of an Oath muſt neceſſarily think him-'ſelf under the ſtrongeſt Obligations to act purſuant thereto. You will ob-'ſerve, that there muſt be neither Hatred nor Malice, Favour nor Affection, 'Love nor Gain, or any Hopes thereof, in any of your Preſentments; but 'what you do muſt be with the ſtricteſt Impartiality; ſo that if you omit 'to preſent any One for Fear of offending him, or preſent others in Order 'to gratify any Paſſion of your own, you will be ſo far guilty of a Breach 'of your Oath. And it is the ſame with regard to us upon the Bench, if 'we are influenc'd by Fear, Favour, or Malice, or in ſhort, by any other 'Conſideration beſides that of doing equal Juſtice to every one, and inflict-'ing adequate Puniſhments on all Offenders, without Reſpect to Perſons, 'we are alſo equally guilty of a Breach of our Oath.

'THIS I the rather chuſe to enforce, becauſe, as we have ſeen many 'Inſtances of the ſhameful Effects of Fear, ſo we are but too apt to lean to-'wards our Friends, and to be carry'd away with too much Reſentment 'againſt our Enemies, which, how pardonable ſoever it may be in the ordi-'nary Affairs of Life, is not ſo when practis'd in the Courts of Juſtice, 'and by the Officers of it, who are ſolemnly ſworn to the contrary. If 'then you carefully attend to the Words of your Oath, you cannot be at 'a Loſs in any Thing relating to the preſent Service; eſpecially as you will 'have the Aſſiſtance of His Majeſty's Attorney-General, who, you may be 'aſſur'd, will, as he has been ever known to do, preſerve a juſt Medium in 'all Criminal Proſecutions betwixt the Duty he owes the Crown, and the 'Rights and Privileges that belong to the Subjects.

'I WILL, however, mention one Offence to you, which comes immedi-'ately within your Cognizance, and is no leſs extraordinary in its Nature, 'than dangerous in its Conſequences; I mean that of inſulting * Judges,

* *Gelaſius Mc. Mahone*, Eſq; was preſented at this Seſſions for the Offence here nam'd.

and

'and other Magiſtrates in the Execution of their Office. This ſtrikes at 'Juſtice itſelf, and tends to ſubvert the very Fundamentals of all Order 'and Government, and to reduce every Thing to that Confuſion which the 'original Deſign of Laws was to deliver us from. In a Word, if this were 'to be ſuffer'd, there is an End of all Laws, all Magiſtracy, and all Courts; 'You, or I, have no Buſineſs here; but every one muſt be his own Judge, 'and all Controverſies be decided by Noiſe and Numbers. Offenders of this 'Sort, with reſpect to Judges, I am told by Gentlemen of the Law, have 'ſeldom been heard of, at Home, there not being above Two or Three 'Precedents to be found in the Books, of that Kind; which probably may 'be owing to the exemplary Puniſhment that was inflicted on the Crimi-'nals, which it ſeems was very ſevere. If therefore you hear of ſuch Of-'fenders, you will be bound in Conſcience, and in Duty both to God and 'your Country, to preſent them; and I muſt further declare that thoſe '(if there be any ſuch whatever their Station be) deſerve Cenſure who 'give any Countenance to them, or uſe any Arts to ſkreen them from 'Juſtice. Such Perſons may think to ſecure a Friend thereby, but 'tis not 'impoſſible that they themſelves may be ſome of the firſt on whom the 'ſame turbulent Spirit, ſtimulated with Wine or Paſſion, may find Occa-'ſion to vent itſelf, with ſtill greater Outrage; and, if they ſhou'd, they 'will not, 'tis true, deſerve to be pity'd; but, as it may alſo fall on better 'and more valuable Men, the Criminals ought by no Means to eſcape con-'dign Puniſhment.

GENTLEMEN,

'As you are return'd from different Parts of the Iſland, I cannot con-'clude what I have to ſay, without condoling with you on the preſent ill 'State of it, on Account of the Decay of our Trade, and the Want of 'Vent for our Produce. This is a Misfortune which has been coming upon 'us a good while, and can be remedy'd only by the gracious Interpoſition 'of our moſt Excellent Sovereign; without which, all our Attempts will 'be vain, and we may encreaſe the Malady, but cannot cure it. What I 'wou'd recommend, therefore, is a dutiful and loyal Behaviour, Peace and 'Unanimity amongſt ourſelves, and a firm Reſolution to ſhake off all Per-'ſonal Piques, and Perſonal Attachments, and to purſue ſuch Meaſures only, 'for the future, as may promote the true Intereſt of our Country, wherein 'we have the Satisfaction to be ſure of the hearty Concurrence of the Ho-'nourable Perſon who at preſent ſo worthily preſides over us.

To * * * * * * *

WHENE'ER I leave thee, my unwilling Mind
Stays, like a weary Traveller, behind;
Or like ſome wretched Ghoſt whom Death has preſt,
E're its appointed Hour, to leave the Breaſt;
It wanders back again, and hovers o'er
The Place where all its Treaſure lay before.
I ſtrive to bear thy Abſence, but in vain;
Reſtleſs, I'm longing ſtill to meet again.
No Wonder I ſuch mighty Torments prove;
Robb'd of my Happineſs, my only Love.
Oh! let our fond *Imbraſures* ne'er disjoin;
Reſt in my Arms, and lock me faſt in thine.
By thee and ſacred Love himſelf, I ſwear,
My Earthly Paradiſe, my Heaven is there;
The Souls in other Worlds, and bleſt above,
May learn of thine to *charm*, of mine to *love*.

Wedneſday, December 20, 1732.

BARBADOS.

ON Wedneſday laſt the Writs for the Election of Aſſembly-men were return'd to the Preſident in Council, which was held at his Honour's Houſe, on Account of his Illneſs; and, after the Members were all ſworn, he was pleas'd to make the following Speech to them.

Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

'I JUDG'D it proper to diſſolve the laſt Aſſembly before the End of the 'Year, in Order, amongſt other Reaſons, that the next might have 'Time to prepare a new Exciſe-Bill before, or ſoon after the old One ex-'pir'd; I hope therefore you will not need any Arguments to perſwade you 'to uſe the utmoſt Diſpatch therein, which will prevent the Probability 'of any Loſs at all to the Country on that Account. This has from long

Ex-

'Experience been found the eaſieſt Fund for raiſing Money to diſcharge 'the ordinary Expences of the Government; and as the Treaſurer and 'other Officers are always choſen, and nam'd in the Bill, which is to con- 'tinue for a Year only, I think it the Privilege of every Aſſembly to do 'ſo, and what That in Being ought never to take from the ſucceeding 'One, unleſs it happens to be neceſſary for preventing a greater Evil, which 'you know was the Caſe laſt Year; but not this.

'THE ruinous Condition of our Fortifications is now ſuch that it ſeems 'almoſt too obvious to be mention'd, and yet the great Neceſſity there is 'for * repairing them, obliges me to recommend it to your moſt ſerious 'Conſideration. I am ſorry to obſerve that, unleſs ſpeedy Care be taken, the 'Country will be at the Charge of paying the Salaries of Gunners and Mon- 'troſſes, whilſt there are no Forts or Batteries to do their Duty in; and that 'already the Artillery is hardly worth the Expence we are conſtantly at in 'cleaning it.

'I MUST here in a particular manner likewiſe put you in Mind of mak- 'ing due Preparation for the Arrival of my Lord *HOWE*, our Governor, 'who may now be reaſonably expected very ſoon, for which notwithſtand- 'ing we are, as yet, entirely unprovided; and on looking over the late Jour- 'nals of your Houſe, I believe you may find ſome other Matters, too tedious 'for me to recapitulate under my preſent heavy Indiſpoſition, but which will 'equally deſerve your Thoughts.

'THE Decay of our Trade, and the low Prices which our Commodities 'yield at home, is, indeed, a melancholy Reflection; but as our Caſe has 'been lately repreſented to the ſupreme Lord of this Place, and our moſt 'excellent Sovereign, we have good Reaſon to hope it will in due Time 'have its Weight; and that his Majeſty will be pleas'd moſt graciouſly to 'interpoſe in our Behalf, by recommending the State of the *Britiſh Sugar Co-* 'lonies to his Parliament. In the mean while, let it be our ſpecial Care to 'behave ſuitably here, to do the beſt we can for ourſelves, without harbour- 'ing Spleen and Ill-will one towards another; and, inſtead of aiming at 'Things inconſiſtent with the Nature of our Conſtitution and Government, 'let every Step we take, be a Teſtimony, if poſſible, of our not being un- 'worthy of the Royal Regards which our Neceſſities make us humbly to 'wait for, and expect. This, I am well aſſur'd, will be the readieſt Means 'to keep off that Ruin which threatens us, and to deliver us from that 'Confuſion which ſome very falſe Politicks and ill-concerted Meaſures, if 'purſu'd, wou'd infallibly lead us into.

'AS for my own Part, I will only ſay that whilſt I have Life, which

* They did not ſet about repairing them till lately, on the breaking out of a War with *Spain*; and indeed the Circumſtances of the Iſland would hardly admit of it ſooner.

in

‘ in all Appearance cannot be † long, I ſhall chearfully employ it in doing
‘ every Thing that I can be perſwaded in my Judgment will tend to pro-
‘ mote the Honour of His moſt Sacred Majeſty, and the true Intereſt of
‘ this his Colony, to which I am prompted by all juſt Conſiderations that can
‘ poſſibly influence any Man in my Station.

To the Author.

SIR,

SINCE you are become a Man of Importance by the Honours that are done you by your Correſpondents, who, I obſerve, encreaſe upon your Hands, I have a Mind to add to the Number ; and, if what I now communicate, be well receiv'd by my Countrymen, I don't know but they may hear from me again ; being the rather induc'd thereto from the Pleaſure I have had of late, in perceiving them begin to open their Eyes a little, and to come to a better and more free Way of thinking than has been uſual. They now ſeem willing (if I miſtake not) to ſhake off their Chains, and to be aſham'd that they have worn them ſo long ; to be ſenſible that they are endu'd with a reaſonable Faculty as well as thoſe that have taken upon them to govern it, and that thoſe can be no more infallible than themſelves, how poſitive ſoever they may continue, after having been ſo often found in the Wrong. May Heavens continue and encreaſe this favourable Symptom! It is the only one that can adminiſter any Hopes of our ever becoming a flouriſhing People again, of which I ſhall deſpair when that diſappears ; for as long as we ſuffer ourſelves to be led by others, who are guided meerly by Self-Intereſt, and who intend nothing but the Gratification of their own Paſſions, it is impoſſible the Publick Good ſhould be promoted, Induſtry encourag'd, or true Virtue eſtabliſh'd amongſt us, without which, however, ſpeedy Ruin muſt neceſſarily enſue. I have often wonder'd how it came about that Men of no Genius or Merit, void of any extraordinary Acquirements whatever, rude in their Manners, looſe in their Morals, unpoliſh'd in their Converſation, and even ſometimes diſagreeable, and forbidding in their Perſons, ſhould yet be *Popular* in a Country ; but the other Day turning to an excellent Author, whom I ſhould be proud to imitate, I found it in ſome Meaſure accounted for ; I will therefore borrow a few Paſſages from him, which, tho' calculated for another Part of the World, may, I think, be well improv'd and apply'd by the Judicious in this. *Where Party prevails*, ſays he, *a principal Way to gain Popularity is to act fooliſhly for one Side, and wickedly againſt the other. And therefore ſome publick Talkers have grown Popular by calling thoſe whom they diſlik'd by bitter and ill-bred Names ; or by rioting and making a Noiſe for ſome Sounds*

† He dy'd ſoon after.

which

which they had taken a Liking to ; or by inſulting and abuſing thoſe that affronted them, by being more ſober and ſenſible than themſelves : And ſome, to be reveng'd on thoſe that never hurt them, have given themſelves up a blind Prey to certain Leaders, who deluded them, and ſold them, and yet earned Popular Applauſe of them for ſo ſerving them. So that Popularity is often but the Price which the People pay to their Chiefs for deceiving and ſelling them : And this Price is ſo implicitly paid, that the very Vices and Fooleries of a Popular Chief become Popular too, and were perhaps amongſt the firſt Cauſes that made him ſo. Some Gentlemen of this Caſt owe their Figure to the Weakneſs of their Heads, or the Strength of their Barrels ; and grow conſiderable by their having ſmall Parts, or by drinking away thoſe that they have. Theſe are the Inſtruments that cunning Men work with ; aud therefore ſometimes a Knave, who is not Popular, ſhall get a weak Man who is ſo, to do thoſe Things with Applauſe, for which he himſelf would be hated and condemned : And the Hand that executes ſhall be bleſſed, when the Head that contriv'd would be curſed, for one and the ſame Thing. —This ſhews that Names are principal Reaſons to determine the Multitude to Popular Love and Hatred ; and it proceeds not ſo much from their being untaught, as ill taught ; when they are inſtructed not to reaſon, but to rage, and not to judge, but to miſtake, better Diſcernment and wiſer Behaviour are not to be hoped from them. The People (ſays he a little afterwards) *when they are left to themſelves and their own Underſtandings and Obſervation will judge of Men by their good and bad Actions, and are capable of ſeparating Vice from Virtue, and the Juſt from the Unjuſt : And therefore, when their Government is not corrupted, the beſt and moſt virtuous Men will always be the moſt Popular, and he who does beſt will be eſteemed beſt. But when ſtrong Liquor or Money, or falſe Terrors, intervene ; when Government is turn'd into Faction ; the Judgment of the People is vitiated and worſe than none. They then prefer the worſt Men to the beſt, if they have ſtronger Drink, or more Money, or are cover'd with any other falſe Merit, by thoſe whoſe Word they take, and whoſe Authority they ſubmit to ; and the moſt Popular Man is he who bribes higheſt, or impoſes upon them beſt.* After mentioning ſome Foreign Inſtances, he adds, *We have had our Popular Idols too, wretched Idols, who could not furniſh us from their Parts, or Reputation, with one Reaſon for our Stupidity in admiring them. Sometimes weak and immoral* Patricians, *or loud and ignorant* Plebeians *have ran away with our Reverence, without being able to merit our Eſteem.* Thus far my admir'd Author; on which I have not Room to make any Remarks, and ſhall therefore conclude by declaring that, as long as you continue in the honeſt Way you ſeem to be at preſent, of obliging and ſerving the Country, without publiſhing any thing that is *contra bonos Mores*, I ſhall not fail to be

Yours, &c.

Brutus.

EPI-

EPIGRAM.

BRAZEN, tho' guilty of a thouſand Crimes,
Still dares the Sun, and ſhames th' indulgent Times;
Goes much abroad, and laughs in every Face,
On whom his baleful Outrages took Place.
BRAZEN may venture out; nor fear to ſee
A viler, or more dangerous *Brute* than *HE*.

Saturday, December 23, 1732.

BARBADOS.

ON *Thurſday* Night laſt arriv'd Captain *Duce*, in Six Weeks and odd Days from *London*, who brought over His Moſt Sacred *Majeſty*'s Order in Council, in Favour of Governor *Worſley*; an authentick Copy whereof was ſent us from the Secretary's Office for Publication, and it is as followeth.

At the Court at Kenſington, *the* 28*th Day of* September, 1732.

PRESENT,

The King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Lord Chancellor,	Earl of *Leiceſter*,
Lord Arch-Biſhop of *York*,	Earl of *Scarborough*,
Lord Preſident,	Earl of *Godolphin*,
Lord Privy-Seal,	Viſcount *Torrington*,
Lord Chamberlain,	Lord *Harvey*,
Duke of *Bolton*,	Lord *Delawar*,
Duke of *Kent*,	Sir *Charles Wills*,
Duke of *Newcaſtle*,	*Henry Pelham*, Eſq;
Duke of *Dorſet*,	Sir *William Strickland*,
	Horatio Walpole, Eſq;

WHEREAS *Henry Worſley* Eſq; late Governor of His Majeſty's Iſland of *Barbados*, hath amongſt other Things humbly repreſented to His Majeſty, that by an Act paſs'd in the Iſland of *Barbados*, on the 26th

26th of *February*, 1722. entitled, *An Act for ſupporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government*, certain Duties were laid on Negroes, and other the Poſſeſſions of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Iſland, which Duties were granted to His then Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, for the Uſes therein ſpecify'd, the firſt whereof was for Payment of an Additional Salary to the ſaid *Henry Worſley*, and the Remainder of the ſaid Duties were to be applied to the ſame Uſes with the Exciſe-Act, the Uſes whereof are to defray the neceſſary Expences of the Government there: And that this Act was to continue in Force for ſo long Time as the ſaid *Henry Worſley* ſhould continue to be his Majeſty's Captain General and Governor in Chief of that Iſland, and ſhould in that Quality perſonally reſide in the ſaid Iſland.

THAT notwithſtanding this Act was ratified and confirmed by His late Majeſty, and was upon a Diſpute which happen'd ſoon after the Demiſe of His ſaid Majeſty, concerning the Continuance of it, declared to continue in Force by her preſent Majeſty, the Queen, when Guardian of the Realm, and who was therefore pleaſed by Order in Council to command all Perſons concerned in the ſaid Act to yield due Obedience thereto, yet ſeveral of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Iſland have refuſed to comply therewith, by Means whereof there hath been a great Deficiency in the Collection of the ſaid Duties for the three laſt Years the ſaid Act was in Force, and conſequently the Uſes for which they were granted remain unſatisfy'd; and therefore the ſaid *Henry Worſley* moſt humbly beſought His Majeſty to order His Attorney-General of *Barbados*, in Caſe all and every ſuch Perſons, as are Defaulters by not paying the ſaid Duties, do not by ſome ſhort Time, to be for that Purpoſe limited by His Majeſty, pay the ſeveral Sums which by and under the ſaid Act they are liable to have paid, that he then do immediately, from and after the Expiration of ſuch limited Time, cauſe proper Suits to be commenced againſt all ſuch Defaulters, and take and uſe all and every the moſt effectual Ways and Means for the ſpeedy Recovery of the ſaid Sums, and that the ſame, when and as ſoon as recovered, might be applied to the Uſes of the ſaid Act; or that His Majeſty, in His great Wiſom and innate Juſtice, would be graciouſly pleaſed to make ſuch other Order in the Premiſes, as the Nature of the Caſe ſhould require, and as to His Majeſty ſhould ſeem moſt fitting.

AND whereas Sir *Philip Yorke*, Kt. His Majeſty's Attorney-General (to whom His Majeſty referred the Conſideration of the ſaid *Henry Worſley*'s Memorial) hath reported to His Majeſty that that by the ſaid Mr. *Worſley's* Departure from the ſaid Iſland of *Barbados*, the ſaid Act of Aſſembly is expired, and the Duty thereby granted from that Time determined; but that, ſuch Duty being during the Continuance thereof veſted in His Majeſty, the proper Method of recovering the Arrears, incurred and remaining due from any Perſon chargeable with ſuch Duty, is by Information in Nature of

an Action of Debt, to be brought in the proper Court in *Barbados* in the Name of His Majeſty's Attorney General there, or by *Engliſh* Bill in the Name of His Majeſty's ſaid Attorney-General, on His Majeſty's Behalf in any Court of Equity and Revenue in that Iſland; in which Bill the Penalties, incurred by any of the Defendants thereto, by Reaſon of any of the Matters complained of in ſuch Bill, muſt be waved; and therefore he was of Opinion that His Majeſty might properly give Orders that in Caſe the Arrears of this Duty ſhould not be paid in to the Treaſurer of the ſaid Iſland, within ſuch reaſonable Time as His Majeſty ſhould think fit to limit, His Majeſty's Attorney-General there, ſhould cauſe, proper Suits to be commenc'd againſt the ſeveral Perſons liable to pay any ſuch Arrears, and to take the moſt effectual Methods for the ſpeedy Recovery and Application thereof to the Uſes directed by the ſaid Act.

And whereas His Majeſty hath likewiſe receiv'd the Opinion of a Committee of the Lords of His moſt Honourable Privy-Council, as alſo of the Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations upon the Memorial of the ſaid *Herny Worſley*, who entirely concurring in the above recited Opinion of His Majeſty's Attorney-General, His Majeſty is thereupon pleaſed with the Advice of His Privy-Council, to order as it is hereby ordered, that in Caſe the Arrears of this Duty ſhall not be paid in to the Treaſurer of the ſaid Iſland, on or before the Firſt Day of *July* next enſuing the Date hereof, that then His Majeſty's Attorney-General of the Iſland of *Barbados* do cauſe proper Suits to be commenced againſt all Perſons liable to pay any ſuch Arrears, and do take the moſt effectual Methods for the ſpeedy Recovery and Application thereof to the Uſes directed by the ſaid Act.

And That no Perſon may pretend Ignorance hereof, His Majeſty doth hereby require that this *Order* be forthwith publiſhed and entered upon Record in the ſaid Iſland; and the Governor or Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's ſaid Iſland of *Barbados* for the Time being, His Majeſty's Attorney-General there for the Time being, and all others whom it may concern, are to take Notice, and yield due Obedience hereto as they will anſwer the contrary.

W. Cary.

Barbados. The following *Lines* were in the *London* Prints of the 17th of *October*, from one of which we took them; and don't doubt but it will be very agreeable to our Readers to find that the Noble *Perſonage* who is the Subject of the Poem has ſo fine a *Character*; as we hope it will hereafter be the Endeavour of every one in this Iſland to render his Government eaſy and happy, that we may, if poſſible, recover our *own* thereby, which at preſent ſeems to be bad enough in all Conſcience, at Home.

On

On the Departure of the Honourable the Lord Viſcount HOWE *from his Seat in* Nottinghamſhire, *to his Government of* Barbados.

DEAR to thy Country, generous *HOWE*, adieu,
Whom univerſal Praiſe and Prayers purſue;
As Men of all Degrees thy Worth approv'd,
So all Men mourn the Loſs of him they lov'd.
Ye gentle Breezes, and ye friendly Gales,
Attend his Ship, and gently fill the Sails;
But ſhould you fail; the helpleſs Widow's Sigh,
And Orphan's Prayer, ſhall the Defect ſupply.
Orphans ſhall pray, and helpleſs Widows mourn,
Nor Vows, nor Prayers, ſhall ceaſe for his Return.
And thou the happy Partner of his Life,
The beſt of Women, and the kindeſt Wife!
May Guardian Angels watch o'er all thy Ways,
And ſmooth the Toils and Dangers of the Seas.
Rejoice thou happy Iſle, and triumph more,
For *HOWE*, than all thy Rulers ſent before.
He is the very beſt that we can give,
Scarce worthy thou, ſuch Goodneſs to receive!
Let *Rome* her *Atticus*, or *Cato* praiſe,
His Worth can a ſuperior Trophy raiſe.
Let all thy virtuous Men, too few I fear!
Virtue, they ſay, has *few* Defenders there,
Let them expect Encouragement to find
From him, in whom all Virtues are combin'd.
Ye Guilty flee, for he'll purſue each Crime,
With *Vengeance* hotter than your ſcorching Clime.
For he'll allow to Vice and Fraud no Room,
Virtue, like your own Trees, ſhall ever bloom.
Rejoice ye duſky Slaves, a wretched Band!
Whom Maſters, * ſavage, as yourſelves, command,
Your daily Miſery will now grow leſs,
For *HOWE* comes both to pity and redreſs:
To curb the Guilty, and the Juſt to ſpare,
Has ever been, and ſtill ſhall be his Care.
How great thy Praiſes, mighty *George!* who ſends
The beſt of Subjects, for the beſt of Ends.

* This is too ſevere on the Inhabitants, in general, how juſt ſoever it may be with reſpect to ſome particular Perſons.

Wedneſday, December 27, 1732.

The ſubſequent Letter is printed from the Original, ſent to a Gentleman of Figure in the Country, before the Order, *therein mentioned, was made publick.*

To * * * * * Eſq;

Dear S I R, *Dec.* 20, 1732.

" THE *Royal Order* concerning the Arrears of the Tax granted to " the late King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, for the Uſes mention'd " in the *Act* that was made to continue during Mr. *Worſley*'s Go- " vernment, being now come over, I preſum'd you might be deſirous of " ſeeing it, and therefore have inclos'd a † Copy thereof, which I got " from the Secretary, and you'll find is perfectly agreeable to the Sentiments " you and I ever had of the Affair. One would imagine indeed that if " People could be brought to think calmly, and without Prejudice, they " ſhou'd be charm'd at obſerving the great Circumſpection and ſtrict Re- " gard to Juſtice, with which every Thing is tranſacted at that moſt auguſt " and impartial Board. There was, you perceive, a previous *Reference* " both to the Attorney-General, and to the Commiſſioners of Trade, who " in their *Reports* entirely agreed ; with whom alſo the Right Honourable " the Lords of the Committee of the Privy-Council (of which ſome of the " greateſt *Lawyers* in the Kingdom are Members) concurr'd, before the Royal " Decree could be obtain'd in Favour of the ‖ *Memorialiſt*; and the Time gi- " ven for Payment of the Money is a Proof, amongſt a Thouſand others, that " the beſt of Kings is always willing to indulge his Subjects as far as may " be, without giving up his Prerogative, and injuring ſuch as have a juſt " Claim under it. How is it poſſible for an honeſt Heart, free from evil " Impreſſions, to reflect on theſe Things without being truly ſenſible of the " Bleſſing, and ready to make the moſt grateful Acknowledgements for " it ? But alas ! how contrary is the Behaviour of too many, and what Ar- " tifices are us'd, and Pains taken to make ſuch a Behaviour general

† *Vid. Ant.* p. 88. ‖ Governor *Worſley.*

" amongſt

" amongſt the Populace, and to ſpread the Poyſon? What can this tend
" to, but Confuſion? Or what Purpoſes can it ſerve, but thoſe of Faction
" and Diſloyalty? Either we muſt be govern'd by Laws, or we muſt not;
" if we are not to be govern'd by Laws, there's an End of all Property, and
" all Order amongſt us. No body has a Right to what he poſſeſſes, any
" longer than he has Force enough to keep it from others, and he that
" brings a ſuperior Force will have the better Right. Nor are there any
" Diſtinctions amongſt Men, but what muſt be made by the ſame Means,
" and held by the ſame precarious Title. So that Servants may be Maſ-
" ters, and Maſters Servants; and even thoſe, who are now our *Slaves*, may
" ſoon have a fair Chance for making us *theirs*. If Laws are to be no lon-
" ger the Standard of Right and Wrong, what will become of thoſe very
" *Levellers* that firſt ſet the hopeful Doctrine on Foot? Surely the *Pro-*
" *feſſion* and the *Practiſers* too will be uſeleſs, and, whatever Eſtates they
" may already have acquir'd thereby, they can, on this Suppoſition, have
" no greater Certainty of keeping them than their Neighbours, and will,
" no doubt, deſerve to do ſo much leſs. But if the Laws are to take Place,
" and we are to remain a Community regulated by them (as God forbid it
" ſhould be otherwiſe, notwithſtanding the wild and monſtrous Schemes
" that have been hatch'd) who will deny that one Law is not equally bind-
" ing with another? Or that all Laws are not equally ſacred in their Na-
" ture? I ask then whether Collonel *Worſley* has not as good a Right to the
" Arrears of his Additional Salary, as the *Clerk* of the *Aſſembly* to 250*l. per*
" *An.* or any other Man under his Influence can have to the Coat on his
" Back? Or whether the Courts of Juſtice ought not to be open for the Re-
" covery thereof, as well as for that of any juſt Debt due to the wicked
" *Authors* of our Misfortunes? Was not the Act *for ſupporting the Honour*
" *and Dignity of the Government* paſs'd by the Legiſlative Body here? And
" was it not confirm'd by the ſame Sovereign Power that confirms or re-
" peals all our Laws? Nay, was not that Law, once before, ſolemnly de-
" clar'd to be in Force by the ſame † Power, on its having been perverſ-
" ly diſputed here? Who was ever yet ſo hardy, as to queſtion the De-
" termination of the King in Council on any Appeal, tho' of the greateſt
" Concern in Point of Property? Has not That always been look'd upon
" as final and concluſive? And is not here the ſame Authority founded
" on a more than uſual Caution, and an uncommon Inquiry into the Mat-
" ter of *Right*? I would fain know whether the like Methods might not as
" well be taken for rendering ineffectual any other Law, as this; and con-
" ſequently whether from the ſame Principle we might not at once reſolve
" to have no Laws at all. What then ſhall we ſay of thoſe who have been

† i. e. by the *Queen* when *Guardian* of the Kingdom, in Council. The *Order* for that purpoſe bears date *Apr.* 18, 1729.

" the

" the unhappy Occaſion of ſo much Trouble, and the Means of ſo much
" Diſturbance? Will they have the Face at the ſame Time to ſet up for
" *Patriots*; or ſtill pretend to be Friends to their Country, which their
" hair-brain'd Politicks have reduc'd to the utmoſt Brink of Deſtruction?
" Do they think to miſlead Numbers of otherwiſe innocent and well-mean-
" ing People, without anſwering for the Conſequences of it? —But 'tis to
" be hop'd we have ſeen the worſt, and that thoſe, who have been hither-
" to deluded by Perſons ever found in the wrong in Matters of Govern-
" ment, will adhere no more to ſuch fatal Advice, ſee it to be their Intereſt,
" as certainly it is, to drop them, and for the future chuſe better and ho-
" neſter Guides, or have none at all. This brings me to take Notice of
" the baſe Endeavours of the indefatigable *Twins* in Miſchief to raiſe a
" groundleſs Clamour againſt our *Common Friend*, who appears, as you
" have often ſaid to me, throughout his whole Conduct to have had no-
" thing in View but the faithful Diſcharge of his Duty; and whoſe Stea-
" dineſs, Probity, and Reſolution therefore ought to be an Example to
" other ſworn Officers and Magiſtrates, rather than the Subject of Oblo-
" quy and Reproach. What has he done, but ſupported and defended our
" Laws and Conſtitution againſt the daring Efforts of the publick Enemies
" to both? And what has he gain'd or propos'd to gain by it, but the
" Teſtimony of a good Conſcience? Has he ever attempted to introduce
" any Innovation, or to extend the Prerogative beyond its juſt Bounds
" to the Injury of any one of his Fellow-Subjects? On the contrary, did
" any Man in that *Office* ever give leſs juſt Cauſe of Offence? Or perform
" the Duties of it more to the general Satisfaction? Is it a Fault then to
" act conſiſtently with one's Character and Station? And is it become
" Praiſe-worthy, to break thro' the moſt ſacred Engagements of Oaths,
" Honour and Conſcience? --*O Tempora! O Mores!* —As to the particu-
" lar Affair now under Conſideration, it is notorious that he was ſo far
" from having been over officious in it, that he omitted to exert the Powers
" he had; wherein, however, he may well be juſtify'd, ſince it was but
" Prudence to decline proſecuting a Matter in which the Majority of the
" Country was concern'd, without an expreſs *Order* for that Purpoſe. His
" Majeſty has now ſignify'd his Pleaſure on that Head in the ſtrongeſt
" Terms, and you ſee 'tis at the * *Peril* of the Gentleman we are ſpeak-
" ing of to omit purſuing it. Yet you will remark, that the Law was
" the ſame before, and the ſame Courſe might have been taken for reco-
" vering the Money, ſince the *Order* is only *declaratory* of the Law, whilſt
" it makes it a Duty incumbent on the Officer to put it in Force; ſo that
" the only Difference is, that what he *might* have done before, he *muſt* do

* See the Concluſion of the *Order*, p. 90.

" now,

" now, which yet, I am perſuaded, will be with all poſſible Regard, on " his Part, to the Eaſe of the People— But inſtead of a few Lines to in- " troduce the *Inclos'd*, which I intended only, I find I have, unawares, run " into a very long Letter on the Subject of it; and therefore 'tis high " Time, I ſhould conclude, as I do by the uſual Compliment of the Sea- " ſon in *wiſhing you a happy New Year*, and ſubſcribing myſelf what, I real- " ly am,

Your very affectionate humble Servant.

W. I.

N. B. *We have receiv'd another excellent Letter ſign'd* John Planter, *on the ſame Subject, but which conſiders it in a different Light; we ſhall therefore be ſure to inſert it in our next, and hope it will be acceptable to our Readers, and very ſerviceable to the Country.*

Barbados. Having ſeen too much of the Spirit of Detraction within theſe twelve Months, 'tis a Pleaſure to me whenever I meet with any Thing that indicates a contrary Diſpoſition. The following Lines were wrote by a Gentleman now in this Iſland, diſtinguiſh'd by thoſe who know him beſt, for great good Nature, as well as uncommon Abilities, and who, my polite Readers will obſerve, has therein given a fine Turn to an Accident which an Author of leſs Humanity might perhaps have conſtru'd into a Judgment, and yet have pretended ſtill to the Character of a good Chriſtian; which is like (what we have alſo ſeen) ſetting up for Patriotiſm on Principles deſtructive of Society.

Inſcrib'd on a Column erected to the Memory of a Gentleman ſtruck dead by Lightning.

PRomiſcuous Shafts of random Fate
O'er the ignoble *Many* fly;
But Shocks, like this, on Patriots wait,
And Saints alone ſhall, like thee, die.

Thy Virtues ſhall adopted ſhine,
Whence the propitious Lightning came;
And Innocence and Truth, like thine,
May face the Flaſh that melts the Frame.

Saturday,

Saturday, December 30, 1732.

'TIS a peculiar Pleaſure to me to obſerve that all my new Correſpondents, worthy of Notice, are Favourers of *Government*, and ſeem to be inſpir'd with a juſt Indignation againſt the *Grand Enemies* of it. This, 'tis to be hop'd, cannot fail of producing good Effects; and as the judicious Part of the Iſland have already been convinc'd that the Patrons of our happy Conſtitution excel their Adverſaries in *good Heads*, as well as *honeſt Hearts*, I will now take the Liberty of recommending the following Letter to the ſerious Peruſal of my Friend *Guy Scribble*, in particular, who not long ſince went out of his Way to *compoſe* for others, and who may thereby learn the Difference between the crude Productions of a buſy *Pettyfogger*, and the eaſy Writing of a *Gentleman* and a *Scholar*. At the ſame Time, our Readers in general may be able to diſtinguiſh true genuine *publick Spirit* from that which is falſe and pretended only.

S I R,

AS I have not hitherto troubled you, I hope you will allow me a Place in your next Paper, for the Sake of a poor Colony to which both you and I owe Obligations. Nothing elſe cou'd provoke me to write at a Seaſon when Men are more diſpoſed to receive *Command* than *Advice*; and blind Obedience to any Thing, but *Authority*, ſeems the only Principle in which my Countrymen are well agreed.

IN your laſt *Saturday*'s Paper, you publiſhed an * *Order* conceiv'd by His Majeſty in Council on the 28th of *September* laſt, whoſe Contents and Purport are ſo well known, that I ſhall not recite it, but proceed to apply it to the preſent State of *Barbados*, with a Retroſpect to ſome few Years paſt.

As well as I can recollect, our Politicks, for theſe Four laſt Years, have turned chiefly upon two Points, the firſt and principal of which was a Deſign to render ineffectual the *Act for ſupporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government*, and thereby ſave a conſiderable Yearly Sum to the Inhabitants of this Iſland.

I confeſs, Mr. *Keimer*, I was at firſt one of thoſe, who from a due Con-

* *Ant.* p. 88.

ſideration

ſideration of the declining State of the Country, thought ſuch an Attempt not only innocent, but laudable; and could it have been conducted to Succeſs by Meaſures that were lawful and honeſt, I ſhould have pronounced it truly meritorious. It is not my Intention to enquire how well our late Governor deſerved ſo large a Bounty, but certainly it was too much for us to pay. I muſt own, however, that I have always looked upon Laws to be ſacred Things, and never could reconcile to myſelf the Violation or Evaſion of a poſitive and known Law, without the laſt and moſt extreme Neceſſity to excuſe it. The Practice is dangerous, and the Example terrible to Society. As ſoon therefore as I found that all Exceptions to the Validity of this Act were over-ruled, and that our Darling Enterprize was to be carried on by falſe States of our Caſe, idle Reports, Intrigues, Noiſe and Drinking; I quickly preſaged, that ſuch a Conduct could never produce a good Event. The above-mentioned *Order*, you ſee, juſtifies my Apprehenſions, for the King has aſſerted the Law, and ordered the Tax to be paid.

THE ſecond Point which has employed our Political Skill ſtands thus:

THE People have been taught to think, and perhaps juſtly too, that the Aſſembly which ſettled 6000 *l. ſterling per Annum* on Mr. *Worſley*, had been too laviſh of their Money, and had laid a Burthen upon them too grievous to be borne. The *Patriots*, who inculcated this Doctrine, expreſſed a great Abhorrence of ſuch a profuſe Appointment; and, whenever the like Occaſion ſhould offer again, were to convince the World how frugal they would be of the Publick Treaſure, and how deeply ſenſible of their Country's Poverty. This was the Topick upon which each Gentleman ſet up his Merit with his Pariſh, and the Standard by which every Man's Publick-ſpiritedneſs was to be meaſured. I ſhall not at preſent queſtion the Sincerity of theſe Profeſſions, but patiently wait *the Day of Probation*, which is now at Hand. In the mean Time give me Leave to lay down a few evident Propoſitions, in Order to prepare our Minds for whatever may happen; and I chooſe the rather to do it now, becauſe Animadverſions of this Sort may poſſibly be unſeaſonable or invidious, ſome Months hence.

I PRESUME it will readily be granted, that the Inhabitants of this Iſland were better able to raiſe 6000 *l. per Annum* ten Years ago, than they are at this Day to raiſe 3000 *l. per Annum*. If this be true (and I believe it will hardly be denied by any Body that looks into the Accounts of Sales of our Sugars formerly and of late, and takes in all other proper Conſiderations) it follows, that a Yearly Duty, amounting to 3000 *l.* impoſed in the Year 1732, will at leaſt be as great a Burthen as 6000 *l.* was in 1722; for all Taxes and Impoſitions whatſoever are

light or heavy, in Proportion as the People, on whom they are laid, are more or leſs able to bear them. It is far from my Purpoſe, by any Thing I have ſaid, or ſhall ſay, to anticipate any Steps that may hereafter be taken in Favour of that noble *Lord* who is appointed to preſide over us: I am perſuaded His Excellency will deſerve our beſt Services and Acknowledgments. But ſince Gifts are not ſo properly rated by the Merit of the Receiver, as by the Ability of the Giver, if it ſhould happen in Time to come, without any viſible Amendment of our Circumſtances, that the preſent, or a future Aſſembly, ſhould load us with a Tax, tho' but the * half of what was laid formerly, I hope, when this comes to paſs, that all Perſons concerned in ſuch a Tranſaction will, at leaſt, ſpare their Reproaches againſt thoſe Gentlemen who did no more, perhaps not ſo much, in the Year 1722; and drop their Pretentions to *Patriotiſm*, raiſed upon the Foot of *National Frugality, and tender Bowels for their poor Country*.

We have already ſeen the Period of our great Maſter-piece in Politicks, the firſt Point which I obſerved upon. The Concluſion of the ſecond approaches, and may be foretold without Divination.

May not then a Lover of the Peace of his Country, without Offence, aſk the following Queſtions? Tell me ye buſy Meddlers with edg'd Tools, ye Patrons of Diſcord and Confuſion, where are now the Fruits of your wiſe Schemes, your private Cabals, and publick Tumults? Have ye ſuſpended the Payment of our Taxes for three Years, to bring them down at laſt with a triple Weight of Vengeance on our Heads? Are theſe your boaſted Politicks? Is this your dexterous Management? But you will ſay, perhaps, your Intentions were good, tho' they miſſed of Succeſs. Let him who abounds with Seraphick Charity believe you. But, for my own Part, I will truſt to my Eyes and Ears. Were you the only Perſons living who were ignorant that ſuch an *Order*, as this of *September* the 28th, muſt come ſooner or later, ſince the *Dernier Reſort* of our Controverſies is lodged where it is, and ought to be? Is it not manifeſt that ſome of you daily reap the Harveſt of thoſe Diſſentions which yourſelves have ſown? Could you ever expect to be conſiderable in any Scene, but that of Faction and Uproar? Theſe Queſtions will rather *deſerve* than *receive* an Anſwer; and therefore if my Countrymen, into whoſe Hands this *Letter* ſhall come, will lay it by, and read it again the 25th Day of next *March* (provided they happen then to be perfectly at Leiſure) they will probably find that a little Time and

* They accordingly ſettled on Lord *Howe*, firſt 3000 *l. per Annum*, that Currency, and afterwards made it *Sterling*, being juſt half of what had been ſettled on his Predeceſſor.

Ex-

Experience will afford the beſt Anſwer they are capable of.

Chriſt-Church, Dec. 26, 1732. *Yours*, &c.

John Planter.

Wedneſday, January 3, 1733.

IT has been Matter of Diverſion to hear the Gueſſes made by certain Perſons, concerning ſeveral *Pieces* publiſhed of late in this Paper, wherein, as far as I have been able to come at the Truth, they have been equally miſtaken with thoſe *Wiſe-Acres*, who would needs have it, that the *Poem*, on my Lord * *How*'s leaving his Country-Seat to go to his Government, was wrote in this Iſland, altho' it came over in the *London Prints*, to divers Gentlemen here, and was actually taken from one of them, *now by me*. Theſe, however, are innocent Miſtakes, and will give me no Uneaſineſs, ſince every one is at Liberty, in a *free Government*, not only to think, but to ſay what he pleaſes, provided he does not injure his Fellow-Subject, or fly in the Face of Authority; and I hope I am entitled to the ſame Privilege, as well as my Neighbours. But what very much ſurprizes me is, that Malice itſelf ſhould inſinuate, as if I had by a late Paragraph, concerning Mr. *B——t*, reflected on any one of the Courts of Juſtice here, than which nothing was farther from my Thoughts, nor can be more contrary to my Principles, or more the Reverſe of my Practice: For this, I dare appeal to all my Papers, and to my whole Conduct. I am obliged therefore to be more than ordinarily ſerious on this Occaſion, and to declare it as my religious Opinion, that altho' *Courts* are never ſuppoſed to be infallible, yet I think their Judgments ſacred and binding, 'till they are reverſed by a ſuperior Judicature; and there is nothing I more abhor than open Contempt to Magiſtrates. My Words had no Relation, nor could they (as the Inſtigators of the Scandal well know) have any Relation to what was done in any Court of Law or Equity in the Iſland; for which, and every honourable Member of them, no Man living has a greater Veneration, or will go farther to ſerve, according to my poor Ability. I do not

* Vid. *Ant.* p. 91.

wonder, however, that thoſe who have drawn upon them the *juſt Reſentments* of ſo many honeſt and worthy People (whom they had miſled) ſhould be angry with me, for taking Notice of it, or endeavour to throw That upon others, which could only be aimed at themſelves. It is poſſible notwithſtanding, that theſe angry Gentlemen may judge it moſt expedient to reſt ſatisfied with what has been already hinted concerning their Conduct, rather than, by freſh Provocation, excite further Animadverſions of a ſeverer Kind, not otherwiſe intended. But I beg Pardon for ſaying thus much in my own Defence, and hope to make Amends for it by incerting the following *Letter*, which cannot fail being acceptable to every one that has the real Good of his Country at Heart, and which probably may be the laſt on the *Subject*.

S I R,

I Have read with much Pleaſure the Letters in the two laſt *Gazettes* concerning the *Order* of the King in Council, lately tranſmitted to us, and think the Authors have ſet that Matter in ſo full and fair a Light, that little more need be ſaid about it. This it muſt be acknowledged too they have done, with great Spirit and ſtrong Reaſoning; and tho' they have been hardly able to reſtrain their Reſentments againſt *particular Perſons*, who they apprehended were the Means of leading others into the *unhappy Miſtake*, yet they ſhew, at the ſame Time, the utmoſt Tenderneſs towards the People that were unluckily influenced by them, and ſeem to be labouring only to ſet them right; which is a commendable Undertaking, and worthy of ſuch as really wiſh well to their Country. I cannot, however, but obſerve one Thing which has eſcaped the Notice of thoſe ingenious Pens, and therefore I will venture to mention it after them, with the ſame honeſt Intention of ſerving the Publick. It is this, That the Arrears of the Tax, granted by the *Act for ſupporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government*, are vaſtly more than ſufficient to pay what remains due to Mr. *Worſley* for his Salary, which therefore was not (tho' artfully inſinuated to be) the only Thing in Queſtion; for the Surplus of ſuch Arrears is, by the Proviſion of the Law itſelf, to be applied towards diſcharging the other Debts of the Country, and the repairing our Fortifications at preſent in the moſt ruinous Condition. Now as there will be an abſolute Neceſſity for a Law to raiſe a Fund to anſwer thoſe Purpoſes, if the Arrears, we are ſpeaking of, be not ſpeedily recovered, ſo it is certain that ſuch a Law muſt of courſe be general, and affect all Perſons alike, according to their reſpective Poſſeſſions; and conſequently thoſe, that paid their Tax in Vertue of the aforeſaid Act, would be equally charged by ſuch new Law, with thoſe

that

that have not; which would be laying a double Load on one Part of the *Community*, contrary to Natural Juſtice, and the Policy of all Laws. For Example, I paid annually two Shillings and Six-pence per Head, for every Negro belonging to me, during the three laſt Years of Mr. *Worſley*'s Government, that is, as long as the Law continued in Force, but my next Neighbour, who had the ſame Number of Negroes, paid nothing during that Period; whereas, if he and every Body elſe had done their Duty, as I did mine, our publick Debts might have been diſcharged, and our Fortifications repaired, for Want whereof, another Law is made for raiſing the like Tax, which I alſo pay as well as my Neighbour; do I not then pay double as much as he (who was of equal Ability, and equally liable) towards the neceſſary Expences of the Government? And would not that be a Hardſhip upon me? And yet this muſt neceſſarily be the Caſe, if the Defaulters were to be excuſed; which therefore I look upon as an unanſwerable Argument, amongſt others, of the Wiſdom and Juſtice of the *Royal Order*, and of the Neceſſity there was for making it. Methinks then, it ſhould not be difficult to convince the Defaulters themſelves, on a little cool Reflection, that what is required from them, is in the higheſt Degree reaſonable; it is an indiſpenſable Duty they owe the Government, under whoſe Protection they liv'd, and which alone could entitle them to the Benefits of it. It is no more than what their Fellow-Subjects have already done, and what themſelves ought to have done long ago, for neglecting which, their Country has been ſuffering ever ſince, in more Reſpects than one, as could eaſily be made appear, if it were neceſſary. I might likewiſe appeal to many of thoſe who are now complaining of *Poverty*, whether they have not occaſionally ſpent much more in Meetings and Cabals, in Order to carry on the wild Project of avoiding the Tax, than That amounted to. But after all, it muſt, no doubt, be a great Diſappointment to the good People of the Iſland (and I am heartily ſorry for the Occaſion) that were perſuaded to imagine their Eſtates free from what they now appear to be legally chargeable with; but who can they blame, but their Leaders? Or where elſe is the Fault to be imputed, but to their own Credulity? *Qui vult deciṗi decipiatur*. Their thinking themſelves in the right may, indeed, be their Juſtification in Point of Conſcience, but it cannot make them right in Point of Law. The beſt Uſe therefore to be made of it, that I know, is to be cautious how they liſten to ſuch ill Adviſers, or follow ſuch fatuous Lights any more; but to make Uſe of their own Reaſon, and, when they are doubtful, apply to Men of Probity, and ſuch as have no Party-Turn to ſerve, or any ſecret View of their own to bring about. To conclude, as this Affair has now been fully diſcuſs'd, I would moſt earneſtly recommend it to every one concern'd, to weigh it well,

and

and ſeriouſly conſider the good and bad Conſequences that may attend the framing a true or falſe Judgment of it, and for the future let us lay aſide all Perſonal Piques and Attachments, and prepare to give a ſuitable Reception to the Noble * Perſonage that is coming amongſt us, with a Character, we hear, truly amiable, and according to our Wiſhes. Let us now think of nothing but what Meaſures will beſt tend to make his Government eaſy, and ourſelves happy under it; as it is natural for him to expect the one, it is equally ſo in us to hope for the other; and as we are well aſſured that His Excellency will not be unmindful of, but have a juſt Regard to our preſent *Circumſtances*, ſo it will be our Buſineſs to join, unanimouſly join, in craving his Aid towards making them *better*.

Yours, &c.

Philopatriæ.

To Miſs * * * * * *, *on her Dancing at Mr.* Frith's *Ball in* Bridge-Town, December 18, 1732.

WHen *Orpheus*, happy Artiſt, tun'd his Shell,
Notes ſo perſuaſive from the Concave fell,
Nature attentive gaz'd in Tranſport round,
Leap'd to the String, and danc'd unto the Sound:
Had the great Maſter ſeen but thee, my *Fair*,
Thy graceful Geſture, and commanding Air,
What Wonders were not to the Motion due;
You had not danc'd to Him, but He had play'd to You!

Barbados, *Jan.* 1. THIS Morning, about half an Hour after 1, died (in the 63d Year of his Age) the Hon. *Samuel Barwick*, Eſq; Preſident of the Council, and Commander in Chief of this Iſland, at *Lancaſter* Plantation, where he had reſided for ſome Months laſt paſt in a declining State. The Corps was interr'd the ſame Evening in the Pariſh-Church of St. *James*'s, in a decent but private Manner, according to the Directions of the Deceaſed; and a Funeral Sermon was preached on the Occaſion, by Mr. *Holt*, Rector of the ſaid Pariſh. On His Honour's Death, that high Employment (the Duties whereof he had diſcharg'd for upwards of fifteen Months without *Blame*, or any *Profit* to himſelf) devolved, by His Majeſty's Inſtructions, on the Hon. *James Dottin*, Eſq; now Preſident, *&c.* as the eldeſt Member of Council at preſent on the Spot.

* The Lord *Howe* was then expected.

Wedneſday,

Wedneſday, January 10, 1733.

I Did not expect to have heard any Thing more, as yet, on the Subject of the following Letter, which had already been ſo well handled; but the Name at the Bottom, together with the Place from whence it appears to be dated (which I take to be the Reſort of the graver Sort of People) oblige me to inſert the firſt Favour I have received from that Quarter.

Mr. *Gazetteer*,

THE Letter printed in your laſt *Wedneſday*'s Paper, ſigned *Philopatriæ*, which ſeems to be written with great Temper as well as good Judgment, has juſt now put me in Mind of one Thing, not improper likewiſe, I think to be taken Notice of, ſince it will ſerve, amongſt many others, to ſhew both the Abſurdity and Injuſtice of the Conduct of our late *falſe Guides*, who certainly cannot claim any Favour from thoſe they have ſo often miſled and deceived in Matters of the utmoſt Importance. It ought not then to be forgot, that the ſame *worthy Patriots*, who adviſed their Fellow-Subjects to refuſe paying the Tax due to their Sovereign, for the Publick Uſes of his Majeſty's Colony, did, in ſeveral Publick Papers drawn up by their own *moſt accurate Pens* (and which were induſtriouſly handed about by the Direction of the Authors) complain heavily of the ruinous State of our Forts and Batteries, *&c.* at the ſame Time they were, by ſuch their Advice, rendering ineffectual the only Means provided for repairing them. Thus while they were perſwading the People to diſobey a Law then in Force, *for ſupporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government*, they did not ſcruple to raiſe a very loud Clamour on the Pretence of its *not being duly ſupported*; and thereby endeavoured to inſtil into our Minds the ſtrongeſt Prejudices againſt our Superiors, for what was meerly owing to our own Default, which they themſelves had occaſioned. This, any one may perceive, was drawing the Unwary into a Snare with a Witneſs, firſt ſtirring up a Spirit of Sedition, and then urging that as a plauſible Reaſon for ſuch Sedition, which was, in truth, the genuine Effect of it. Now this could not poſſibly, in my Apprehenſion, have been thought of, or attempted by any, who were not al-

altogether abandoned to Miſchief, and reſolved to gratify their Spleen and Malice at the Expence of the Publick Quiet. However, my Countrymen, thank God, begin to be ſenſible of their Miſtake, and are, I hope, unalterably determined againſt any ſuch Prepoſſeſſions or Attachments hereafter. It was, I own, therefore, purely to encourage ſo good a Diſpoſition in them, and not out of any Inclination to ſpeak of their *Quondam Leaders*, that I have been induced to become your *Correſpondent*, on this Occaſion; but, as I have already given my Opinion of another more uſeful one, I will further acknowledge that I entirely approve of what he recommends in the Concluſion of his Letter, with Regard to our Behaviour towards our expected *Governor*; and ſhall beg Leave to add, that as *My Lord* muſt, no doubt, be the beſt Judge of the Steps neceſſary to be taken for retrieving our preſent unhappy Circumſtances, ſo it will be but reaſonable, and, I preſume, good Manners, to allow His Excellency a Share alſo in the *Choice* of the *Inſtruments* proper for that Purpoſe. If we take upon us to anticipate his good Intentions, or offer to *ſet out in a Hurry*, before we are made happy with his Preſence, it may anſwer, indeed, ſome ſecret Purpoſes of particular Perſons, by tending to palliate their former Actions, but cannot, I fear, produce any future Good to our Country.

Yours, &c.

Mother Doughty's *Tavern*, Jan. 8, 1732-3.

Plain Truth.

The Harmony of the *Creation*, from the firſt Chapter of *Geneſis*.

Inſcribed to a *Lady*.

TO make theſe Numbers pleaſe thy tuneful Ear,
Soft as thy Voice, and as thy Judgment clear,
To model Sounds by eaſy Turns of Art,
To ſooth the Paſſions, and inſpire the Heart,
Is ſure a Taſk as far above my Lays,
As you an Object that tranſcends my Praiſe.
But, ſince from ſacred Writ the Muſe indites,
Well may the Chriſtian *read the Song he writes;*
For to that Artiſt let us ſtrike the String,
Who gave me Power to think, and you a Voice to ſing.
What was rude Chaos? *an unpoliſhed Heap,*
A ſable-veſted Gloom, a waſteful Deep,

Where

Where Nature's Anceſtor, the eldeſt Night,
O'er Embryon *Seeds maintain'd her giddy Right*;
Where each vain Element with factious Pride,
As Motion thwarted, would by Turns ſubſide,
Would upwards whirl, and in mad Triumph ride;
Where jarring Atoms in Confuſion lay,
'Till God ordain'd a Tune, and taught them how to play.
For from this Maſs was beauteous Order made,
O'er the wide Deep there roll'd a genial Shade,
And the Almighty's Spirit on the Waters play'd.

Let there be Light. —— *Forth flaſh'd the Inſtant Blaze,*
And from the Fiat *ſprung his* Nights *and* Days :
For Day *he call'd the Interval of* Light,
And to the Darkneſs *gave the Name of* Night.

Be there a Firmament. —— *Abroad and wide*
The blue Expanſion to his Voice reply'd.
Between the Waves, below th' Ætherial *Frame,*
And thoſe above the calm Partition came,
Spread inſtantaneous forth, and Heaven *was its Name.*

Homewards ye Waters ; —— To one Baſon fly ;
And let my Land appear condens'd and dry :
Homewards they fled, and gave the Sea its Birth,
Uprear'd the Land its Head, and form'd an Earth.

Shoot forth thy Graſs O Earth ! —— produce thy Grain ;
Verdant the Soil, and fertile ſmil'd the Plain :

Bend with your Fruit, ye Trees ; —— *At his Decree,*
The Branch grew ripe, and bough'd th' obedient Tree.

In *Heav'n*'s Firmament let Lights appear
For Signs, for Seaſons, for the Day and Year ;
To part the Day from the Return of Night,
And ſtream upon the Earth their Guidal Light.
Pureſt of Æther *pure, the Sun aroſe,*
With blazing Disk, with trembling Radiance glows ;
Downwards to dart the Day, and guide the Train
Of Stars that ſparkle on th' ætherial Plain,

Whick

Which ſtill retain the ſame Projectile Force,
That launch'd their Infant Orbs, and biaſs'd round their Courſe.
His Mirror Moon *ſmiles with ſerener Grace,*
As Queen of Night, *and, with her borrow'd Face,*
Shifts oppoſite to him; whoſe milder Ray
Joins its pale Luſtre to the milky Way.

Bring forth thou Deep —— *The pregnant Waves obey,*
And in her Breaſt the Finny Offſpring play;
The glittering Dolphins *thro' her Boſom ſlide,*
And the vaſt Whale *diſports upon her Tide.*

Increaſe ye Birds. —— *The Fowl, with married Care,*
People the Feather'd Family of Air.
The towring Eagle *ſtares againſt the Day,*
And in proud Gyres circles up his Way.
Bring forth thy Creatures, *Earth*, of ev'ry Race
That treads thy Fields, and creeps upon thy Face.
Strait at his Call the uſeful Herd were ſeen
To brouze the Herb, and paſture on the Green.
The ſleek gay Adder *then, in ſpeckled Pride,*
On wreathed Spires firſt was taught to ſlide;
The ſpotted Pard *proul'd ſullen o'er the Plain,*
And the indignant Lion *rous'd his Main.*

To whom ſhould God now give the beauteous Whole;
To Man, *the Emanation of his Soul?*
For Man *he made the Sov'reign Lord of All*
That walks, that wings, or creeps the Subject Ball.
In Man *he form'd another Sun to ſhine,*
Great Correſpondent of the Great Divine.
But Muſe forbear, reſtrain th' audacious Wing,
Nor on ſo vaſt a Truth attempt to ſing.
David *to this in vain might wake his Lyre,*
And even faint would prove Iſaiah's *hallow'd Fire.*

Obſerve, Dear Madam, *now the Work compleat,*
The Strain how juſt, the Harmony how ſweet;
One of the faireſt Notes yourſelf a while,
Aſſiſt the Type, and on the Emblem ſmile.
What to the Watry Nation is the Sea,
But Bars to reconcile the Symphony?

What is the Earth unto the ſavage Crew,
But Limits, leſt harſh Diſcords ſhould enſue?
What is the Part that we vain Pilgrims bear,
A graceful Flouriſh, and a ſofter Air,
Diſpers'd throughout the tuneful every-where?
Thus the Almighty did the Parts unite,
Begun the Tune, and his firſt Note was Light,
When the ſtupendious Compaſs he had ran,
Finiſh'd the Concert with his Creature Man.

Wedneſday, February 21, 1733.

THE Subject of the following Letter is handled in ſo conciſe, and, at the ſame time, in ſo intelligible a manner, that we cannot doubt of its giving Satisfaction to our Readers; and hope it will prove, on due Conſideration, of ſome Service to the Publick.

SIR,

THE Exchange of Money, between this Place and *London*, having riſen to a great Height the laſt Year, and being likely to riſe to a greater this preſent Year, if we may truſt to the common Diſcourſe upon the Subject, it will certainly be proper for all Perſons who intend either to buy or ſell Bills of Exchange, to conſider carefully an Affair of ſo much Conſequence to themſelves in particular, and to the Country in general.

IT is not my Intention to enquire into the many Cauſes that influence the Exchange of Money, nor whether, in our preſent Situation, it ought to be high or low; but only to tranſmit, thro' your Hands, to the Publick, a ſhort State of the Difference of Loſs and Gain, between drawing Bills upon our Effects in *England*, and having Returns made for the ſame in Moidores, which is the moſt beneficial Species that can be imported, according to the preſent Rate of Coin in this Iſland.

A RIGHT Notion of this Difference will, I preſume, obviate a ſtanding Argument uſed by ſome Men for raiſing Exchange to 37, or 38 *per Cent.* or more: For, ſay they, the *Jews* purchaſe our Bills at 28 and 30 *per*

Cent. while they introduce Moidores for that Purpoſe from *England*, whoſe advanced Value is near 39 *per Cent.* and conſequently they are very great Gainers by ſuch Bargains, and the Drawers are conſiderable Loſers.

I DO not know the Secrets of Commerce among the *Hebrew* People, nor how they find their Account very often in buying dearer, and ſelling cheaper than their *Chriſtian* Neighbours; I can only ſay, they are univerſally allowed to underſtand Money'd Matters better than the reſt of Mankind. My Deſign is to ſhew, by a few Figures, on what Terms a Gentleman in *Barbados* can have Moidores brought him from *England*, and then leave him to chooſe whether he will have Returns of this Sort for his Effects, or draw Bills even at ſo low an Exchange as 28 *per Cent.* If any Perſon knows a better and cheaper Method of being ſupplied with Moidores, he will do well to diſcover it for the Benefit of his Countrymen; but in the mean Time I muſt profeſs I know of no other.

Suppoſe then, I ſhould ſend Home Sugars, or other Commodities, whoſe neat Proceeds will be 104 *l.* 11 *s.* 0 *d. Sterling*; in this Caſe, I may either draw upon my Correſpondent for that Sum, or I may order him to ſend Moidores, and take the neceſſary Charges for Inſurance, *&c.* out of it. The Accounts then (as I apprehend) will ſtand thus:

	l.	*s.*	*d.* *q.*
74 $\frac{2}{27}$ Moidores at 1 *l.* 7. 0. *per*	100	0	0 0
Commiſſions at 1 and qr *per Cent.*	1	5	0 0
Cocquets, Bills of Lading, Fees, *&c.*	0	6	0 0
Inſurance, at 2 *per Cent.*	2	0	0 0
Freight and Primage at 1 *per Cent.*	1	0	0 0
	104	11	0 0
Exchange on 104 *l.* 0 at 28 *per Cent.*	29	5	5 3
	133	16	5 3
Intereſt on 133 *l.* 16 *s.* 5 *d.* for ſix Months at 8 *per Cent.*	5	7	0 2
	139	3	6 1
74 $\frac{2}{27}$ Moidores at 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d. per*	138	17	9 1
Ballance		5	9

I HAVE ſtated it in this Manner to avoid Prolixity, for the ſame Proportion will hold for any other Sum to a Trifle; and if I have made any Miſtake, I ſhall be glad to be ſet right, for I do not pretend to great Accuracy in theſe Matters.

IT

It would appear, however, that the Difference between drawing Bills, and importing Moidores, for 104 *l.* 11 *s.* 0 *d. Sterling*, is the above Ballance in Favour of the Drawer, taking the Exchange at 28, and Moidores at their reſpective Values in *England* and *Barbados*. And I muſt obſerve, that ſuch Charges, as I have made, are the loweſt that I find, and that there are ſome Particulars omitted which would enhance the Ballance conſiderably; but I have on Purpoſe ſet down ſuch only as I thought could admit of no Exception.

You will perceive there is ſix Months Intereſt charged upon the Sum for which I can ſell my Bills here, for this plain Reaſon; becauſe I mayhave the Money To-day, and either put it to Intereſt, or diſcharge a Debt bearing Intereſt: Whereas, I cannot have Moidores from *England* (taking one Seaſon of the Year with another) in ſo ſmall a Time as ſix Months.

It is to be hoped, this Sketch may put ſome abler Hand upon treating of the preſent Condition of our Exchange, and ſhewing the natural Conſequences of raiſing it to an unnatural Pitch; ſo that we may know, or at leaſt be able to gueſs, at the *true Reaſons* of its Riſe, whilſt we feel the Calamity of it.

Bridge-Town. Feb. 19, 1732.

Yours, &c.

Job Indifferent.

The Single Kiſs.

WHAT! *Stella* one? —— and then give o'er,
From ſuch an unexhauſted Store,
You may afford Ten Thouſand more.

The Nymph, patch'd up with common Clay,
May throw ſo ſmall a Boon away;
But you may laviſh Night and Day.

Miſer of Charms! how can you miſs
So ſmall a Trifle as a Kiſs,
Who art from Top to Toe one Bliſs?

With Beauty's Bank not quite content,
Unleſs each Sterling Charm be ſent
Extortioner! at *Cent. per Cent.*

If every Kiſs is ſo compleat,
Or the forbidden Fruit ſo ſweet,
What *Adam* could refuſe to eat?

But, if your brighter Mine ſupplies,
Like *India*'s, Gems of different Size,
Sure I was *Pitt* that ſtole the Prize.

Saturday, February 25, 1733.

Bridge-Town. THIS Day I received the following *Piece*, incloſed in a Letter, directed in a fine Hand, on gilt Paper, and neatly done up. By theſe Circumſtances, and not from any Faults in the Spelling, I immediately gueſs'd it to come from a fair Lady. Accordingly, I found it to be the Performance of one of the brighteſt Stars in our Hemiſphere, and I am glad of the Opportunity of inſerting her own Thoughts, in this Paper, on ſome Verſes which were printed in my laſt, concerning herſelf. The Reader will, no doubt, in Order the better to judge of the Juſtneſs and Propriety of the *Anſwer*, peruſe, at the ſame time, what gave Occaſion for it; and, if I were to adviſe, it ſhould be to take the ſeveral Triplets diſtinctly *pro* and *con*, one after the other. I ſhall only add on this Occaſion, that, tho' I ſhould be proud to take in more Letters from the ſame charming Hand, yet, as ſhe is pleaſed to hint that ſhe will write no more Verſes, for any body, I am perſuaded the ingenious Author of our Sex will be more polite than to reply upon his lovely Antagoniſt; and that he will rather chuſe to allow her the *laſt Word*, to which Preſcription has given her an uninterrupted Right.

STELLA's Anſwer to the Lines printed in the laſt * *Gazette*.

I.

—— BUT *one*, good Sir, —— then pray give o'er,
Mine, tho' *an unexhauſted Store*,
Cannot, —— muſt not, *afford* one *more*.

* *Vid. Ant.* p. 110, 111.

II. Were

II.

Were I to *laviſh Night and Day*,
This would, indeed, be *common Clay* ;
And I as much deſpis'd, as They.

III.

If *ſmall's the Trifle of a Kiſs*,
And the *whole Perſon* makes the *Bliſs* ;
That he ſhall have whoſe Right it is.

IV.

The *Bank*, tho' now but in low Plight,
Its Credit's good, howe'er, as yet ;
But ſuch a Run would break it quite.

V.

To touch the *Fruit*, perhaps, was meet,
But it was Death, you know, to *eat* ;
—— I'll not; *Eve*-like, give ſuch a Treat.

VI.

If you were *Pitt* that *ſtole the Prize*,
Think not the *Gem* of vulgar *Size*,
Nor aſk, from *Stella*, freſh *Supplies*.

SIR,

THO' I have been well pleaſed with ſeveral *Political Letters*, occaſionally printed in your *Gazette*, and the like may, at certain Times hereafter, be very proper and uſeful ; yet I think it ought generally to be filled with Subjects of an indifferent Nature, and which tend to amuſe the Mind, or improve the Underſtanding of every Reader, without giving juſt Cauſe of Offence to any. This indeed ſeems to be your View ; and I muſt acknowledge to have met with ſome Original Pieces of Poetry in your Paper, not unfit to be read by the beſt Judges ; as I am glad to underſtand we are like to be favoured with more of that Sort. In the mean while, I have ſent you two ſmall Performances which never yet ſaw the Light, altho' wrote near ſeventeen Years ago ; the firſt by a Gentleman, who is now, and has been for the greateſt Part of that Time, in this Iſland ; the other (being an Anſwer thereto) by a Lady of great Merit and Virtue in the Weſt

of

England; of whom it will be unneceſſary to ſay any Thing, after I have cited the Words of the ingenious Mr. *Prior*, concerning her, in the Preface to his excellent Poems —— *I muſt likewiſe*, ſays he, *own myſelf obliged to Mrs.* Singer, *who has given me Leave to print a Paſtoral of her Writing; that Poem having produced the Verſes immediately following it. I wiſh ſhe might be prevailed with to publiſh ſome other Pieces of that Kind, in which, the Softneſs of her Sex, and the Fineneſs of her Genius, conſpire to give her a very diſtinguiſhing Character.* I ſhall only obſerve that the *Name*, here mentioned, was that ſhe took from her Father, which ſhe once alter'd with her * Condition (the Change whereof was the melancholy Occaſion of the fine Poem that produced what follows;) but as an Author, ſhe is better known in the polite World, by that of *Philomela*, which ſhe always put to ſuch of her Performances as have hitherto gone Abroad. And it may not be amiſs to add, that this much admired Lady ſtill inflexibly continues a † Widow, contrary to the more laudable Practice of the leſs cruel fair ones in our warmer Climate.

To *Philomela*, occaſioned by her Poem on the Death of her Huſband, and particularly the two laſt Lines of it, *viz.*

That ſacred Paſſion I to thee confine,
My ſpotleſs Faith ſhall be for ever thine.

WHilſt you in ſoft harmonious Strains bewail
Your *Dear Alexis*, we attend the Tale,
And loſe our Grief, as kinder Thoughts prevail,

Juſtly you tell what Merit in him ſhone,
Yet, tho' unartfully, you then make known,
In more reſplendent Characters, your own.

'Twas thought unjuſt by his unſpotted *Mind*,
Such matchleſs *Worth* ſhould be to *One* confin'd;
So, modeſtly, he all his Right reſign'd.

* She married Mr. *Thomas Rowe*, in the Year 1710. He was Author of the Continuation to *Plutarch*'s Lives, publiſhed by the Revd. Mr. *Samuel Chandler*; and died *May* 13, 1715. *Vid.* her Life before her Works, vol. 1. p. 29. 32.

† She died a Widow, *Feb.* 20, 1736-7, and was buried, according to her Requeſt, under the ſame Stone with her Father, in the Meeting-Place, at *Frome* in *Somerſetſhire*. Id. 37, 38.

Since

Since then you muſt the *Sacred Paſſion* move,
In each admiring Swain, how can you prove
To him more *faithful*, than once more to *love* ?

To Mr. * * * * * *, at *Tom*'s Coffee-Houſe, in *Devereux-Court*, near the *Temple*, *London*.

Retract thy impious Lines, too guilty Youth,
Nor wreſt the Laws of Conſtancy and Truth.
Should cruel Death, amidſt thy ſofteſt Charms
Of Youth and Wit, from ſome fond Woman's Arms,
Tear thy reluctant Soul, thus may ſhe prove
For thee the Heights of Gratitude and Love.
Whate'er ſuch early Worth as thine might claim ;
Whate'er the Publick owes thy future Fame ;
Oh ! let the penſive Fair *thy Rules obey ;*
Be grateful in thy own exalted Way,
And by a Second Choice *thy Vows repay.*
Thus let her tender Heart thy Merit mourn,
And all thy blooming Ardor thus return ;
With pious Care tranſmit the ſacred Flame,
And add immortal Honours to thy Name.
When thou haſt modeſtly *thy* Right reſign'd,
And left the gentle Charmer unconfin'd,
To ſhine propitiouſly on all Mankind.

Saturday, March 17, 1732.

MY Friend *Buckram* having finiſh'd his Subject, and the following Letter being, as he obſerves, a Sequel only to his firſt, I cannot, without the Hazard of diſobliging him, any longer delay to give it a Place in the *Gazette*. And perhaps it may be thought proper enough, at this * Juncture eſpecially, to have a little Retroſpect, for Reaſons not ne-

* This adverts to the Conduct of the Gentleman then in the A——n, and who, it was apprehended, was in Danger of being miſled by the ſame ill Adviſers hinted at in the ſubſequent

neceſſary to be mentioned; but it is to be hoped there will be no farther Occaſion for it.

Friend Samuel,

FOraſmuch as thou haſt vouchſafed to print in thy *Gazette*, N° * 62. the Epiſtle I had wrote unto thee ſome Weeks before, I now find myſelf conſtrained, by the ſame inward Principle of doing what is right to the Place of my Nativity, to ſend thee another, which, from the Subject-Matter thereof, thou wilt perceive is no more than a *Sequel* to my former. I am therefore to adverti ſe thee, that the many evil Deeds and unjuſt Proceedings that inſtigated the *Publick Complaints*, whereof I made Mention in my laſt, were brought to paſs, moſt of them, by the *wicked Counſels*, which, for our Abominations, were then ſuffered to prevail amongſt us. In thoſe Times, Men of profligate Principles, long uſed to *Chicanry* and Tricking, and who, moreover, had loved to *inflame* in a *Twofold* Senſe of the Word, were chiefly conſulted in Matters of *Government*; of which, verily, they were altogether unworthy, as the Conſequences did ſufficiently evince. But I will give thee one never-to-be-forgotten Inſtance of the Capacity and Integrity of theſe Mock-Politicians, as their *Advice* did, on a certain Occaſion, influence a whole ‖ Body of the then *ſubordinate Magiſtrates* of this much abuſed Iſland, which may ſerve like a Land-mark, as it were, to warn us againſt ſplitting on the ſame *fatal Rock*. And Oh! that all in Authority would be warned thereby. Know then, my Friend, that divers Men intruſted with the Execution of the Laws, ſitting as a Court of Judicature, and who had before taken an Oath (according to the Inſtitutions of Men) *to adminiſter Juſtice impartially to every one, both rich and poor:* I ſay, theſe Magiſtrates, inſtead of liſtening to the unerring Light within them, were prevailed on, by the aforeſaid dangerous *Guides*, to reſiſt the Dictates thereof, and, without any *Crime alledged*, to pronounce two *arbitrary and cruel Sentences* againſt one of the King's Subjects, who was a † *German* by Birth, peremptorily denying him a Legal Trial, in the ſame Court, or the Liberty of appealing to a ſuperior, which was his unqueſtionable Right. But thou wilt aſk me, what thoſe *Sentences* were? Why, I will tell thee, *Samuel*, they were *Corporal*, and to be immediately inflicted on the poor friendleſs *Hanoverian*, whoſe Body was to beaten with

quent Letter. But as the Influence of theſe laſt ſoon abated, on the Arrival of Lord *Howe*, ſo it muſt be remember'd, to the Honour of Mr. *Dottin*, that when he became Preſident a ſecond Time, by the Death of that worthy Governor, he ſhewed a very good Diſpoſition to follow the Example that had been ſo recently, and ſo happily, ſet him.

* *Vid. Ant.* p. 64.

‖ *Viz.* at a Court of *Quarter Seſſions*, in the Year 1719.

† Mr. *Bernard Cook*.

many

many Stripes, yea verily, with *Forty, ſave one, twice repeated on his bare Back*; and this was accordingly executed in open Court. Now behold what was the Event thereof! Had the Men, *ſo much in Vogue* at that Time, Intereſt enough at Home, to ſupport the obſequious Inſtruments of their Rage in what they had done? Or was their boaſted Skill ſufficient to juſtify the Action, before a wiſe and impartial Board, that can neither be *cajolled*, nor frighten'd out of their Duty? Nay, verily my Friend, their *Power* and their *Knowledge* were equally deſpiſed and deteſted, while thoſe, on whom they had thus impoſed their *Opinions* for *Law*, were both cenſur'd and diſplaced. For lo! the unhappy Perſon, who had been made to ſuffer without a Cauſe, and whom they had puniſhed meerly to gratify the *Pride* and *Anger* of their *Adviſers*, had no ſooner repreſented his Caſe to his Sovereign on Earth (and it might as well, alas! have been the piteous Caſe of any other) but it pleaſed the King, by His Royal Decree, dated at His Royal Dwelling-Houſe of St. *James's*, ſo called, (for ſo I find it written, having an authentick Copy before me) to remove from their Office *two of his Counſellors*, and take from *Six of the Juſtices* the Authority they had ſo groſly abuſed. In a Word, thou wilt underſtand that every Member preſent, when the ſhameful Act, I am telling thee, was perpetrated by Colour of Law, were, at once, without Exception, incapacitated from ſitting any more at the *Board*, or on the *Bench?* A Cenſure truly impartial, and well worthy of the Wiſdom of that upright Prince, who was pleaſed, in his Privy-Council, to *order* the ſame! But, as we have had no ſuch *Removals* of late Years, may the like never be found neceſſary again, nor ſuch *Satanical Advice*, which was the Cauſe thereof, ever more take Place in this our Land.

Farewel.

Thine in the Truth,

Benjamin Buckram.

From Spights-Town, *the 25th of the Month called* October, 1732.

Ad *Joannem Calvinum.*

Quod non quinta Dies potuit patrare Novembris,
Aut fors non voluit, quinta patrare Diis;
Diſcipulos, Calvine, *tuos triceſimo Jani,*
Plus quam ſacrilega, videt obire manu.

Engliſhed.

Engliſhed.

What the Fifth of *November*, they tell us, detected,
Or what, perhaps, Fate ne'er meant ſhould be acted,
The 30th of *January* has amply effected.
O *Calvin!* by thee, and thy Pupils, we find
More Villany compaſs'd, than all *Rome* combin'd.

Bridge-Town. *The following Lines were written* extempore, *by a Friend who came to ſee me, upon reading the foregoing Piece, the* Latin *whereof he acknowledged, at the ſame Time, to be excellent, and not eaſily imitated in our Language.*

What the *State* on juſt Proofs, and ſound Reaſons enacted,
Is Authority good, to judge what was tranſacted;
And whoe'er would a Slur on this Feſtival paſs,
Makes us ſhrewdly ſuſpect there's *a Snake in the Graſs.*

O D E. To Probus.

In Imitation of Horace's Æquam memento rebus in arduis ſervare mentem, *Od.* 3. *Lib.* 2. *ad Dellium.*

I.

PRobus, Tho' Fortune's grown unkind,
Preſerve your Manly Mind,
And ſhew the fickle Dame,
That you are ſtill the ſame.
And, as in proſperous Gales,
Pride never ſwell'd your Sails,
Give Proof you can perform
A Pilot's Part, in adverſe Winds,
And ſteer againſt the Storm.

II.

Oh! ſince our Days muſt end,
Whether the fleeting Hours,
In dull Confinement we muſt ſpend;
Or in freſh Fields, or rural Bow'rs;

Where

Where you reſide,
Study Content and Eaſe,
All that harmleſly can pleaſe,
All innocent Delights provide;
And your Remains of Life and Wealth
Wiſely devote to Mirth and Health;

III.

Rack not your generous Soul with Care,
To have too rich an Heir,
Altho' you could foreſee
The Man wou'd worthy be:
Enough he'll find, if ſuch;
If otherwiſe, too much.
Firſt, to your worthy ſelf have juſt Regard,
And chearfully ſurvive,
'Till better Times arrive,
Yet always arm'd, and for the worſt prepar'd.

Wedneſday, March 21, 1732.

SIR, *March* 20, 1732.

I Am always well pleaſed when I find your Paper taken up with Subjects that concern the Trade and Intereſt of my Country; for how impotent ſoever the Attempts may be in promoting either, yet they ſerve to rouſe our Minds, and draw our Attention towards our moſt important Affairs. It was with a Pleaſure of this Sort I read Mr. *Caſh*'s Letter, publiſh'd laſt *Saturday*, concerning the Exchange of Money; and preſently borrowing, from a Neighbour of mine, Mr. *Indifferent*'s Letter on the ſame Subject, to which the other refers, I compar'd them together, as carefully and impartially as I could.

I obſerve, your latter Correſpondent admits the Calculate of the former to be juſt, *upon a Suppoſition that the Remittances be made, and the Moidores imported from* London *by a* Barbadoes *Planter, in the Manner therein ſet forth*; but he propoſes at the ſame time a more beneficial Method of making Remittances and importing Moidores from other Places, and by other Perſons, upon certain *Suppoſitions* of his own: I ſhall therefore take the Liberty

berty of conſidering their reſpective *Suppoſitions*, and of giving you my Thoughts upon them freely.

It is certain, both theſe *Gentlemen* are in the Right, if the Principles from which they drew their Concluſions be allow'd; for I will not ſuppoſe that either of them have erred in Point of *Arithmetick*, But the Queſtion is, whoſe Principles are true, and whoſe are falſe; for, when that is determined, there will remain no Doubt about the reſt.

Mr. *Indifferent* ſuppoſes, that Moidores are to be purchaſed in *London*, at the Rate of 27 *s.* Mr. *Caſh* ſuppoſes, they may be purchaſed in the ſame Place, *by a proper Management*, at 26 *s.* 6 *d.*

The firſt cannot be denied: The ſecond is not evident, and therefore ought to be proved. But I apprehend the contrary might be proved; for Moidores are current by Proclamation, at 27 *s.* and I may appeal to Numbers now in *Barbadoes*, whether they have not often paid, receiv'd, and chang'd Moidores, into Silver at that Rate; and I would fain know, why I have not as good a Right to value Guineas, at 20 *s.* 6 *d.* as any other Man has to value Moidores, at 26 *s.* 6 *d.*

But, it ſeems, there is a *proper Management* which will do the Buſineſs. I muſt ſubmit it to your Readers, Mr. *Keimer*, whether it would not have been highly proper, in a Gentleman ſuppoſing a Fact againſt common Experience, to have hinted at leaſt what ſort of Management this muſt be, which can bring about ſuch uncommon Things; who they are that have practis'd it, and, in what Quarter of *London*, Moidores may be had at 26 *s.* 6 *d.* I fancy it would puzzle Mr. *Caſh*, to give one Inſtance of a Parcel of Moidores being purchaſed in *London*, of late Years, at that Rate. But if, by *proper Management*, he means any indirect Arts of diminiſhing the Quantity of the Coin, he muſt be told there will be no End of ſuch arbitrary Suppoſitions; and, in his next Calculate, he may rate Moidores at 25 *s.* 6 *d.* if he is in the Humour.

I confeſs, I wonder at his mentioning *Portugal* and *Brazil*, when he fixes his *Hebrew*-Trader in *London*, buying Moidores there, and exporting them from thence; conſidering how abſurd it is to place the Profits of another Trade to the Account of this, ſince Moidores, by whatſoever Means introduced into *England*, are worth 27 *s.* when they come there, and they muſt be reckoned accordingly in this Calculate.

Mr. *Indifferent* ſuppoſes alſo, that Moidores are not to be purchaſed in *London*, and ſent to *Barbados*, without paying the uſual Commiſſions on that Tranſaction. Mr. *Caſh* ſuppoſes Commiſſions are out of the Caſe, becauſe the *Hebrew* is to do his own Buſineſs himſelf.

It would ſeem by this, that a Man's Time, Labour, and even Pecuniary Charges are of no Account at all, when they are laid out upon his own Buſineſs; and tho' he might juſtly demand 1 and quarter *per Cent*, for

tranſacting

tranſacting the like Affair for another, yet he is to have no Allowance, when he is at the ſame Pains and Expence on his own Account. Mr. *Caſh*, however, confeſſes that his Money-Trader allows 10 *per Cent.* on his Conſignments to his Factor in *Barbados*, in Conſideration of his tranſacting this Moidore-Affair for him here. Are theſe then the uſual Commiſſions upon Sales and Returns among the *Hebrew* People? Or is it not notorious that theſe are much higher? If it be ſo, ought not the Overplus to be conſidered in a State of the Traders Loſs and Gain by this Commerce, eſpecially where it is implied, that this Moidore-Affair is the Cauſe of his giving greater Commiſſions than otherwiſe he would have done.

Mr. *Indifferent* likewiſe ſuppoſes, that Freight is to be paid for Moidores, when they are imported from *England*. Mr. *Caſh* ſuppoſes it unneceſſary in his Trader, becauſe they may be *pack'd with coarſe Goods*, and the Maſter or his Sailors need not know any Thing of the Matter. Now give me Leave to *ſuppoſe*, in my Turn, that this Maſter has ſome private Intelligence of there being 1000 *l.* in Specie concealed among the Bales of Goods, and that he is pleaſed to ſearch and make bold with it when he has found it, which has actually been done in a like Caſe; I would have Mr. *Caſh* conſult his Lawyer, Whether the ſaid Maſter be anſwerable for a Penny beyond the Value of the Goods. If he is not, I imagine this Riſque alone will be thought too great to run for the ſaving Ten Pounds where a Thouſand Pounds are at Stake. It would ſurely ſtartle a cautious Trader, and it is well known that Dealers in Money commonly are ſuch.

Mr. *Indifferent* ſuppoſes, that, when a large Sum of Money is committed to the Hazard of the Seas, a prudent Man will rather inſure than riſque his Money. Mr. *Caſh* ſuppoſes this Caution altogether needleſs.

For what Reaſon I cannot ſee; but muſt leave it to your Readers to find out one, and apply to their own Obſervation, whether this be the uſual and approved Way of Proceeding among Men of Buſineſs. Let me only ſuppoſe our *Hebrew* Merchant to have made many ſucceſsful Voyages upon Mr. *Caſh*'s own Terms, that he has often eſcaped the Diſhoneſty of the Maſters and pilfering Seamen, and that the Winds and the Seas have been as kind as he could wiſh them; yet after all this, if one Adventure in his Life-Time be unproſperous, his former Gains are at once ſwallowed up, and it is more than probable he becomes a worſe Man than he was when he begun the Trade.

Mr. *Indifferent* ſuppoſes, that a Man is to be allowed Intereſt for the Time he is out of his Money in Trade, or otherwiſe. Mr. *Caſh* indeed ſuppoſes ſomething like it in his Account.

BUT, from whence is this Intereſt to come? Why truly this, as well as the Equivalent of all his Riſques, muſt come from the inexhauſtible Fund of his *Suppoſitions*, by Vertue of which he ſuppoſes his Trader into a Profit of above 20 *per Cent. per Ann.* without laying down one known Fact, one practicable Meaſure that will intitle him to 1 *per Cent.*

BEHOLD now a ſhort Detail of Mr. *Caſh*'s modeſt *Poſtulata*, which, being once cordially received for Truths, will produce thoſe ſurpriſing Inferences which he mathematically deduces from them.

1. HIS Money-Trader is to purchaſe Moidores at a lower Price than any Man is capable of purchaſing them at.

2. THIS thriving Purchaſe is to be made without Loſs of Time, Labour, Brokage, or any other Manner of Expence.

3. THESE Moidores, being all in Readineſs, are to be tranſported above 1000 Leagues by Sea, without Freight or Reward, or even the Privity of the Ship-Maſter, who carries them.

4. THIS Snug Trade is to be carried on for Life without Damage or Loſs, occaſion'd by the Knavery of Seamen, or the Severity of the Elements.

5. THE Intereſt of the Money employ'd in this Trade is to be anſwer'd by the large Gains accruing from the other four fruitful Articles.

ALL theſe little Things being admitted, there is a clear Profit ariſing to this happy Trader of 211 *l. per Ann.* on his Stock of 1000 *l.* taking Exchange at 28 *per Cent.* nothing can be more plain. And yet, if the Compaſs of your Paper would ſuffer me to indulge my Talent of *ſuppoſing*, I could in a few Lines demonſtratively *ſuppoſe* Mr. *Indifferent*'s poor Importer of Moidores into a Profit of *Cent. per Cent.* I will go further, and undertake, by the Help of the ſame Latitude of *Suppoſition*, which Mr. *Caſh* has aſſumed, to prove any Propoſition that can enter into the wildeſt Imagination to conceive.

UPON the whole, my Countrymen are left to judge, whether Mr. *Indifferent*'s Suppoſitions are not grounded upon plain Facts, and certain Experience. Whether Mr. *Caſh*'s have any other Foundation than extravagant Aſſertions, impracticable Projects, and dangerous Expedients. And tho' he ſhould grant that ſome ſmall Advantage might be made of light Moidores, when Exchange is at 28 or even 30 *per Cent.* by a proper tho' adventurous Management, yet it will not follow that Maxims of Trade are to be taken from lucky Accidents and unaccountable Succeſſes. But Remarks of this Kind will more properly fall under ſuch a general View of this Subject, as you have promiſed us.

YOU will by this Time wonder, Mr. *Keimer*, why I ſhould ſit down to write ſo many ſerious Lines upon ſo merry a Calculate as that of laſt *Saturday*. It looks, you'll ſay, like publiſhing a grave Anſwer to Dr. *Swift*'s

Scheme,

Scheme, for paying the National Debts, by fattening and ſelling the Children of the Inhabitants to be eaten. I will readily own, the Letter itſelf deſerves not the leaſt Regard of a ſober Man; but the Publick, for which it was written, deſerves the greateſt Regard of every Man; and I ſhall always think myſelf well employed in pulling down a falſe Light, capable perhaps, of miſleading the weaker Part of my Countrymen, let the Materials of it be ever ſo mean, or in whatſoever Land it was ſet up.

But if, after all, it be poſſible for Mr. *Caſh* to be really in Earneſt; I have talked to ſome Men of Condition and approved Affection for their Country, who are eager to ſettle a Correſpondence, and enter directly into the Moidore-Trade, his own Way, *upon Suppoſition*, that he will only give ſome reaſonable Security for making good his Scheme, even for the loweſt Profits of his Calculate. They ſhall be obliged, on their Parts, *to be induſtrious Money-Traders, and to bring a Plenty of Caſh among us*; they ſhall alſo take Mr. *Caſh* into Partnerſhip, and pay down for him a Share of Stock, as an Encouragement for his Diſcovery. That ſuch an uſeful Company is much wanted by every Perſon in this Iſland, as well as Mr. *Caſh*, too viſibly appears and is too ſenſibly felt, from the great and growing Scarcity of Moidores, for theſe nine Months paſt, ſince Exchange began to ſtart; which ſingle undeniable Fact I would venture to put into the Scale againſt all his *Suppoſitions* taken together. Schemes and Projects often deceive, but Experience, ſeldom or never.

I am Yours, &c.

Benjamin Ballance.

P. S. If Mr. *Caſh* will call at your CHAPEL, you ſhall be inſtructed to treat with him upon the Propoſal made above.

Saturday, March 24, 1732.

On Oaths.

SIR,

HAving ſeen ſeveral *Pieces* in your Paper very well wrote, and obſerving that you are ready to inſert what may tend either to ſerve the Publick, or to pleaſe, or inſtruct any of your Readers, I am now induc'd to become your Correſpondent, and flatter myſelf, that, if I do not happen to

anſwer the Purpoſes juſt mentioned, I ſhall, however, offend no body, ſince my Intention is to treat of *Things*, rather than *Perſons*; and if I endeavour to expoſe Error and Vice, or to recommend Virtue and Truth, it ſhall be without any invidious Reflections, or particular Applications.

THE Subject I propoſe, at preſent, is that of *Oaths*; whereby I do not mean the idle and unneceſſary Swearing, too frequently met with in common Converſation, which, as Mr. *Hobbs* rightly obſerves, *is not properly ſwearing, but an impious Cuſtom of prophaning the Name of God, gotten by too much Vehemence in talking*. But my Deſign is to conſider Oaths as they are required by Law, to be taken by Officers judicial and miniſterial, as well as by Witneſſes, in the ſeveral Courts of Juſtice, and to ſhew their binding Nature, together with the dangerous Conſequences of acting in Breach of them, with Regard to the Community, to the Parties guilty, and to thoſe that are immediately intereſted in the Thing in Queſtion.

WE find then that all civilis'd Countries and Nations have ſeen the Uſe and Neceſſity of Oaths, and tho' the Forms thereof have been various, according to the different Cuſtoms and Religions that have prevailed, yet they all agree in the Reaſon and Policy of them, which is more firmly to bind the Takers to declare the Truth, or to perform the Thing thereby promiſed to be done, from the Fear of offending inviſible Powers, or the Dread of ſubjecting themſelves to the Penalty which the Laws of the Society annexed to the Crime of ſwearing falſely. And it is certain, that the very *Heathens* look'd upon Perjury as a Sin of the deepeſt Dye, as will ſufficiently appear from what *Diodorus Siculus* relates of the *Egyptians*, that, by their Laws, *Perſons, who had forſworn themſelves, were adjudged to Capital Puniſhments, as guilty of the two greateſt Crimes, in violating that Piety which they owed to God, and in deſtroying Faith from amongſt Men, the ſtrongeſt Pillar of human Society* †. Nay, ſome of thoſe People, who had only the Light of Nature for their Guide, carried their Notions of the Malignity of this Crime ſo far, that they ſuppoſed Poſterity often puniſhed for the Perjuries of their Predeceſſors; an Opinion, as *Grotius* obſerves, *that was never entertained, but in Caſes of the moſt enormous Crimes*. And *Cicero*, who ſays *that our Anceſtors could never find out any Thing ſtronger than an Oath, to bind us to the faithful Diſcharge of what we had engaged*; adds, that *whatever is promiſed by calling God, as it were, to witneſs to your Words, ought punctually to be performed.*

OUR famous Lawyer, the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Coke*, tells us, that 'an Oath 'is an Affirmation or Denial by any Chriſtian, of any Thing lawful and honeſt, 'before one or more, that have Authority to give the ſame, for Advancement 'of Truth and Right, calling Almighty God to witneſs that his Teſtimony is 'true. And it is twofold, either *Aſſertiorum ut de præterito, ſicut Teſtes et ſeu*

† Lib. 1. c. 77.

'*Pro-*

'*Promiſſorium de futuro, ſicut Judices, Juſticiarii, Officiarii*, &c. So as an Oath 'is ſo ſacred, and ſo deeply concerneth the Conſciences of Chriſtian Men, as the 'ſame cannot be adminiſtred to any, unleſs allowed by the Common Law, or 'by ſome Act of Parliament; neither can any Oath, allowed by the Common-'Law, or by Act of Parliament, be altered but by Act of Parliament. It is 'called a corporal Oath, becauſe he toucheth with his Hand ſome Part of 'holy Scripture.' 3 *Inſt.* 165.

And, according to a no leſs eminent Foreigner, the learned *Puffendorf* (with whom our Divines concur) *An Oath is a religious Aſſeveration, by which we either renounce the Mercy, or imprecate the Vengeance of Heaven, if we ſpeak not the Truth* ‖; which Definition does more immediately regard thoſe that are ſworn as Witneſſes, and comes within that Claſs of Oaths which the Caſuiſts call *aſſertory*. But the ſame religious Aſſeveration is uſed by *Magiſtrates*, and other Civil Officers, whoſe Oaths are of the *Promiſſary* Kind. Thus the Purport of the Oath, taken by the former, is to do equal Juſtice to the Poor and the Rich, without Favour or Malice, and generally to give Sentence in the Caſe before them, as Juſtice and Equity ſhall direct; ſo the latter are ſworn to the faithful Diſcharge of their reſpective Truſts and Employments, and both upon the ſame Terms of renouncing the Mercy, and calling upon themſelves the Vengeance of God Almighty, if they perform not what they thus engage to do. It muſt be confeſs'd, however, that an Oath does not directly produce a new Obligation; for a Covenant or Promiſe, if lawful, binds in the Sight of God, and in *foro Conſcientiæ*, without an Oath, which is therefore an additional Bond only to what was valid before. Yet it cannot from this be inferr'd, that an Oath is therefore ſuperfluous and unneceſſary. *For*, as the excellent Author juſt cited ſays, *tho' all Men, who are not Atheiſts, believe that God will puniſh the Violation of Promiſes, not confirm'd by Oath, yet they believe at the ſame Time, and with good Reaſon, that thoſe Wretches will feel a more ſevere Vengeance, who have, in expreſs Terms, called down the Wrath of God upon themſelves, and, as far as in them lies, have ſhut themſelves out from all Hopes of Mercy, whilſt they engaged in Wickedneſs with ſo full a Purpoſe and Deſign, as to ſhew that they valued not the Diſpleaſure of him who is able to beſtow the greateſt Goods, and to inflict the greateſt Evils* *.

Now, as it is of the utmoſt Importance to Government, that Juſtice ſhould be equally adminiſtred; and ſince, without Integrity in the Magiſtrate, the Veracity of Witneſſes will be of little Avail for this Purpoſe, I ſhall begin with the *Bench*, and make a few Remarks on the Duty of thoſe that are advanced to it, on Account of their Oath. But I muſt firſt premiſe, that, as it cannot be expected our Courts of Juſtice in this diſtant Colony ſhould be fill'd with Men of Knowledge, Learning, and Experience, equal to thoſe at Home, great Allowances are to be made on that Account.

‖ De Jur. Nat. & Gen. Lib. 4. c. 2. Sect 2. * Id. B. 4. Ch. 2. Sect 6.

If therefore we meet in them, joined with common Abilities, an upright Mind, a ſincere Deſire for Information, and a ſteady Diſpoſition to be impartially juſt, according to the beſt of their Underſtandings, I think they will be entitled to the Reſpect due to their Characters, and dare promiſe too, they will in that Caſe, and with thoſe Qualities, for the moſt Part, ſufficiently anſwer the End of their Appointment.

JUDGES and Magiſtrates then, whether they are ſitting in Judicature on Matters of private Property, or in order to puniſh publick Offenders, are under the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſolemn Obligations to do what is right, and to diſpoſſeſs themſelves of all Paſſions, and of every Conſideration which may biaſs them to the contrary. As they are Men, it is not expected, they ſhould be infallible; and therefore they are greatly favour'd by our Law, in the Execution of their Office, according to the Maxim, *De fide & officio judicis non recipitur quæſtio.* It is not to be preſum'd that they who are entruſted with the Laws, and the Diſpenſation of Juſtice amongſt the King's People, that have the Power of determining the Rights and Properties of their Fellow-Subjects, which they are ſworn to do according to the Laws, will yet be ſo monſtrouſly perfidious as to act otherwiſe. But, notwithſtanding this, it is too well known that there have been in all Ages, and in every Country, wicked Judges, and perjur'd Magiſtrates, ſome of whom have been called to an Account in this World, but many more left to anſwer for their moſt execrable Villanies in another, before a Tribunal that does not ſtand in Need of the Help of Witneſſes to come at the Truth, and from which no Fact can be concealed, nor any Offender eſcape the Puniſhment adequate to his Crimes.

THE uſual Temptations to an evil Magiſtrate are downright *Bribery*, the *Fear of offending*, or the *Hopes of pleaſing*; all which I think may be included in the firſt, ſince the two laſt are, in truth, but different Kinds or Degrees of the other.

DIRECT Bribery in a Judge, in relation to a Cauſe depending before him, was, at Common-Law, look'd upon as an Offence of ſo heinous a Nature (being complicated with Perjury, *&c.*) that before the Stat. of 25 *E.* 3. it had ſometimes been puniſhed as High Treaſon. And our Books make Mention of one Sir *Thomas Wayland*, Chief-Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, in the Time of *E.* 1. who was attainted of Felony, for taking of Bribes, his Lands and Goods forfeited, and he baniſhed the Kingdom, as unworthy to live in that State which he had ſo much abuſed. In like Manner, Sir *William Thorpe*, Chief-Juſtice of the King's-Bench, having been convicted of receiving Bribes of three ſeveral Perſons, amounting to 100 *l.* was adjudged to be hanged for it, and all his Lands and Goods forfeited. The Reaſon of the Judgment is entered in the Roll in theſe Words, *Quia prædict.* Willielmus Thorpe, *qui ſacramentum Domini Regis*

Regis erga populum ſuum habuit ad cuſtodiendum fregit malitioſe, falſe, & rebelliter, quantum in ipſum fuit. Becauſe that he, as much as in him lay, had broken the King's Oath made to the People, which the King had intruſted him withal. It was, however, declar'd that this Judgment was not to be drawn into Example againſt any other Officers who ſhould break their Oaths, but only againſt thoſe *qui prædictum ſacramentum fecerunt, & fregerunt, & habent Leges Angliæ ad cuſtodiendum*, that is, only the Oaths of the Judges who are entruſted with the Laws. This Judgment being given in the 24th of *E.* 3. there was a Debate next Year in Parliament, whether it was legal or not, when, *nullo contradicente*, it was declared to be juſt, and according to Law, and that the ſame may be given in Time to come upon the like Occaſion. The Sentence of the Earl of *Middleſex* did not, indeed, extend to Life, but was very ſevere, and plainly indicated the Abhorrence the Parliament had of his Crimes. Theſe were delaying Juſtice to the Farmers of the Cuſtoms, in a Matter referr'd to him by K. *James* I. and taking exorbitant Bribes; for which, he was ſentenced to loſe all his Offices which he held in the Kingdom, to be for ever incapable of any Office, Place, or Employment in the State; to be impriſon'd, in the Tower of *London*, during the King's Pleaſure, to be fined 50,000 *l.* never to ſit in Parliament any more, nor to come within the Verge of the King's Court. Happy had it been for theſe Judges and Great Men, I have named, with ſome others that might have been mentioned, if, inſtead of *making Haſte to be rich*, they had duly adverted to the Words of ſacred Writ; *Neither take a Gift; for a Gift doth blind the Eyes of the Wiſe, and pervert the Words of the Righteous.*

But expreſs Bribery is ſo ſhameful, as well as dangerous a Crime, that it is ſeldom practiſed; at leaſt it is done ſo privately, that we very rarely hear of Inſtances of it; and therefore I ſhall proceed to the other corrupt Motives mentioned above, *viz.* the Fear of offending, or the Hopes of pleaſing any body whatever; both which are equally bad, and I doubt are too often prevalent, even in our own Country, as well as other Parts of the World. *Fear* proceeds from Cowardice, and ariſes from the Want of Reſolution to ſtand the Conſequences that may follow the doing the Thing under Conſideration. A learned Judge, who at this Time adorns one of the Courts of *Weſtminſter-Hall*, finely obſerves, that *Cowardice in a Judge is but another Name for Corruption. They differ only as the Act and Habit. Bribery is Corruption in the Act; but Cowardice is habitual Corruption.* * And certain it is, that as long as a Magiſtrate labours under the powerful Influence of Fear, he will be always liable to be corrupted; and, on every Occaſion, will reaſon with himſelf to this, or the like Effect; How

* Ded. to *Forteſc.* of the Diff. between an abſ. and a mix'd Monarchy.

will

will my Determination in this Cauſe ſuit my own Circumſtances? Who are the Parties intereſted in the Queſtion? Or what their Attachments? I muſt not give Judgment againſt ſuch a Man, tho' I am convinced it is right, leſt I offend him, or ſome other, who will have it in his Power to do me, or mine, ſuch or ſuch an ill Office: If I ſhould vote ſo and ſo, I ſhall make ſuch a Perſon my Enemy, or diſoblige ſuch an One, who is my Friend. And thus, for Fear his doing the Thing which is juſt ſhould interfere with his own private Affairs, or, perhaps, with the Schemes of the Party he has eſpouſed, he will deprive his Neighbour of his Eſtate, or his Liberty, nay, perhaps, of his Life, and thereby bring upon himſelf a wounded Conſcience, which (if it does not at length prove ſear'd by repeated Practice) may make him continually uneaſy in this Life, and greatly hazard his eternal Happineſs, if not inſure his eternal Miſery, in the next. How much more noble, more rational, and more ſafe then, is the Way of thinking and arguing of that honeſt Magiſtrate, who conſiders only what is Law, and what is juſt: Am I convinced theſe are in Favour of my greateſt Enemy, and againſt my moſt intimate Friend, and ſhall I yet, in Breach of my Duty, my Oath, and my Honour, give Judgment againſt the former, and for the latter? Will this be anſwering the End of my being appointed in the Office I fill? Or rather, ſhall I not, whatever Evil enſue, or how inconvenient ſoever it may prove, diſcharge my Conſcience, and the Truſt repoſed in me? Certainly this laſt every Man ſhould reſolve to do in all Inſtances, who accepts of a Commiſſion. Which brings to my Mind the Oath the Kings of *Egypt* impoſed on their Judges, and made them ſolemnly ſwear, *viz. That they ſhould not do any Thing contrary to their Conſciences, even tho' never ſo earneſtly commanded by themſelves:* For tho' the Oath taken by our Judges is not conceived in the ſame expreſs Terms, yet it is vertually the ſame, as will be farther ſhewn hereafter.

What has been urged, concerning *Fear*, will be equally applicable to the other Motive *Hope*, as they both proceed from the ſame ill Principle. The ſacred Authority, I have once before qnoted, ſays, *Thou ſhalt not wreſt Judgment, or reſpect Perſons*; and the wiſeſt of Men tells us, that *to have Reſpect of Perſons is not good*; *for for a Piece of Bread* that *Man will tranſgreſs*; intimating how ſmall a Matter will warp ſuch a Man's Judgment. It would therefore be no ſtrange Thing to ſee ſuch an One thruſt himſelf into the Seat of Juſtice, purely to *wreſt Judgment*, attend a Court meerly out of *Reſpect to Perſons*, and go prædetermined on one Side of the Queſtion, however the Cauſe appear to him on the Hearing.

But as it is manifeſtly a flagrant Breach of his Oath in a Judge, to be influenced by any Perſon on Earth, againſt the real Merits of the Cauſe depending before him, ſo it is very repugnant to the whole Current of our

Laws,

Laws, which exclude even the King himſelf (with great Reverence I ſay it) from any Favour or Reſpect, where it interferes with Juſtice, and the Oaths of the Judges. For tho' His Majeſty has, by His Prerogative, divers Privileges in his Courts, in Point of Pleading and the like, yet it is allow'd, and ſo it has often been ruled, that the Judges, who are neither to deny, or to delay Juſtice, ought not to obey His Royal Commands, if illegal, tho' they come under his Broad or Private Seal, Writs, Letters, Meſſages, or otherwiſe. Of this, there is a remarkable Inſtance in the Reign of the renowned Queen *Elizabeth*, which I ſhall the rather cite at large, becauſe it is a noble Precedent of the inflexible Probity of the Judges in thoſe Days, and cannot be too much admired, or too often ſet in View, as it may be a good Example to all other Magiſtrates.

THE Queen, in the 25th Year of her Reign, was pleaſed to erect a new Office in the Common-Pleas, which ſhe grants to *Richard Cavendiſh*, whom ſhe ſends to have admitted, but the Judges delayed the doing it, becauſe they knew the Prothonotaries of the Court claimed a prior Right to the iſſuing the Writs for which the Office was erected: The Queen then ſends a ſharp Letter commanding them forthwith to admit *Cavendiſh*, but the Judges ſtill forbore; whereupon, ſhe wrote a ſharper Letter, requiring them to ſhew the Reaſons of ſuch their Contempt, to the Lord-Keeper, and the Earl of *Leiceſter*, and they accordingly ſignify'd their Reaſons as above, which not ſatisfying the Queen, her Majeſty ſends a 4th peremptory Meſſage, adding withal by way of Inducement that, if the others were put out, they were rich Men, and her Courts were open, where they might demand, and make out their Right. To this the Judges humbly return'd the following Anſwer: *That the Queen had taken her Oath for the Execution of Juſtice according to Law; that they did not doubt but, when her Majeſty was informed that it was againſt Law, ſhe wou'd do what befitted her. For their Parts, they had taken an Oath to God, to her, and the Common-wealth; and if they ſhould do it without Proceſs of Law before them, and, only upon her Command, put the others out of Poſſeſſion, tho' the Right remained in them, it were a Breach of their Oaths; and therefore, if the Fear of God were not ſufficient, the Puniſhment that was inflicted upon their Predeceſſors* (alluding to the Caſe of the Judges in *Richard* IId's Time who were, in Parliament, adjudg'd Traytors) *might be a ſufficient Warning to them.* The Queen being ſatisfy'd with theſe Reaſons, the Judges heard no more of the Matter; and I will only obſerve upon it, as I go along, that by the Words in the Judges Anſwer, *without Proceſs of Law before us*, is intimated that whatever the Right be, or in whomſoever veſted, the *regular Courſe* and *proper Remedy* muſt be taken to come at it, and which they could not, conſiſtent with their Oath and their Duty break into, or diſpenſe with, even to gratify their Sovereign,

and

and one of the beſt of Queens : --- An excellent Leſſon to thoſe complaiſant Magiſtrates (if any ſuch there be) who imagine an Oath of ſo pliable a Nature, as to allow them to go out of the ordinary Paths of Juſtice, to accommodate a Friend or a Companion !

To conclude this Head. As a knowing and upright Judge, or Magiſtrate, is an amiable Character, and merits the Eſteem of every body, ſo a ſcandalouſly ignorant, or a groſly corrupt Perſon arm'd with Authority, is the moſt deſpicable, or moſt odious Character in Life ; the one excites the Contempt, and the other, the Deteſtation of all his Fellow-Creatures: By the Want of Capacity, the former is a Diſhonour to thoſe that rais'd him to the Station ; and, by the Want of Honeſty, the latter is a Diſgrace to Human Nature itſelf ; the one has it not in his Power to do the Duty of his Office, nor the other, the Will ; the firſt, therefore, may in ſome Meaſure deſerve Pity, but the laſt deſerves nothing better than a Halter.

I ſhou'd now proceed on my Subject, according to the Method propos'd ; but I perceive my Letter is run to a great Length, and therefore ſhall reſerve what is further to be offer'd for another Occaſion. In the mean while I remain

Yours, &c.

Favonius.

Saturday, April 7, 1733.

AS the Publick is ſoon to be oblig'd by a * Tale, in Imitation of thoſe of Mr. *Prior*, the Author hopes the following Excuſe will attone for any Inſufficiency that may appear upon its Publication.

PRIOR's inimitable Eaſe,
Like *Sedley*'s gay Diſcourſe, muſt pleaſe,
And win the Soul by ſoft Degrees.

We ſee where Handmaid Art refines,
Yet learn where Sterling Nature ſhines
Thro' the deep Mirror of his Lines.

* This never was Publiſhed.

His

His eaſy Fables dreſs'd we ſee,
As every prudent Maid ſhou'd be,
Charming in neat Simplicity.

Tho' deep, yet clear, tho' curious, plain:
Who imitates, may take much Pain,
May labour much, but all in vain.

May turn him o'er by Night and Day,
Nor reach that unaffected Way,
Which to a Weakneſs will betray.

His Verſes, like the Lark, I found,
Far above Reach, while, by the Sound,
I judg'd the Singer on the Ground.

He mounted; but alas! ſo high,
That, when in vain my Wings I try,
Like a new *Icarus*, I die.

Salmoneus, read my vain Deſire,
Ambition now has rais'd me higher;
You mock'd a *Jove*, and I a *Prior*.

VIVARIO. A Tranſlation.

OF all the Characters I know in Life, that of *Vivario*'s is the worſt, and moſt pernicious to Society; he ſeems born with a Genius for Miſchief, and to have juſt Capacity enough to be a Plague to his Fellow-Creatures. He is proud, avaritious, and revengeful; requires *Incenſe* from every body and, yet, conſiders every body's Affairs only as they may be ſubſervient to his own, which whoever oppoſes is ſure to be purſu'd by all Ways whatever, with a conſtant and implacable Reſentment. His Countenance is ever the ſame, not liable to be alter'd either by favourable or adverſe Circumſtances; ſo that, whether he be pleas'd or diſpleas'd, he exhibits the ſame pallid Viſage, and you cannot by that know whether you are upon good Terms with him, or he be actually contriving your Ruin. *Vivario* will chuſe his *Party*, without the leaſt Regard to Right or Wrong, or concerning himſelf about the Merits of either Side, any otherwiſe than as they may make for his own ſecret Views, which he will not ſtick at the moſt unjuſtifiable Methods to bring about. He has

neither Conſcience, Honour, or Humanity; ſo that his Adverſaries muſt expect from him every Thing bad that is in his Power to do, ſince he has no Reſtraint, but the Fear of a Gallows, which he has the Cunning to avoid, whilſt he is every Day deſerving it. *Vivario* has a fertile Brain, and can form Schemes, as well as judge of proper Inſtruments to execute them, his own Share being always in the dark and out of Sight; but what he does, often *blazes* abroad, without his being known to have a Hand in it; or at leaſt the Part, he acts, ſhall be ſuch as cannot with Propriety be charg'd upon him, but others are to anſwer for it. A cool and unforgiving Wretch *Vivario* is, who, to gratify his Revenge, will, without the leaſt Foundation of Truth, ſuggeſt, and privately ſet on Foot, what may prove the Deſtruction of a whole Family at once, and feel no Remorſe for it afterwards; but whilſt he is playing *with Firebrands, Arrows, and Death*, will hug himſelf and *be delighted with the Sport*. He expects his Creatures and Dependants to be as abandon'd as himſelf, and that they will have no Qualms of Conſcience in his Service, but lay aſide Oaths and all other Obligations, when they lie in the Way of any of his Purpoſes. He uſually learns the Condition and Circumſtances of every Perſon of any Note, in Order, one Time or another, to turn them to his own Advantage, which he never forgets to do in the moſt dextrous Manner, as often as Occaſion offers.--- Happy therefore are thoſe who eſcape his Notice, or are out of his Power! *Vivario* is an egregious Coward, dares not look a Man in the Face, and yet will be continually ſetting others together by the Ears: This has been an old Artifice which he has long practiſed with Succeſs, where two have been in a Friendſhip or Intimacy that interfer'd with his Deſigns; and, tho' he will patiently ſtand the Diſcipline of the *Horſe-whip* himſelf, he has been ſometimes the Means of making others have Recourſe to Sword and Piſtol. So that, if greater Miſchiefs have not enſued, it has been owing to Providence, and not the Want of his Endeavours. In a Word, the Weapons he uſes are ſuch only, againſt which there is no Defence; and he has, by the Arts, and with the bleſſed Qualities I have mentioned, acquired a large Eſtate; but, how it will wear, Time may diſcover, and his Poſterity ſee.

Wed-

Wedneſday, April 11, 1733.

LIttle did I imagine, when I helped to fill up my Paper of laſt *Saturday* with the Character of *Vivario*, taken from an *Italian* Manuſcript, which, a Friend of mine tells me, he has had by him above Nineteen Years and half, that it would have been the Means of procuring me any Correſpondents of Wit and Humour; but it happens, in Fact, to have raiſed me up two, from whom I expect further Favours, and therefore ſhall not diſoblige them by ſuppreſſing the firſt, how much ſoever they are miſtaken in their Gueſſes and Applications, to which I am an utter Stranger.

SIR,

THO' I will not ſuppoſe the Character of *Vivario*, inſerted in your laſt *Gazette* (and which, it ſeems, was tranſlated from a Foreign Author) can belong to any Man in this Iſland, yet, I fancy I know *One*, ſomewhat like, in ſeveral Particulars. What, indeed, I chiefly mean, is that of his hiding behind the Skreen, whilſt he is ſetting others together by the Ears. I could give Inſtances of this Sort, which no body would be at a Loſs to apply, without my naming the *Perſon*; but I chuſe at preſent only to hint the Method I ſhould think proper to be taken in ſuch Caſes. Whenever, therefore, two that are inſtigated to a Quarrel by the infamous *Vivario* (or his Likeneſs here) are duly apprized of his Practices, and diſcover the *Plotter*, I apprehend, they ought immediately to drop their Reſentment againſt each other, and jointly level it againſt *him* alone; and, ſeeing the *Horſe-whip* would probably occaſion a Winching only with a wry Mouth, I would rather recommend the Diſcipline of the *Blanket*, whereby they might be prettily diverted, at the ſame Time they are doing themſelves Juſtice. How far this may be looked upon as a Breach of the Peace, I am not Lawyer enough to know; but, if I had the Honour to be His Majeſty's Attorney here, I ſhould be apt to enter up a *Nol. Proſ.* on any Indictment for it, with ſuch Circumſtances, and think I ſerv'd the Publick by doing ſo.

I am,

your, &c.

W. X.

 SIR,

SIR,

YOU preſented your Readers with an excellent Picture laſt *Saturday*, and as juſt a Likeneſs as ever * *Harris* or *Gill* made; ſo that every body can gueſs the Original at firſt Sight: But, while the Artiſt was ſo intent upon drawing the Small-pox and Pimples, he left out a conſiderable Beauty of the Intellectual Portrait, which is this ——— *Vivario* is better qualified to play *Backgammon* than any other Man in *America.*

Broadſtreet, Apr. 10*th*, 1733. *Yours*, &c.

Barbados. Being now thought worthy of a Correſpondence with ſome Gentlemen of equal Talents, at leaſt, to thoſe that are pleaſed ſo furiouſly to beſpatter me, and who, I believe, form a Judgment of my *inward*, from the Oddities of my *outward Man*, I ſhall only beg ſuch as, through their great Penetration, look upon me rather as an *Author*, than a bare *Fac Simile* Copier, to favour me with any Production of their own, by way of Trial of my Impartiality. If it will bear the Preſs, let the Subject be what it will, they ſhall ſee if I am not moſt readily their humble Servant. In the mean Time, as the following Lines were ſent in a Hand I had never ſeen before, and the Writer appears, by the Manner of his introducing them, to be very modeſt, I ſhall not decline inſerting his Performance, in hopes it may be an Inducement to others to top upon him, ſince one Poet is often a Spur to another.

TO reſcue Merit from the Slanderer's Tongue,
To right th' Oppreſs'd, and to confront the Wrong;
To couch the Cataracts of injur'd Eyes,
And make Men view themſelves with glad Surprize;
To trace the muddy Torrent to its Source,
Of *little Arts*, *Detraction*, *Lawleſs Force*;
To ſhew the Difference how widely great,
Betwixt th' *Empyrick*, and the *Graduate*;
" To be the Man that's ſteady to his Truſt,
" Inflexible to Ill, and obſtinately juſt;
Who'd fain, 'twixt *Juſtice*, *Mercy* interpoſe,
And, maugre Intereſt, would oblige his Foes;
Such Virtues in old *Rome* were ne'er deſpis'd;
The People, there, were juſt, and Merit juſtly priz'd.

* Two Painters then living in the Iſland.

If

If in theſe Climates ſuch a Man ſhould be,
Who would not judge that * *Philopatriæ*'s *He?*

Saturday, April 14, 1733.

On Trade, and Bills of Exchange.

SIR,

YOU was ſo kind, ſome Time ago, as to allow me a Place in your † *Gazette*, for a publick Purpoſe; namely, to offer a few ſhort Obſervations upon the Importation of Moidores into this Iſland, and the Exchange of Money between it and *London*. I intended no more, by that ſlender Performance, than to give the firſt *Alarm*, in a Time of Danger, and to ſet better Heads upon proſecuting the Subject, in Order to avert the Evils that threatened us from a riſing Exchange. I was, in Truth, ſurprized to find my Cry of *Danger* ſoon followed by a contrary Vociferation of *Peace* and *Security*, 'till my good Friend Mr. ‖ *Ballance* preſently ſatisfied all the Neighbours, *that it was only poor Mr.* ‡ Caſh *talking in his Sleep.*

THE Publick, however, ſees, from what has been already preſented to its View in your Papers, that Moidores, by reaſon of their high Advance, above all other Species of Coin, are, and muſt be the Staple of our Currency. From hence we may infer, that, whenever ſuch a Conjuncture ſhall happen, as will diſcourage Money-Traders from introducing Moidores, little or no Money at all will be introduced.

IT will manifeſtly appear likewiſe, that the moſt effectual Diſcouragement, that can be given to the Importation of Moidores, is the raiſing Exchange to an undue Pitch, *i. e.* making Exchange ſo great, that the Importer cannot have a reaſonable Profit by making his Returns in Bills. For it is not to be expected of Money-Traders, that they will, out of pure Love and Kindneſs to us, drive a barren Trade which themſelves are to get nothing by; nor need it be inculcated, that all Trade is mercenary, and that no Man will be at the Trouble either of buying, ſelling, or bartering, without the Proſpect of a moderate Gain at the leaſt. And yet theſe are the Men

* See a Letter from him, *Ant.* p. 100. † *Ant.* p. 107.
‖ See his Letter, *Ant.* p. 117.
‡ His Letter is loſt.

upon

upon whom we muſt depend at laſt for a Supply of Caſh; for it has been ſhewn, to a Demonſtration, that our Planters had better ſell their Bills at the loweſt Exchange that has been known for many Years, than have Moidores brought upon their own Account, and in the common Road.

I AM not ignorant that unlawful Arts have been practiſed, and many Riſques have been run to make the Moidore Trade more gainful than otherwiſe it would be; but I muſt ſtill inſiſt upon it as a Truth (in Aid of my Friend above-mentioned) that, altho' I have known Moidores want 8 *d.* and ſome 10 *d.* of their true Value, yet no large Quantities of ſuch impaired Pieces are to be had for ſupplying a ſufficient Currency for any People. For the Proof of this, I would have any Gentlemen weigh a Parcel of Moidores in *Barbados*, and then he will diſcover how few there are that want 6 *d.* of their Standard. Let him apply to thoſe Perſons who are well known to have carried off Moidores ſince the late unhappy Riſe of Exchange, and inform himſelf whether they loſt 6 *d.* or even 2 *d.* upon ſuch as they carried Home. Now thoſe very Moidores, juſt mentioned, came originally to us from *London*, without having paſſed thro' that Cookery which ſome Dreamers would make eſſential to the Trade. An undeniable Evidence this, that we owe the greateſt Part of the Caſh among us to more honeſt Practices than thoſe of *Filing and Waſhing down the publick Coin*, which is no leſs than High Treaſon. It is a miſerable Scheme of Trade that is founded on a Capital Crime as its Baſis, and obliges the Trader to forfeit his Life, before he can provide the Means of ſupporting it.

BUT ſuppoſe all Moidores, that now are or ever have been in *Barbados*, to want 6 *d.* muſt we take Advantage of this againſt the Importer, and raiſe our Bills in Proportion to that Deficiency? What would be the Conſequence? Why, he muſt take off 6 *d.* more, before he can have his uſual Profit, and then we may again raiſe our Bills for the ſame Reaſon as before; and he muſt go on in leſſening the Coin, 'till, at long Run, a Moidore, thus metamorphoſed, will not be diſtinguiſhable from an old *Spaniſh* Piſtole.

I CANNOT but think, if the ſame Inquiſition were held on other *London-Traders*, and the ſame Scrutiny made into all their little Articles of Gain; if it were ſaid, that they buy cheap by Wholeſale, and may afford to ſell the better Bargains; that Commiſſions are unreaſonable, becauſe they have nothing to do in *London*, but to mind their own Buſineſs; that Inſurance is needleſs, becauſe they may import their Goods without it, if they pleaſe; that, by Means of a good Underſtanding with the Captain, Freight may be made eaſy; I ſay, if ſuitable Abatements were made, upon theſe weighty Conſiderations, from their uſual Advance of 60 *per Cent.* would they think it worth their while, to bring Cargoes of Goods hither upon ſuch

Terms

Terms as would hardly feed and cloath them? Let it then be remembered, that, if this Claſs of Traders deſerve to live, Money-Traders deſerve to thrive. To the Latter we owe the Life-Blood and Spirits of the Community, *viz.* Caſh. To the Former we are indeed obliged ſometimes for Neceſſaries, often for the Materials of Luxury. Such Objections in Trade are frantick, and deſerve no Anſwer.

If there are any of your Readers who are not ſo well accuſtomed to think of theſe Matters, as to conclude properly from the Premiſes now ſtated; I would adviſe ſuch to conſult ſome Neighbour of ſound Underſtanding and good Experience. Let them aſk, whether there is any rational Proſpect of our being furniſhed with Moidores, as long as Bills of Exchange are above 28, or (at moſt) 30 *per Cent.*

Nay farther, let them aſk the Maſters of Ships in *Carliſle-Bay* (one of whom is actually come from *Liſbon*) what Quantities of Moidores they have brought this Year; and if they find, upon Enquiry, there are few or none already imported, and there is no Likelihood of their being hereafter imported; it will not be amiſs to conſider ſome of the Conſequences that muſt naturally follow an high Exchange.

The great Prices of our Commodities, with Reſpect of the other Colonies about us, tempt the *Iriſh*, *Northern*, and other Traders, to carry off our Gold and light Silver to thoſe Colonies, where they can buy the ſame Commodities, at a cheaper Rate, with our Money. The Bulk of our heavy Silver goes conſtantly to *London*, for Reaſons that ſhall be explained in the Sequel.

This Condition of our Affairs has been the Cauſe of carrying away our Silver, while we had any, it being the moſt beneficial Part of our Currency for moſt Purpoſes. Our *French* and *Spaniſh* Gold was next devoted, and extraordinary Premiums have been lately given for Piſtoles. The laſt Reſort is Moidores, the leaſt profitable of all our Species, but ſtill better than taking our Produce at our Price. Here is a conſtant Drain, by which our Caſh paſſes from us, and muſt continue open 'till we are able to deal upon the ſame Terms as our Neighbours do; for it is mere Deluſion to expect any Preference in Trade, but what the Goodneſs of the Commodity, the Lowneſs of the Price, and the Situation of the Place, taken together, will occaſion.

The preſent State of our Planters, doubtleſs, is very moving; the great Diſadvantages under which they raiſe their Produce, and the poor Returns it makes them for their Labour, are irreſiſtible Temptations to make the moſt of it they are able. But I am afraid we miſtake the Cure of our Diſtemper; we expect to find it in quacking and palliative Medicines, whereas nothing can help our deſperate Caſe, but a thorough Regulation of the whole Habit. The *Britiſh* Parliament muſt be our Phyſician; and, in the

mean

mean Time, I think our own Legiſlature is not without the Power of adminiſtring ſome Preparatives towards a Cure. It is not a ſturdy Reſolution to ſell our Sugar and Rum at higher Prices than foreign Markets can bear, that will do the Work. The great Scenes of Commerce, in *Europe* and *America*, are not to be ſhifted at our Pleaſure, but we muſt do like the reſt of the World, while we live in it; and whoever thinks otherwiſe, will quickly find the reſt of the World too hard for him.

The Courſe of our Markets, then, being ſuch as daily waſtes our Currency, and being likely to do ſo more and more, it would be enquired what Method there is, by Trade, or otherwiſe, of repairing this continual Decay. I have endeavoured to inform myſelf in this Particular, but can hear of no other Way, at this Time, than by importing Moidores from *London*. If, then, the preſent Courſe of Exchange renders their Importation impracticable, there is an End of a Currency in *Barbados*; for it has been ſhewn, that all Outlets are open to ſuffer Money to go from us, and the only Door, by which it might enter, is double locked and barred by an high Exchange, that takes away the Profit of the Importer. It is true, there has been ſome *Spaniſh* Silver brought in this laſt Year, which would have been a vaſt Refreſhment to us in our Dearth of Change, if we might have had the Uſe of it: But it paſſed thro' this Place like Water thro' a Conduit, inſomuch that, of many Thouſand Pieces of Eight imported, not one was to be ſeen in the Payment, or Change of Money. The Reaſon is obvious: People find their Account in buying up this Species at large Premiums, and ſending it to *England*, rather than in purchaſing Bills at the preſent Rate of Exchange.

If a profeſſed and ſworn Enemy of this Iſland, armed with Sovereign Power, and endued with conſummate Wiſdom, had projected how to make it miſerable, he could not have deviſed a more ſure and expeditious Manner of compaſſing his cruel Purpoſe, than by raiſing Exchange in this Situation of our Affairs; ſince this, added to the preſent high Prices of our Commodities, muſt as ſurely deprive us of a Currency, in a little Time, a very little Time, as would an Act of Parliament, prohibiting the Uſe of Coin among us.

It will perhaps be demanded, Are not thoſe Gentlemen, who draw their Bills at an high Exchange, Well-wiſhers to their Country? Is not their ALL here, and can they be ſuſpected of wilfully hurting themſelves? I anſwer, they may be ſtill Lovers of their Country, and I am far from imputing to any Man in *Barbados* a deliberate Intention or View of injuring it. But it is common, among the many Inconſiſtencies of human Life, to ſee Men led by Avarice and other ſelfiſh Paſſions, or by wrong Thinking, into Meaſures naturally deſtructive of thoſe very Things they are fond of. No Man drinks immoderately for the Sake of deſtroying his Health:

Health; but the preſent Enjoyment often outweighs the Conſideration of his future Happineſs. The moſt rapacious of our Governors never plunder'd the Publick out of Enmity to the Publick, but for Love of himſelf. And this leads me to examine, who they are that may be ſaid to gain by raiſing the Exchange.

THERE are few or none of the meaner, or even of the middle Rank of our Countrymen, who ſhip their Sugars and draw Bills, and therefore they are not immediately intereſted in the Exchange of Money; but when they come to Shops and Stores to buy Proviſions, Clothes, and other Neceſſaries, the Prices of all theſe Things will be raiſed upon them in Proportion as Exchange is riſen, and probably beyond a ſtrict Proportion. This is evident, becauſe, if a Parcel of Goods coſt 100 *l. Sterling*, the Returns for which are to be made in *London* (for Example) the Trader muſt have a living Profit upon the firſt Coſt now as formerly, or he muſt knock off the Trade. Now, he has no Way of doing this, but by raiſing his Prices ſo as to keep Pace with the Exchange; for, otherwiſe, his Profit would be about ſo much leſs than it uſually was, as the Exchange is become greater. By theſe Means, a great Majority of our Inhabitants will pay higher Prices for every Thing they buy, and, at the ſame Time, languiſh under ſuch a Scarcity of Caſh as muſt ſhortly diſable them from buying any Thing with Money; and, when their Money is gone, they have no Choice left, but either to barter their Produce with the Trader upon his own Terms, or elſe to go without the Neceſſaries of Life.

THOSE who ſhip great Quantities of Sugar upon their own Account, and draw Bills for the Proceeds, are the only Men in *Barbados*, who have ſo much as the Appearance of Gain from an advanced Exchange, becauſe their Annual Diſburſements for Proviſions and Neceſſaries, at an advanced Price, will not be ſo great againſt them, as the Difference of Exchange is for them when they draw for large Sums. But theſe Men are very few, in Compariſon of the Multitude of their poor Neighbours, who ſuffer thro' the Exorbitancy of a ſmall Minority.

IT may be ſaid, Folks are in the right to get as good a Price for their Bills as they can; it is the Buyer that raiſes the Value of any Thing, and why ſhall not the Seller take as much as the other will give him? This is indeed plauſible, and, without doubt, great Allowances are to be made for thoſe who are under immediate Preſſures, if they ſhould be ready to make the moſt of their Bills, in Order to protect themſelves from Diſtreſs. But then, let the Men of Affluence and Credit (for ſuch only can turn the Scale of Exchange) conſider what they are doing. Let them judge whether they make a good Bargain for themſelves and their Country, when they aſk a Price for their Bills, which, by a neceſſary and infallible Conſequence, muſt deprive us of all our Caſh. Where will then be the Money

to buy their Bills? Or do they deſire to take Goods for their Bills at a Price proportioned to their Exchange? If this be their Aim, they are in a fair Way of being gratified. But it is to be hoped, none of our Gentlemen can be ſo miſtaken, even in the narrow Senſe of private Intereſt, as to imagine the paltry Gains ariſing from an high Exchange for a Year or two, will countervail the Loſs of Credit and Caſh, in their Country, for a longer Time than any Man living can now limit.

ALL other Conſiderations are not equivalent to the Want of a competent Currency, which is the Soul of all Commerce, Foreign and Domeſtick. The Abſence of it begets hard Bargains, compound Intereſt, Want of Credit, and all the Inconveniencies that can poſſibly attend a People in their Dealings, among one another, or with Strangers. It provokes Creditors to diſtreſs their Debtors; ſometimes it forces them, againſt their Inclinations, to do hard Things; for Creditors themſelves are often Debtors to others, and are preſſed in their Turn; and, thus, a Subordination of Severity and Oppreſſion runs thro' all Ranks and Degrees of Men. The Inhabitants of *Barbados*, at this Day, are not very far from theſe Calamitous Circumſtances, and they ſhould beware of approaching nearer. Their Caſe is laid fairly before them, and they are now Judges how far the following Propoſitions are true.

1. *If Moidores are not imported, there is no Room to expect the Importation of any other Species, for we have no Trade to do it.*

2. *If Exchange is above* 30 per Cent. *no Trader can find his Account in importing Moidores, much leſs can a Planter.*

3. *No Money being brought in, and the little we have being daily carried out, muſt ſoon deprive us of a Currency.*

4. *Such a Deprivation muſt neceſſarily bring on us all the Miſeries and Hardſhips that can attend a People in their Commercial State.*

5. *The only Gainers, by ſuch a general Calamity, are the great Shippers of Sugars on their own Account, who are but a few Men in Reſpect of the Community; and even their Gain is but temporary, and muſt ſhortly ſink in the publick Ruin.*

I AM ſorry the Neceſſity of the Thing ſhould impoſe this Taſk on a Perſon not brought up to Trade, nor ever engaged in it; had ſome one of a contrary Character undertaken it, ſeveral Points might have been treated with greater Exactneſs and Perſpicuity. But I ſaw no Body elſe

was

was likely to do it in due Seaſon, and I waited till no Time was left to deliberate any longer. I thought common Cauſes and Effects might be traced without any great Depth of Judgment, and that even vulgar Eyes could diſcover glaring and palpable Miſconduct; and ſo I leave it with you and your Readers.

I am
your, &c.
Job Indifferent.

P. S. *For the better Underſtanding this Letter, ſuch as it is, it would be proper for your Readers to recur to your Gazettes,* * Feb. 21. † Mar. 17. Mar. ‖ 21, 1732, *which contain the only Pieces which have been wrote upon this Subject.*

Wedneſday, April 18, 1733.

His Excellency the Lord Howe's ** *Speech to the Council and Aſſembly of* Barbados, *at* Pilgrim's, April 17, 1733.

Gentlemen,

WHEN His Majeſty did me the Honour to appoint me Gover-
'nor of this Iſland, I was in Hopes I ſhould have been able to
'have attended the Service of it immediately, but the Settling
'my Affairs took up a much greater Time than I expected, which was the
'Reaſon I had not the Satisfaction of ſeeing you ſooner; but, even during
'that Delay, I endeavour'd to make myſelf as uſeful to you as I could,
'by repreſenting the many Hardſhips and Diſadvantages the Trade of this
'Iſland now labours under, and by ſolliciting for a ſpeedy Redreſs: How
'fortunate I may have been in my earneſt Endeavours for obtaining it, I
'cannot ſay. Could the Succeſs be equal to the Deſire I have of ſerving
'you, you would ſoon have all your Expectations anſwered, and all your
'Wiſhes granted: But this with Pleaſure I can aſſure you, ſeveral Reſo-

* *Ant.* p. 107.

† The only Copy we met with, of this ſmall Piece, was ſo torn and defaced as not to be legible; otherwiſe, as it is here referr'd to (as well as in other Places) it ſhould have been inſerted.

‖ *Ant.* p. 117.

** His Lordſhip having afterwards made ſo good a Figure in that Government, and given ſuch univerſal Content by his Adminiſtration, we could not avoid inſerting this, as being the firſt Step he took on entering into it.

'lutions have already been agreed to in your Favour; and I do not in the 'leaſt doubt, from the known Goodneſs of our moſt gracious King, and 'from the Aſſiſtance you may expect from the Juſtice of the *Britiſh* Par-'liament, you will have a conſiderable Relief in a very ſhort Time.

Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

'ALTHO' it may have been a Cuſtom for ſome Governors, upon their 'firſt Coming, to call a new Aſſembly, the Confidence I have in your Wiſ-'dom and Care for the Publick Good, and the Deſire I have that the ne-'ceſſary Buſineſs of this Iſland ſhould have all imaginable Diſpatch, de-'termin'd me not to follow their Example, but call you together the 'firſt Opportunity. I am ſure this Iſland will find the good Effects of it. 'I fixed upon the Day to which you ſtood adjourn'd, it being the moſt 'agreeable to me, becauſe I thought it would be the moſt convenient to you.

'I HAVE Orders from His Majeſty to lay before you ſeveral Inſtructions 'tending to the Honour, Security, and Advantage of this Iſland. All theſe, 'at proper Times, ſhall be communicated to you.

'I HAVE alſo receiv'd an additional Inſtruction relating to me, and the 'Support of the Dignity of this Government; but being unwilling to en-'large upon an Affair which, in ſo great a Meaſure, relates to myſelf, 'and relying wholly upon you, you ſhall now have a Copy of it.

'I BELIEVE you will all agree, that the preſent State of the Fortifica-'tions of this Iſland requires your utmoſt Attention; your own Security 'depending ſo much upon their being put and kept in good Repair, I 'need not make uſe of any Arguments to enforce the Neceſſity of it.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

'I HAVE nothing more at Heart than the Proſperity of this Iſland; my 'Inclinations, as well as the Obedience I ſhall always pay to his Ma-'jeſty's Commands, will oblige me to uſe my utmoſt Endeavours to re-'ſtore its Trade to the flouriſhing Condition in which it has formerly been. 'I have already acquainted you with the Proſpect you have of a ſpeedy 'Relief from *England*, yet even this Relief will be of much greater Service 'to you, will come with much greater Weight, if it meets with Unani-'mity and Agreement amongſt yourſelves. In order therefore to make 'it effectual, I moſt earneſtly recommend to you, that you will conſtantly 'attend the Service of this Iſland in your ſeveral Stations, and ſtedfaſtly 'unite in doing every thing that may conduce to re-eſtabliſh it in its 'former happy State. For my Part, *Gentlemen*, you may be aſſured, 'that I will contribute all that lies in my Power towards the obtaining ſo 'wiſh'd for a Turn in your Affairs; and as I am fully perſuaded you ne-'ver will deſire any thing of me that is contrary to my Inſtructions, or

'incon-

‘ inconſiſtent with my Duty, you may always depend upon my ready and
‘ hearty Concurrence with you in all Things that you ſhall aſk or think
‘ neceſſary for the Intereſt and Benefit of the People of this Iſland.’

Barbados. THE following Lines were ſent me by an unknown Hand; but ſeem to be the haſty Performance of ſome young Sea-faring Bard, whoſe honeſt Zeal ought to attone for the Faults of it, as the worthy Subject muſt apologiſe for my Readineſs to print it.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount *HOWE*, Governor of *Barbados*, on His Excellency's Landing here.

ACCEPT, my Lord, *accept a Poet's Lays,*
Whoſe Infant Muſe ſprung from your native Soil,
Tho' now tranſplanted on Creolian *Land.*
With eager Eyes whilſt, o'er the Liquid Floods,
We ſtemm'd the Current of the Briny Deep,
Oft did we gaze to make your happy Sail;
But adverſe Fortune and unkindly Winds
Had drove you diſtant from the Courſe we ſteer'd;
Our Bowls with Nectar often high we charg'd,
And quaff'd them down in Praiſe of noble Howe.
As ſoon as on the ſultry Clime I trod,
Plain I diſcern'd great Diſcontent appear
In each Barbadian, *and one general Cauſe*
Created all——— it was the Want of you.
But now each Face puts on a lively Smile,
Bleſs'd with the Preſence of ſo juſt a Chief;
And Shouts for Joy are heard throughout the Iſle.
Methought the Warlike Cannon from the Shore,
At your Arrival, did proclaim long Life.
And mighty Neptune, *giving up his Charge,*
Did eccho back the Sound of Long live HOWE.
Each Slave ſeem'd free, and, with his pliant Limbs,
Did skip for Joy, and gambol'd in the Field.
The ſparkling Blood renew'd with ſecond Life
Like Brilliants ſhone beneath the ſooty Vein.
Long may you live, and may the fruitful Iſle,
Increaſe her Store, and offer them to you,
As a Reward for ſuch uncommon Merit.
May your bright Conſort, here, prolong her Days;
And may the Clime ſend Health and Pleaſure down,
And all Things gay to make both truly bleſs'd.

Saturday,

Saturday, April 21, 1733.

On Oaths.

SIR,

THE Author of the Letter in our *Gazette*, No. 113, * concerning *Oaths* (and who is pleaſed to ſign himſelf *Favonius*) having ſent me another on the ſame Topick, I muſt not any longer delay to inſert it, being proud of the Honour he does me by his Correſpondence, which cannot fail being uſeful to the Publick; whilſt I hope, at the ſame Time, to oblige my Subſcribers by affording them a *whole Sheet*, as I have done twice before.

SIR,

THE famous *Machiavel*, in one of his Diſcourſes upon the firſt Decad of *Livy*, ſays, that "Whoever will peruſe the extraordinary Actions "of the City of *Rome* collectively, or of ſeveral *Romans* in particular, will "find that they were more tender of falſifying an Oath than of violating "the Laws, judging an Offence againſt God more hainous than an Offence "againſt Men, and God more able to puniſh it". And concludes, that "as "Strictneſs in Divine Worſhip and Conſcience of Oaths are great Helps "to the Advancement of a State, ſo Contempt of the one and Ne-"glect of the other are great Means of its Deſtruction". Seeing therefore theſe were the Sentiments of the wiſeſt and moſt flouriſhing People in the World, without the Help of Revelation, and this the Remark of a very extraordinary Genius who was never accuſed of Bigotry or Superſtition, 'tis hop'd the Subject I am upon will not be thought unworthy of our further Conſideration. And tho' I did not mention *Juries* in my former Letter, yet they being eſſential to the Adminiſtration of Juſtice in many Inſtances, and, indeed, the ordinary Method of deciding Matters of *Meum* and *Tuum*, as well as of bringing Evil-doers to condign Puniſhment, I will now conſider *Oaths* with a Regard to thoſe who are called upon to officiate in that Capacity.

THE Trial by 12 Men is a very ancient Inſtitution, and has been continued down thro' a Succeſſion of Ages as one of the greateſt Privileges of

* *Ant.* p. 121.

Engliſh-

Engliſhmen; nor is it uſed in any other Country whatever. But the Excellency thereof notwithſtanding depends altogether upon the reaſonable Preſumption there is, that ſuch a Number of Men fairly returned of the Vicinity will honeſtly and faithfully diſcharge their Duty. To which End, all who ſerve upon Juries, whether they are of the Grand Inqueſt for publick Offences, or of the Petty Jury, either in Civil or Criminal Caſes, are firſt obliged to take an Oath in open Court, ſuited to the Nature of the Buſineſs they are entering upon, and purporting a ſolemn Promiſe to do it with the utmoſt Impartiality. And tho' this is ſuppoſed to be ſtrictly binding on the Jurors, *God having* (as Archbiſhop *Tillotſon* obſerves) *planted in the Natural Conſciences of Men a ſecret Dread of Perjury above moſt other Sins*, yet they are not left entirely to the Guidance of their own Conſciences in reſpect thereto; for notwithſtanding the Fear of incurring the Divine Diſpleaſure may, and undoubtedly will reſtrain every good Chriſtian from violating his Oath, the Wiſdom of our Laws has deem'd it expedient to ſubject the Offenders in many Reſpects to Temporal Puniſhments alſo, of which none ought to be ignorant.

Thus, they are liable to be fin'd at the Diſcretion of the Court for Miſdemeanors of divers Kinds, all which are more or leſs in Breach of their Oath. And by the Stat. 34. *E.* 3. *Cap.* 8. If any Juror take a Reward to give his Verdict, and be thereof attainted at the Suit of other than the Party, and maketh Fine, he that ſueth ſhall have half the Fine; and, if any of the Parties to the Plea bring his Action againſt ſuch Juror, he ſhall recover his Damages, and the Juror ſo attainted ſhall have Impriſonment for one Year. So by 5. *E.* 3. *Cap.* 8. If any Juror in Aſſizes, Juries or Inqueſts, take of the one Party or the other, and be thereof duly attainted, he ſhall not hereafter be put into Aſſizes, Juries, or Inqueſts, but ſhall be commanded to Priſon, and further ranſomed at the King's Will. And by the 38. *E.* 3. *Cap.* 12. Every one of the Jurors ſhall pay Ten Times as much as he hath taken, otherwiſe be impriſoned for a Year. Upon this Statute the Writ of *Decies tantum* will lie, and may be brought by any one, where any of the Jurors, after he is ſworn, take of one Party or the other a Reward to give his Verdict, even if they give a true Verdict, or no Verdict at all. But where a falſe Verdict is given by a Jury, in a Civil Caſe, the Party grieved may bring his Writ of *Attaint*. And ſo odious is this Kind of Perjury in the Eye of the Common Law, that the Judgment therein is even ſhocking to repeat, (*viz.*) that they loſe *liberam legem* for ever, *i. e.* be ſo infamous as never to be received as a Witneſs, or to be of any Jury. That they ſhall forfeit all their Goods and Chattles. That their Lands and Tenements ſhall be taken into the King's Hands. That their Wives and Children ſhall be thrown out of Doors. That their Houſes ſhall be raſed and thrown down. That their Trees ſhall be rooted up.

up. That their Meadow Grounds ſhall be ploughed up. That their Bodies ſhall be caſt into Goal, and the Party be reſtored to all that he loſt, by reaſon of the unjuſt Verdict. 'Tis true, the Severity of this Puniſhment is moderated in ſome Particulars by the Statute of 23d, *H.* 8. *Cap.* 3. but the Writ may ſtill be brought at Common Law, as well as upon the Statute.

THESE Methods of Proceedings againſt *Jurors* and *Juries* are, it muſt be acknowledged, but ſeldom put in Practice, and it is indeed aſtoniſhing that there ſhould ever be an Occaſion for them at all, ſince as a worthy Divine of our Church has it: *All Partiality of Verdicts is a ſolemn Evil; it is a Breach both of Truth and Truſt, and an implicit Defiance of the Chriſtian Faith, which is there plighted and pawned as a Pledge of Integrity.* Leaving human Puniſhments then out of the Queſtion, and admitting they may be eſcaped, what Satisfaction or Peace of Mind can a Man expect, or what Quiet within his own Breaſt, who, having ſolemnly taken the Oath as above, is yet conſcious to himſelf that, in giving a Verdict on any Trial, he was not guided by the Truth of Facts as they appeared in Evidence, but that he was biaſſed by Hatred or Affection, Prejudice or Paſſion, and induced by Hope or Fear (and perhaps from the ſame Motive induced others) to condemn or acquit the Party in a Criminal Caſe, or to find for the Plaintiff or Defendant in a Civil one? Is it poſſible for one who believes a Word of our Holy Religion, to eat, drink, or ſleep, or perform the common Offices of Life with any Comfort, after he has ſo offended? Surely if he can, or does, the Weight of his Torments and the Horrors of his Puniſhment muſt be the more grievous hereafter.

I come now, in Courſe, to ſpeak of the Oaths of *Witneſſes*. As the Jury are ſworn to *return their Verdict according to the Evidence*, ſo the Witneſſes are ſworn to *declare the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth*; and as the former therefore are not to blame if they find according to the Evidence, altho' the Evidence prove to be falſe, unleſs they knew the Fact to be otherwiſe themſelves (and, where any one of them does, he ought to be ſworn to give Evidence to his Brother Jurors) ſo if the latter give a falſe Teſtimony, they are guilty of Perjury in the ſtricteſt and legal Senſe of the Word. But, before I ſpeak of the Laws relating to this Offence, I cannot forbear citing the Opinion of the celebrated Archbiſhop above-mentioned, concerning it. He tells us, that "Deliberate Perjury "being directly againſt a Man's Knowledge, no Man can commit it with- "out ſtaring his Conſcience in the Face, which is one of the greateſt Ag- "gravations of any Crime. And it is equally a Sin againſt both Tables, be- "ing the higheſt Affront to God, and of moſt injurious Conſequence to Men. "It is an horrible Abuſe of the Name of God, an open Contempt of "his Judgments, and an inſolent Defiance of his Vengeance. And in

reſpect

" reſpect of Men, it is not only a Wrong to this or that particular Per-
" ſon who ſuffers by it, but Treaſon againſt human Society, ſubverting
" at once the Foundations of publick Peace and Juſtice, and the private
" Security of every Man's Life and Fortune. It is a defeating of the beſt
" and laſt Way that the Wiſdom of Men could deviſe for the Deciſion of
" doubtful Matters". So far that great and good Man, whoſe Sentiments cannot fail to make the deepeſt Impreſſion on all that duly weigh them.

But Perjury is one of thoſe Crimes which our Laws look upon as infamous and groſly ſcandalous, proceeding from Principles of downright Diſhoneſty; and by the Old Laws of *England*, we learn it was puniſhed by Death, and afterwards by cutting out of the Tongue. At this Day there is Perjury at Common Law, and by the Stat. of 5. *Eliz. Cap.* 9. Perjury by the Common Law has been defined to be a wilful falſe Oath by one who, being lawfully required to depoſe the Truth in any Proceeding in a Court of Juſtice, ſwears abſolutely in a Matter of ſome Conſequence to the Point in Queſtion, whether he be believed or not. The Puniſhment on a Conviction at Common Law is pretty much left to the Prudence of the Court, being generally Corporal, with ſuch Fine and Lien to the good Behaviour for a certain Time as ſhall ſeem moſt agreeable to the Nature and Circumſtances of the Offence. The Statute, tho' it reſtrains the Offence to the particular Caſes therein ſpecify'd, yet it adds to the Puniſhment. For, by that, the Perſon duly convicted or attainted ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* be impriſoned ſix Months without Bail or Mainprize, diſabled from being a Witneſs; and if he have not Goods or Chattles to the Value of 20 *l.* be put in the Pillory, and have both Ears nailed. Yet it is allowed, and inferred, from a Proviſo in the Statute (*Par.* 13.) that the Court of King's Bench, *&c.* proceeding upon Indictment or Information of Perjury at Common Law, may not only ſet a diſcretionary Fine on the Offender, but alſo condemn him to the Pillory, without making any Inquiry concerning his Goods.

There are, however, innumerable Caſes wherein Perſons may be guilty of Perjury without incurring the Penalties of the Law, and which, being impoſſible for human Skill to provide againſt, muſt neceſſarily be left to another Judicature, from whoſe All-ſeeing Eye nothing can be hid, and who will be avenged on thoſe that are guilty, in his due Time. Thus, for Example, if a Man be called upon to give his Teſtimony concerning a Civil or Criminal Matter, and he, in Order to ſcreen or convict the Party, or to procure a Verdict in Favour of his Friend, or againſt one whom he ſecretly diſlikes, will in the Courſe of his Evidence make Uſe of any Arts to deceive; or, by Means of the Influence he may have, endeavour to miſlead the Jury, and to carry them away from the Point before them, by ſuggeſting a Thing, perhaps, that may be true in one Senſe, and falſe in another, and making them believe it in the former, or the like; altho'

he may expreſs himſelf in ſuch Terms as to avoid the Imputation of having ſworn directly falſe, he is notwithſtanding guilty of the Crime we are ſpeaking of to a high Degree. For my own Part, I confeſs I ſhould be more upon my Guard with ſuch a Man than with another whoſe Ears have been actually nailed to the Pillory, and in my private Judgment think him as infamous. —— But, inſtead of multiplying Inſtances of this Nature, I will cite a Paſſage from the ſame venerable Prelate to whom I have had Recourſe more than once already, and which as it is applicable to any that can happen, ſo it may be a very good Leſſon to ſuch as are leſs anxious of the *Truth* in their Evidence, than of keeping themſelves out of the *Crown-Office*. " This, *ſays he*, may be laid down as a certain Rule, that all Depar-
" ture from the Simplicity of an Oath, is a Degree of Perjury, and a Man
" is never a whit the leſs foreſworn, becauſe his Perjury is a little finer and
" more artificial than ordinary; and tho' Men think by this Device to ſave
" themſelves harmleſs from the Guilt of ſo great a Sin, they do really en-
" creaſe it by adding to their Iniquity the impudent Folly of mocking
" God, and deceiving themſelves".

'Tis now Time that I paſs on to the Oaths of Civil or Miniſterial Officers; but as they are many of them, as well as others, obliged to take what are commonly called the *State-Oaths*, without any particular Oath of Office, I will firſt hint a few Things relating thereto, and which I preſume will not be wholly unneceſſary even on this Side the Globe. Theſe Oaths then are demanded by the Government from its reſpective Members, as a Security for their Fidelity and Allegiance; and the impoſing of them is grounded upon the indiſputable Right which every State has to preſerve itſelf, and to uſe all proper Methods for its own Defence, it being highly reaſonable that every Man who lives in, and receives the Benefits of a Regulated Community, ſhould likewiſe be under ſome *Tye* to promote the general Intereſt of the whole, which in a great Meaſure depends on the Life and Safety of the Supreme Magiſtrate. Thoſe therefore that refuſe to give ſuch Security which it is in the Power of all to give (and which was never more juſtly due than to his preſent Majeſty) do in effect renounce the Advantages, and bid Defiance to the Laws of that Society whereof they are Members, and conſequently muſt be looked upon as Enemies to it. But as theſe Men are liable to be dealt with according to the Laws, and ſometimes their Scruples may poſſibly be truly conſcientious, ariſing from miſtaken Notions they may have imbibed by a wrong Education, I apprehend they are leſs dangerous, as well as more excuſable than ſuch as will take the Oaths with their Lips only, and in Order to enable them the better to diſturb and injure the Adminiſtration they ſwear to defend. We know indeed but of *one* Religion which countenances ſuch a Practice in its Votaries, and that is a very great Reproach to Chriſtianity; and how much ſoever

ſoever they may be prevailed on to believe in the Force or Validity of a *Diſpenſation* from their *Head*, or what Security ſoever they may derive to themſelves from any other Conſideration, one may venture to pronounce that, if the Religion *Jeſus Chriſt* came to eſtabliſh upon the Earth be true, that which allows of ſuch a Practice muſt be falſe; for it can't be deny'd, but, if a Perſon promiſes upon Oath what he does not intend to perform, he is guilty of Perjury in the very Act of Swearing. Nor is there any Reaſon therefore to doubt but Men who can ſatisfy their Conſciences, in doing, in the Inſtance before us, what is ſo apparently contrary to natural Juſtice, will find out ſpecious Pretences for defrauding their Neighbour, or committing any other Crime which their Paſſions may prompt them, or their Circumſtances and Inclinations lead them to. No Wonder then if ſuch ſhould occaſionally put others upon, or encourage them in a Breach of their Duty and their Oath, who have themſelves ſo little Regard thereto in their own Conduct!

As to the Oaths of Officers, they are various, and ſuited to the different Natures of their reſpective Offices, which they are ſworn to execute according to the Rules preſcribed them. It would be too tedious to enumerate the ſeveral Offices we have amongſt us, or deſcend to Particulars relating to them, and therefore what I ſhall ſay will be general, and the rather becauſe I would, above all Things, avoid Offence, having no Deſign in the leaſt to make Perſonal Reflections of any Kind; and whatever you may have publiſhed, Mr. *Keimer*, of that Sort thro' Inadvertency, or otherwiſe, you never did, nor ever ſhall meet with any ſuch from me. Now the Oath taken by Officers, publick and private, being of the *Promiſſary* Kind to which expreſs and judicial Perjury does not extend, they are not, 'tis true, indictable for that Crime in reſpect of ſuch Oath; however, as they may be proſecuted for Extortion and other Breaches of their Duty, ſo the Offence will be greatly aggravated by being contrary to their Oath, and they liable to the ſeverer Fine on that Account.

But the incomparable *Tillotſon*, ſo often quoted, obſerves, that "For "the faithful Diſcharge of Offices of great Truſt in which the Welfare of "the Publick is nearly concerned, it is not poſſible to find any Security "equal to that of an Oath, becauſe the Obligation of that reacheth to the "moſt ſecret and hidden Practice of Men, and takes hold of them in ma-"ny Caſes where the Penalty of no human Law can have any Awe or "Force upon them". If Perſons then in ſuch high Employments were but rightly to conſider the ſacred Nature of an Oath, and the Duty they owe the Publick, how cautious would they be in their Conduct! how circumſpect in their Actions! and what Benefits would accrue to Mankind thereby! But if, on the other Hand, they will conſider their Oath meerly as a Thing of Courſe, and what they are obliged to take in Compliance

with the Laws only, it cannot be ſurprizing to find them on all Occaſions conſulting their own Paſſions and Prejudices, and aiming at their own private Intereſt, inſtead of purſuing that of the Publick, for which alone they were placed in thoſe elevated Stations. Some Difficulties may indeed ariſe and Caſes happen wherein a wiſe and a good Man may be at a Loſs how to behave; but then he will, no doubt, and ought to take the beſt Advice he can get, not be precipitate in his Determinations, but apply to thoſe who are beſt able and, according to the Nature of the Affair, moſt likely to give the wholſomeſt Advice. To apply to others, is only making a Shew of being willing to do what is right, and the readieſt Way to be led to do what is wrong; for ſuch, as are known to have private and ſiniſter Views of their own, are not likely to forward any Thing that is for the Publick Good, but will ever incline to ſacrifice it as often as it is in their Power, and it ſtands in the Way of their Intereſt, or the Schemes they have laid to ſupport or aggrandize themſelves.

I muſt obſerve here, that Virtue and Vice, Good and Evil, are for the moſt Part very diſtinguiſhable, and I am perſwaded there is no one of common Underſtanding, but feels either Pain or Pleaſure, Uneaſineſs or Satisfaction, as he is conſcious of having done one or the other; and this is certain that, as often as a ſworn Officer wilfully and knowingly acts contrary to his Duty, he is more or leſs guilty of forſwearing himſelf in Proportion to the aggravating Circumſtances with which the Fact is attended. Whether then we reſpect the immediate Officers of the Crown, or ſuch as are concerned in Aid of the Magiſtrate in Courts of Judicature, or in the Execution of the Laws without Doors, how ſhocking is it to ſee any of them partial and unjuſt, cruel and revengeful, proud and arrogant; ready to do that for one which they will abſolutely deny to another, tho' both have an equal Right; *ſtrain at Gnats* in ſome Caſes, and *ſwallow Camels*, in others; be in the Way at all Hours to oblige ſome Perſons in what ought not to be done, and be purpoſely out of the Way to avoid doing what others may legally demand; extort the utmoſt Farthing from ſome, and connive at Abuſes and Miſapplications in others; repreſenting one Man's Caſe in the moſt favourable Light, and that of another in the moſt odious; artfully protecting ſome from the Hands of Juſtice, who deſerve to be puniſhed, and rigorouſly proſecuting others that ought to be ſpared, or have not really offended. Theſe, and ſuch like Actions, as they are unjuſt in themſelves, ſo they are infinitely the more heinous for being done in Violation of a ſolemn Oath to the contrary.

It ſhould be remembered that all *Offices* were originally intended for the Conveniency of the People in general, and not to ſerve ſome, and oppreſs others, according to the Liking or Ill-Will of the Perſons that are in them. How agreeable a Sight then is it to behold Gentlemen in Offices

of

of Truſt, who by a ſteady and uniform Behaviour are an Honour to their Poſts, and a real Benefit to the Publick; who are not capable of being cajolled, bully'd, or brib'd out of their Duty, but will inflexibly adhere to it on all Occurrences, and in every Situation? Who will not proſtitute their Places to the Service of a Party or Faction; or make them meerly ſubſervient to that of Friends and Dependants? Who will, for the Eaſe of the Country, even decline purſuing what may greatly tend to their own Advantage, tho' it be lawful, when there is a Proſpect of promoting the Publick Peace, and attaining a general Good thereby? And who, in a Word, will, throughout their whole Conduct, conſider what ought to be done, and not what they could wiſh, or particular Perſons may deſire to have done. Such Officers do indeed anſwer the true End of their being made ſo; they will deſerve the Eſteem, and have the good Wiſhes of all honeſt Men; and whatever Abuſes they may receive from others (whoſe Acquiſitions probably depend on the Confuſions and the Diſturbances that happen in Government) they will, I dare ſay, enjoy a conſtant inward Pleaſure more than ſufficient to compenſate ſuch Diſcouragements.

But as my chief Deſign was to ſtir up in the Minds of People, of all Ranks and Conditions, a due Senſe of the binding Nature of an *Oath*, and to ſhew the Uſefulneſs thereof, and how dangerous the contrary is to Society, for which Purpoſe I began my Letter with the judicious Obſervation of a noted Foreigner, I will now ſubjoin the Suffrage of an *Engliſhman* diſtinguiſhed for fine Senſe and good Literature, as the late *Walter Moyle*, Eſq; undoubtedly was: "When *ſays he*, we have loſt all Re-
"ſpect for the Obligation of Oaths, there is an End of all our Courts of
"Judicature, we have no other Way to judge of Right or Wrong, Truth
"or Falſhood, nor any Security left us for our Lives and Property, when
"the Reverence for that ſolemn Appeal to Almighty God is once ex-
"tinguiſhed in our Minds". *

Thus I have finiſhed what I had to offer on the preſent Subject, which I choſe to handle in an uſeful rather than elegant Manner, accommodating the whole as much as poſſible to our own Climate; and I wiſh it may prove of that Service which ſome very worthy Perſons were willing to make me believe it would. — But I cannot end my Letter without moſt heartily congratulating my Countrymen and Fellow-Subjects on the ſafe Arrival of our Governor the Lord Viſcount † *HOWE*, the joyful News whereof is juſt brought me. This at once preſents to my Imagination the delightful Proſpect of that *General Happineſs* which the Doctrine I have been inculcating tends to promote, and which we may now

* Vide his Poſthum. Works. Vol. 1. p. 154. † He arrived in *Barbados* the 7th of *April*, 1733.

reaſon-

reaſonably hope to ſee effected under his EXCELLENCY's Adminiſtration, ſince we are well aſſured, that ——

" *To curb the Guilty, and the Juſt to ſpare,*
" *Has ever been, and ſtill will be his Care.*

Barbados, April
11, 1733.

I am,
yours, &c.
Favonius.

Wedneſday, April 25, 1733.

SIR,

SINCE there are very few young Perſons unmarried, of either Sex, that do not propoſe ſometime or other to alter their Condition; and Marriage is a State that muſt make them happy or miſerable for the Remainder of their Lives, it may be well worth while to conſider what ought to be the firſt and chief Inducement to the entering upon it. I am fully ſenſible how the Generality of the World have thought of this Matter, by their Practice; and am no leſs appris'd of the direful Effects of it. I ſhall not ſcruple therefore to advance, that there never was, in common Life, a youthful Couple join'd together in Wedlock, who had not previouſly conceived a real Affection for each other, but dearly repented of it afterwards. From whence it will be eaſily inferr'd, that I reckon *Love* ought always to be the principal Ingredient, without which, let the Circumſtances of the Parties be what they will, I am perſuaded they are ſeldom better'd by Matrimony, how much ſoever outward Appearances may ſeem to favour, or promiſe ſuch an Event.

THERE is, no doubt, a becoming Reſervedneſs in the other Sex, and an habitual Modeſty which makes it indecent, at leaſt at firſt, to be as explicit on the Point, as Cuſtom permits in ours; but when they come to be convinced that they are addreſs'd upon honourable Terms, and with ſerious Views, thoſe Reſtraints ſoon wear off, and give way to the Dictates of Nature, which are the ſame in both Parts of the Species, the great Author

thor of it having, for the neceſſary Continuance of the Race, implanted an equal Propenſity one towards the other. As the tender Fair therefore know how to ſignify their Inclinations when it is proper, and their humble Servants need not be at a Loſs to diſcover them, I would recommend it to the Latter, before they proceed too far, to be no leſs aſſur'd, that they are *belov'd*, than that they *love*; in which Caſe, I dare promiſe a ſucceſsful Match; and, in Juſtice to the Former, muſt declare, that I believe there are ſcarce any Inſtances to be met with, of their proving falſe where they once yielded their Hearts, without great Provocation, and a prior Breach of the reciprocal Bond, on the other Side.

But, inſtead of arguing on the Subject, I ſhall rather chuſe to entertain the Reader with an Example of mutual Affection in two valuable Perſons of my Acquaintance, which commenced whilſt they were both very young. As the Gentleman had, after mature Deliberation, fixed his Thoughts on one that was in herſelf every way deſerving, ſo he did not fail to meet with thoſe Returns he expected; which laſt, I preſume, will be readily allow'd me from the Specimen hereafter to be given. Thoſe, that have experienced any thing of the *Paſſion*, cannot be ſurprized at the Occaſional Uneaſineſs they will obſerve in the *Lovers*, and the good-natured Critick will excuſe any Incorrectneſs in the Poetry, when he conſiders that, being of the familiar Sort, it was never intended to be made publick; and when he is further told, that it was caſually preſerved from the Flames, to which a great deal more from the ſame Pen was committed, in Compliance with the earneſt Requeſt of their Author, whoſe riper and more ſtudy'd Performances were ſo far from needing an Apology, that they excited Admiration.

The Lover in the Courſe of his Addreſſes, having once apprehended that his Charmer had ſhewn ſome Coldneſs towards him, could not long forbear diſcovering the Fears he entertained of that Kind, which, as ſoon as perceived, were effectually removed by the following Lines.

WHY pants my fondeſt tender Dove
With any jealous Fear?
Give up thy Doubts to Me, and Love,
My Life, my Soul, my Dear.

Think, if from me thy Pain proceeds,
'Tis paid with Intereſt here;
My Heart within my Boſom bleeds
For ev'ry falling Tear.

Oh!

Oh! let me kiſs thoſe Eyes of thine,
Where ſuch ſweet Grief appears;
Let them pour all their Floods to mine;
I long to drink their Tears.

Let my fond trembling Arms explain
My Paſſion to my Dear,
And, preſſing thus, confirm you reign
The only Monarch here.

Thy Form, thy Flame, my lovely Youth,
Security appears;
Oh! truſt my everlaſting Truth,
Nor kill me with thy Tears.

AT another Time the Lady herſelf had conceived ſome Jealouſy of him, as will appear from what ſhe wrote on that Occaſion, which is in a quite different Strain from the firſt; and wherein ſhe blames him with downright Supineneſs and Neglect.

YOUR kind Example cures me more
Than all your Counſel cou'd before.
I find my Anguiſh half remov'd,
The Quiet of my Soul improv'd.
No more, my Friend, thoſe Eyes of mine
Now languiſh for the Sight of thine,
But with their Native Freedom ſhine.
In publick often now I trace
Thy Likeneſs in ſome other Face.
Thy choſen Abſence I allow,
Well reconcil'd to Parting now,
Whoſe Mention us'd to kill my Heart,
See, gentle Youth, thy wholeſome Art.
Love my Companion, and my Friend,
Does on my New-born Caſe attend.
My Eyes, oft fix'd upon the Earth,
He raiſes up to ſtranger Mirth.
Strephon *has all his Ardour loſt,*
Oh ſhall thy Summer meet his Froſt!
Some kinder Climate———chuſe,
Nor here thy tender Moments loſe.

Beat not againſt this Rock in vain,
The Marble ſoftens at the Rain,
Ev'n putrid Marble weeps again.
But Oh! his Breaſt is colder far,
Than Rocks, or chilly Fountains are;
No more thy Tears, or Numbers flow;
Diſdain to ſhine upon his Snow.

BUT the Scene is now entirely changed again, and ſhe ſeems to be all over in Rapture.

I Chide the Winds, and hate the Air,
That preſs thy Lips.—— I would be there.
Oh hold me faſt, let me not part
From thoſe dear Arms—— O hear my Heart!
It pleads thy Stay, and in my Breaſt,
I hear it talk.—— O charming Gueſt!
Here pitch thy Tent, nor hence remove,
But feaſt with me on Deathleſs Love.

WHAT comes next, was a Reprimand ſhe gave him for hinting, in Converſation, ſome good Things concerning another Lady, for whom it was reported, that he had a greater Kindneſs than ſhe deſired he ſhould.

On naming Mrs. * * * *

O! treat my bleeding Heart with tender Care,
The Wounds, you lately made, are bleeding there;
They ake, and feſter with inclement Air.
Not eaſtern Winds can more deſtroying prove
To all the New-born Beauties of the Grove,
Than that ſweet Breath which chills the God of Love.
Why does it mention that ungrateful Theme;
A Rival's Praiſe! Do I too tender ſeem?
And is this, O imprudent Youth! ſome Art,
To give me back the Freedom of my Heart?
——Yes, it will do, and I ſome Name ſhall find,
To give an equal Torment to thy Mind:
In Wit, or Fondneſs, thou art wond'rous poor,
I am too jealous, thou art too ſecure.

BUT what muſt have given *Strephon* the ſtrongeſt Aſſurance of his Miſtreſs's moſt ardent Affection, are the ſubſequent Lines; with which therefore I ſhall conclude this Epiſtle, deſigned purely to amuſe the Young and the Gay for the preſent, and to caution them for the future, in one of the moſt important Affairs of Life.

WHEN Oh! my Stars, when will ye join
My lovely Strephon's *Hand to mine.*
Oh! when ſhall I his Boſom claim,
Bleſs'd in his Arms, crown'd with his Name,
Without an Injury to Fame.
Oh! if there cou'd be Fetters found,
Stronger than theſe, I wou'd be bound;
Not that my Heart requires a Chain,
For it can ne'er be free again.
But I, by ev'ry Way, wou'd be
Eternally ſecur'd to thee.
And ev'ry Proof my Love wou'd give,
That thou in Nature canſt receive.
Can there a greater Wonder be,
Than I, who doat on Liberty,
Courting my Stars to give it thee?
Triumph, my Love, on thy own Pow'r,
Fondly increaſing ev'ry Hour.
Had Fortune made me ne'er ſo great,
I wou'd have ſhar'd thy humbler Fate.
For thee I wou'd have held a Crook,
And drank the Murmurs of the Brook.
The gilded Chariot, ne'er ſo lazy made,
I would reſign for thee, and for a Shade;
Dangers and Pains wou'd ſtill appear but light,
To ſleep within thy faithful Arms at Night.

Wedneſday, May 2, 1733.

THE following Letter, addreſſed to one of my late Correſpondents, wants no Apology for inſerting it. We ought, 'tis true, to have Charity for all Mankind, and I am perſuaded there are many of the *Romiſh* Communion that abhor the Tenets which *Philalethes* has collected from

from the Writings of ſome of its moſt eminent Members; but, ſince thoſe Tenets have been openly advanced and publiſhed to the World, I judge they cannot be too much exploded as highly ſcandalous to Religion, and even deſtructive to Society itſelf.

To *FAVONIUS.*

SIR,

HAVING read your Two Letters lately publiſhed in the * *Gazette*, concerning Oaths, wherein you give the Sentiments of honeſt *Heathens* as well as *Proteſtant Chriſtians*, on that Subject, I was thereby led to recollect what I had formerly met with of a quite different Tendency, from ſome of the Writings of a very learned Body of Men who are pleaſed to ſtile themſelves *of the Society of Jeſus*, and would conſequently be thought, no doubt, to be, in a peculiar Reſpect, Fautors of that pure Religion, which was inſtituted by the Divine Perſon whoſe Name they aſſume. Whether they are really ſo, or not, may beſt appear from the Doctrine they teach, and openly avow in the Inſtances hereafter mentioned, to each of which I ſhall ſubjoin a Reference to the Book from whence it is faithfully tranſlated.

I WILL begin with *Filliucius*; who was a famous Caſuiſt, and the Pope's Penitentiary. 'The Man, *ſays he*, who has externally promiſed any Thing, 'but without an Intention of promiſing, being aſked whether he made ſuch 'a Promiſe, may deny it, meaning to himſelf, that he did not make a Pro-'miſe that was binding; nay, he may even *ſwear* to it, otherwiſe he 'might be urged to pay what he doth not owe'. *Filiuc. Tom.* ii. tr. 25. n 323.

Tambourin out-goes his Brother *Filliucius*, for he excuſes thoſe from keeping their Word and Oath, who even make a Doubt whether they intended to oblige themſelves to keep ſuch Word, or ſuch Oath. 'Tho' you are ſure, '*ſays he*, that you have made a Vow or an Oath, 'tis probable, in my Opi-'nion, that you are not bound by it, if you doubt whether you had an 'Intention to oblige yourſelf to ſtand to it'. *Tambour. in Decal.* L. 1. c. 3. §. 7. n. 6.

BUT *Valentia* goes ſtill farther than the other two. He is of Opinion, 'That, tho' you make a Promiſe with an Intention of being obliged to it, 'the Obligation does not take Effect, provided there was no Deſign to per-'form the Thing promiſed; becauſe, *ſays he*, the Vow becomes void, if 'you have no Will to put it in Execution'. *Scio Volenciam.* 2. ii. *d.* 6. *q.* 6. *p.* 1. *cenſere. Tambour.* 16. *L.* iii. *c.* 12. §. 1. *n.* 4.

Sanchez, another worthy and well qualify'd Member of this Society, teaches, that 'When one goes to ſwear, or is preſſed to take an Oath, to

* *Ant.* p. 121, and p. 142.

'ſay *Uro*, I burn, inſtead of *juro*, I ſwear, which, *ſays he*, whether you burn 'or not, would be but a venial Lye at moſt'. *Sanch.* L. iii. c. 6. n. 37. And again, 'If a Man ſhould ſwear that he has not done a Thing which 'in Reality he has, meaning ſome other Thing, within his own Breaſt, 'which he has not done, or ſome other Day than that alledged for the 'Thing done, he is neither perjured, nor a Lyar'. He adds, 'This, '*ſays he*, is mighty convenient to hide many Things: But the juſt Cauſe 'of making Uſe of ſuch Ambiguities, is as often as 'tis neceſſary or uſe-'ful for the Defence of one's Perſon, Honour, or Eſtate; ſo a Man may 'lawfully ſay, he did not kill *Peter*; meaning privately another Man of that 'Name; or that he did not do it before he was born, *Sanch. ib.* n. 15. 19. 'and 26'.

I SHALL not make any Reflections on this hopeful Specimen of Caſuiſtical Divinity, but only cite what the *Jeſuits* very modeſtly ſay of their Society in general, and ſubmit it whether it be any Thing leſs than they deſerve. 'It was chiefly for the Honour of our Society that the wiſe Man 'ſays in the 9th Chapter of his Proverbs, *Wiſdom hath built her Houſe, and 'hewn out her ſeven Pillars.* For may we not with Reaſon call that the 'Houſe of Wiſdom, on the Front whereof the eternal Wiſdom of God 'was pleaſed to engrave his Name *Jeſus*, the Name he aſſumed when he 'converſed in this World? If you aſk now where are the Pillars, I will 'tell you, that Perſons of great Note, and even the Sovereign Pontiffs, have 'declared a long Time ago, that God had raiſed up this Society to be the 'Support of the Church in thoſe deplorable Times. —— Therefore I may 'venture, yea, undoubtedly, I may be allowed, without Arrogance, to 'aſcribe to the HUMBLE Society of *Jeſus* that Oracle which the Pro-'phet-King publiſhed of *Sion*, that is to ſay, of the Church of *Jeſus Chriſt*, '*Glorious Things are ſpoken of thee, O City of God.*' Theſe are the *Engliſh* Words taken from their *Latin* Book of the Picture of the firſt Century of the *Jeſuits*, *p.* 704. and 582.

I WAS the rather induced to addreſs this to you, Sir, from a Hint I obſerved in your 2d Letter that you know but of one Religion that countenances prevaricating with an Oath, in its Votaries; and I think what is here thrown together ſufficiently proves that the Religion intended does, ſo, tho' your own Memory and Reading will perhaps furniſh you with many other Teſtimonies to the ſame Purpoſe. When therefore we ſee any Thing of this Kind practiſed, 'twill not be difficult to gueſs whoſe Diſciples they are that do it, and of what Religion; at leaſt we may be very certain they are not of yours, or that of

Your moſt humble Servant,

Philalethes.

The

The ſubſequent Epiſtle ſhould have been inſerted ſooner, but was, by Miſtake, omitted.

SIR, *April* 17, 1733.

I WAS very well pleaſed to ſee the Letter in laſt † *Saturday's* Paper about Exchange, and I think it plainly made out that the Iſland in general will be reduced to a miſerable Condition very ſoon, if Exchange is more than 30 *per Cent.* and only a few Top-Planters will get any Thing by it, and be ruined as well as the reſt, at laſt. But I hear ſome People ſay they would be content to ſell their Bills at 30 *per Cent.* if others would do the ſame, but they ſee no Reaſon why they ſhould ſell for leſs than their Neighbours. Now I will appeal to all my Countrymen whether they don't know Half a Dozen Men in *Barbados*, who are often together and have at preſent a good Underſtanding, that are able to turn the Courſe of Exchange at any Time; therefore, if they do what is right, no body need ſhift the Blame from one to another; for we ſhall all know where the Fault is. I have heard ſay too that they, who write againſt a high Exchange, are the Buyers of Bills, and they do it for their own Intereſt. For my Part, I do not know who they are that write againſt it; nor do I care: I conſider only what they write; and, if they convince me that a high Exchange will hurt the Country, I muſt be of their Side, till ſome body ſhews they are in the wrong. I never trouble myſelf whether the Authors of theſe Letters are to gain or loſe by riſing or falling Exchange, but whether their Notions are good or bad; and I declare, if I were ſick, I would take a Medicine that I thought would cure me, without ever aſking who found it out.

I am,

Your conſtant Reader, and

humble Servant,

BARBADENSIS.

The *REFLECTION.*

SINCE Love and Friendſhip both combine
To make me *Delia*'s, and her, mine;
Why does our Sun not always ſhine?

What Clouds can hover o'er our Skies?
Or what black Tempeſts can ariſe?
Which muſt not fly before her Eyes!

† *Ant.* p. 133.

If

If equally the Paſſions reign,
Why don't they make us ſtill refrain
From what will give each other Pain?

Sure *Heav'n*, to interrupt our Joys,
Thus intermixes baſe Alloys,
Leſt *theſe* we ſhould prefer to *thoſe*.

When gay I ſeem, ſo ſhe'll appear,
And, when diſpleas'd, oft drop a Tear:
——— Can *Delia* yet be inſincere?

Does not the Dear Inchantreſs know,
I all Regards in Life forego
To her, from whom my *Pleaſures* flow?

If mutual *they*, we need no more;
For who, poſſeſs'd of *Eden*'s Store,
If wiſe, new Regions would explore?

Say, then, thou kind, yet cruel Fair,
Vows! are they ſacred, or but Air?
——— Shall I love on, or now deſpair?

Saturday, May 5, 1733.

AS I don't doubt but the judicious Reader will eaſily diſcern the Difference in the Style and Writings of my ſeveral Correſpondents, that is to ſay, who have the beſt Pens, as well as who have the beſt of the Argument, on the Subject of *Exchange*, I ſhall inſert what follows, without any Animadverſions of my own, or declaring myſelf of one Side or other of the Queſtion; being willing to encourage all honeſt Endeavours to promote the Intereſt of the Country, tho' they ſhould not happen to be equally ſucceſsful.

SIR, *Apr.* 26, 1733.

IT is a Pleaſure to me to find your *Gazettes* ſo well filled with Letters and Obſervations concerning our Trade, which encourages me to beg a Place in

in your *Gazette*, by way of Amuſement to the Publick, and to get, from ſome ingenious Gentlemen, ſome further Informations upon the preſent Situation of our Trade, as well in reſpect to the Prices of our Produce, as to the Price of Exchange, which, in Effect, is the ſame Thing as the Price of our Produce.

I ſhall therefore begin upon the following Queries, *viz.*

1ſt, *Whether it is not beſt for the Inhabitants of any Country to get the moſt they can for the Produce of their Labour and Soil, to the Advancement of their principal Stock?*

2dly, *Whether the getting the moſt that is offered, in a fair Courſe of Trade, for Sugar, Rum, and Bills of Exchange, will be a Means of raiſing, or leſſening the Quantity of Caſh or Property among us, for the Time being, or for the Time to come?*

3dly, *Whether the getting a good Price for the Produce of our Soil, is the true Reaſon of carrying our Caſh from us; or whether it is not from the great Advantages our Rival Neighbours have over us, in vending their Refuſe Produce to our Plantations,* Ireland, *and alſo to* Great Britain, *by way of our Plantations, in Exchange for our Caſh brought from* England, *and elſewhere, and, while they have a general Vent of their moſt valuable Produce to almoſt every Poſt in* Europe, *to enable them to underſell us? And whether, by ſuch a Circulation of Trade,* Great Britain *does not pay Caſh for Foreign Sugar, while ſhe has ſo many Sugar Plantations of her own?*

4thly, *Whether any Importation of Caſh to keep up Exchange, and, conſequently, the Price of our Produce to a reaſonable Height, in Proportion to the Charge of making it, will not affect the Community here, who are Planters and Producers, altho' not Shippers, as well as the great Shippers of Sugar on their own Account; altho', perhaps, ſome People, no ways concerned in Trade or Planting, may give* 1 *or* 2 per Cent. *more for the Planters Bills of Exchange?*

Here I muſt obſerve, That Money will always go, where a Profit can be made of it; and it is Profit, with the Demand for Bills, that ſets a Price on Exchange, and Exchange fixes a Price on all Merchandizes, in Proportion to the Demand there is for ſuch Merchandize.

It is certain, if Exchange runs low, and Profit high, more Money will be introduced, from ſome Part or other, till it brings Exchange higher, and Profit lower; then there will be an Abatement, until Exchange is lower again, or comes near to a Par; and ſo it will riſe and fall, in Spite of all Calculations,

Calculations, or long Epiſtles. And Profit, as to the Reaſonableneſs of it, is to be conſidered according to the Intereſt of Money, where the Adventurer reſides, and according to the Situation of his Trade, and Effects. As, for Inſtance,

If a *London* Adventurer has Effects in *Lisbon*, where Exchange, between that City and *London*, is at 5 *s.* 6 *d.* 1 *q.* Sterling, *per* Millree, and where a Moidore (altho' mark'd for 4000) paſſes for 4800 Rees, that is, 26 *s.* 6 *d.* Sterling for a Moidore, which, as I apprehend, may be tranſported to *Barbados*, with as much Eaſe as they are to *London*, where they are worth, at moſt, 27 *s.* ſo that the *London* Adventurer will have his Effects in *Barbados*, inſtead of having them in *London*, without the Riſque, Charge, or Inconveniency of a ſecond Voyage at 27 *s.* Sterling *per* Moidore, which, in *Barbados*, is worth 37 *s.* 6 *d.* being the Proportion of 138 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.* *Barbados* Money to 100 *l.* Sterling, which will purchaſe 108 *l.* 10 *s.* 1 *d.* halfpenny Sterling, without Commiſſions, or 105 *l.* 17 *s.* 1 *d.* after taking out 2 and half *per Cent.* Commiſſions, at 28 *per Cent.* Exchange. This may be paid to the Adventurer, within 3 or 4 Months, as ſoon as the Moidores would have come to his Hands, had they been ſent directly to *London*, provided they are ſent to *Barbados* between the Months of *May* and *September*, the uſual Time of drawing Bills. And if 32 *per Cent.* Exchange is given, and 2 and half *per Cent.* allowed for Commiſſions, that 100 *l.* Sterling will make 102 *l.* 12 *s.* 10 *d.* Sterling in 3 or 4 Months: And ſuppoſe, then, it be in 4 Months, 5 *l.* 17 *s.* 1 *d.* is at the Rate of 17 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* *per Cent. per An.* and 2 *l.* 12 *s.* 10 *d.* is at the Rate of 7 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.* *per Cent. per An.* after allowing Commiſſions at 2 and half *per Cent.* upon every Adventure.

I will now ſuppoſe this *London* Adventurer to have Effects in this Iſland, and that he does not care to meddle with this Country Produce, but orders Silver, Gold, or Bills of Exchange for Returns. You muſt firſt obſerve, that Moidores, in this Iſland, are ſet at a higher Rate than Silver, or any other Gold Species, which is the Reaſon that Moidores are become our Current Caſh, and keep longeſt among us; the Difference of our Species, according to their Currency here and in *London*, I take to be as follows, *viz.*

A Moidore in *London* is 27 *s.* and in *Barbados*, 37 *s.* 6 *d.* which is Advance 38 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.* *per Cent.*

A Guinea, 21 *s.*——27 *s.* 6 *d.* in *Barbados*, Advance 30 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *q.*

A Piſtole, 17 *s.*—— 22 *s.* 6 *d.* in *Barbados*, Advance 32 *l.* 7 *s.* 2 *q.*

Silver, 5 *s.* 3 *d.* *per Oz.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.* two 7ths, Advance 30 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.*

If I ſhould be out in the Prices here ſet down, every one, that can divide, may find the Proportions. Silver, as Mr. *Indifferent* obſerves, * paſſes thro' this Place, as Water thro' a Conduit; and I have known 5 *per Cent.* Prem. given for it, as ſoon as it was landed from *Curacoa*, in Order to be ſent to *London*,

* *Ant.* p. 136.

London, which is above 40 *per Cent.* Exchange, allowing 3 *per Cent.* for Inſurance and Freight, *viz.*

It will take 130 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.* in *Barbados*, at 14 *Penny wt.* 14 *Gr. per* 5 *s.* or 6 *s.* 10 *d.* two 7ths *per Oz.* to make 100 *l.* Sterling at 5 *s.* 3 *d. per Oz.* So that ſuch a Remittance, in Silver, will take 141 *l.* 5 *s.* 1 *d.* to anſwer 100 *l.* Sterling, without Commiſſion; and, with it, it will take 144 *l.* 15 *s.* 9 *d.* this Currency, *viz.*

Prem. 5 *per Cent.* upon	134	10	7	——	——	6	14	06
Inſ. and Fre. 3 *per Cent.* on	130	12	3	——	——	3	18	04
						10	12	10
Com. 2 and half *per C.* on	141	05	1	——	——	03	10	08
						14	03	06

If Moidores are returned, Inſurance and Freight, at 3 *per Cent.* on 138 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.* will come to 4 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* which will amount to 143 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.* without any Commiſſion to make 100 *l.* Sterling in *London*. If Silver, without any *Premium*, is remitted to fetch 5 *s.* 3 *d. per Oz.* in *London*, Inſurance and Freight, at 3 *per Cent.* on 130 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.* will come to 3 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.* 2 *q.* which will amount to 134 *l.* 10 *s.* 7 *d.* without regarding Commiſſions.

I agree with Mr. *Indifferent*, that the *Britiſh* Parliament muſt be our Phyſician, and have heard they are now preparing a Medicine for us, that will effectually cure us, with the Help of ſome After-Cordials to be adminiſtred another Seſſions; but I have not yet learnt, that they ever ſent us any Moidores, to repair our continual Decay. However, I am in Hopes their Medicine will anſwer that End, by enabling us to get a profitable Vent for our Produce, and thereby be able to make ourſelves eaſy, by having a reaſonable Price for our Sugar and Rum, as well as for our Bills of Exchange, to the Benefit of all Perſons concerned with the Iſland of *Barbados*.

I wish theſe few Hints may be of ſome Service to all Money-Traders, and that they may be encouraged to watch all profitable Opportunities of ſupplying us with Caſh, faſter than the Neighbouring Foreign Colonies drain it from us; or that That Drain may be effectually ſtopped, ſo as to make it the leſs neceſſary for us to draw Caſh from *England*, from the Produce of our Sugar, to go to thoſe Colonies for the Purchaſe of Foreign Sugar to glut our own Markets.

I shall ſay little more on this Subject at preſent, but leave it to your Readers to judge, whether the open and free Trade to the Foreign Sugar Colonies, together with our ſhort Crops, and the low Prices of our Produce in *England*, are the Cauſes of the Scarcity of Caſh among us? Or whether it is cauſed by the Rate of Bills of Exchange?

BEFORE I finiſh, I can't forbear inſerting a Paragraph of a Letter I received the other Day from a Friend, that lives at the Bottom of * *Scotland*, and then conclude: He ſays, *I am glad to find ſo much Notice is taken of our Staple Commodity*, Rum, *in ſeveral of our late* Gazettes, *and that we are likely to have ſome Dialogues made publick, concerning that Commodity; which, I hope, will produce this good Conſequence, that, from the Neatneſs and Convenience of our Still-Houſes, the Planters may be encouraged to make their Rum as good as that of any other Sugar Colony, and better than* French-Brandy, *and thereby retrieve the Credit of* Barbados-Rum *at Foreign Markets; which, however, cannot be effected without the moſt exact* Care and Caution *of all thoſe Perſons, thro' whoſe Hands that Commodity muſt paſs, from the Planters Still-Houſes, to the Conſumers Store-Houſes. Thoſe Perſons are generally Overſeers and Book-keepers loading the Carts, Carters on the Road, Boatmen, Town-Agents, and their Servants, Merchants Factors, and their Servants, Maſters of Ships, and their Seamen; and the Receivers at Foreign Ports: To ſome of whom I would recommend the more frequent Uſe of the Gallon-Pot and the Spirit-Provers.* This is all at preſent from,

SIR, Your humble Servant,
John Portuguez.

From my † CHAPEL.

THE following Lines ought to have been inſerted long ago, but were miſplaced, and did not return to Hand till this Morning: However, we could not ſuppreſs any Thing in Favour of Wedlock, and the Ladies; *to whom therefore it is now dedicated.*

An Anſwer to the Old Batchelor's ‖ *Epigram.*

By a YOUNG BATCHELOR,

SINCE your Temper's ſo ſower, and ſo cold your Complexion,
That the Charms of the *Fair* cannot win your Affection;
Live Saint-like on Earth ſtill, nor fear to be told,
He can never be young, who always was old.
But, by your good Leave, Sir, my Rule too's one Line,
—— You may be your own Carver, but ſhall not be mine.

* A Part of the Iſland, ſo called.

† The firſt Printing-Preſs in *England* is ſaid to have been ſet up in a Chapel in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*; and from thence the Printing-Room has been ever ſince called a *Chapel*.

‖ See before p. 67.

Wedneſday,

Wedneſday, June 20, 1733.

IN our laſt *Saturday*'s Paper we took Notice that the ſame honourable Perſon, who preſided at the Grand Seſſions which ended the Day before, had alſo executed that Truſt four Years ago; and having ſince had an Opportunity of looking over the *Monthly Collections* of thoſe Times, printed in *England*, I happened to meet with the Addreſſes of the Grand Jury on that Occaſion. As there is at preſent a Scarcity of News, it may not perhaps be diſagreeable to our Readers to ſtop a little, and look backwards on what is paſt; compare the Sentiments of their Fellow-Subjects then and now, on the ſame * Topicks, and (if they differ) conſider which are moſt conſiſtent with Reaſon, Juſtice, and the Rules of Society. To this End, I ſhall inſert the Addreſſes above-mentioned, being but ſhort, and leave the Judicious to make their own Reflections thereon, without ſaying any Thing more myſelf than that they ſeem to be wrote in good *Engliſh*, and an eaſy intelligible Style.

* At this Juncture, the laſt Effort was made againſt the Payment of the Arrears of Governor *Worſley*'s Salary, due on the *Act for Supporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government*, in his Time. And though he had obtained the Royal Order in his Favour (which had been duly publiſhed) with Directions for ſuing all the *Defaulters* that did not come in by ſuch a *Day*, yet, that not being yet elapſed, the Oppoſition was renewed with freſh Vigour. What now gave the greater Hopes of Succeſs, was an Imagination they had conceived that they were to be ſcreened by their new Governor, wherein, however, they ſoon found their Miſtake. But as the Project ſeemed to be eſpouſed by ſome Perſons of Figure, who had behaved differently while Mr. *Worſley* continued on the Spot, it was thought needful, it ſeems, to remind them of a Conduct that had been formerly approved; and, the Affair having been ſet in a proper Light in the ſubſequent *Addreſſes*, they were therefore re-printed. We have choſen to inſert them in this *Collection*, on Account of the Juſtneſs of the Sentiments they contain, abſtracted from any Regard to particular *Characters*, which, if they do not always appear conſiſtent, is no Reaſon why they ſhould not be applauded at that Time, for Actions really commendable in themſelves. This, beſides doing Juſtice to the Parties in the immediate Inſtance, may have a Tendency to confirm them in the Practice of Virtue, as well as be a Means of exciting others to an Imitation of their Example. On the other Hand, if the Governor deſerved not all the good Things that were ſaid of him, and had, in truth, juſtly incurred the Ill-will of the People; it did not therefore follow that he was to be deprived of his eſtabliſhed Rights, or that poſitive Laws ſhould be broke through, to come at a Reſentment.

BARBADOS.

To the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The Humble Addreſs of the Grand Jury for the Iſland of *Barbados*, at a Court of Grand Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer, General Goal-Delivery, and General Seſſions of the Peace held for the Body of the ſaid Iſland in the Town of St. *Michael*, on *Tueſday*, *Wedneſday*, and *Thurſday* the 10th, 11th, and 12th of *June*, in the Year of our Lord 1729.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WHILST we have been endeavouring to diſcharge our Duty as the Grand Jury of this Iſland, we ſhould be extremely wanting in our Duty as Subjects, if we omitted ſo fair an Opportunity of giving the moſt publick Teſtimony of the unfeigned Loyalty we bear to our moſt gracious Sovereign, the ſupreme Lord of it.

THIS we were always ambitious of doing from the Time of your Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne; and as the Wiſdom and Steadineſs of your Majeſty's Councils are what we might reaſonably enough have promiſed ourſelves from a Prince juſtly famed for all thoſe Heroick Virtues and excellent Endowments which conduce to make a powerful King and a happy People, ſo we now crave Leave, in the humbleſt Manner, to acknowledge that Experience hath hitherto fully verify'd the utmoſt of our Hopes and Wiſhes.

TO be thus ruled, is certainly a Bleſſing which can never enough be valued, and ought therefore to fill the Minds of all who enjoy it with the deepeſt Sentiments of Gratitude; and ſince we, who reſide at ſo great a Diſtance from your Royal Preſence, are no leſs Partakers of your Majeſty's unbounded Goodneſs and paternal Care than thoſe whoſe Situation is nearer home, we are, no doubt, equally obliged with them to make the moſt zealous Returns of a dutiful Behaviour.

THIS, Dread Sir, is what we deſire to demonſtrate in all the Actions of our Lives; and notwithſtanding the haſty and unguarded Behaviour of ſome of our Countrymen in a *late Inſtance* (which we are much concerned at, and which yet we hope did not proceed from any diſloyal Principle) we think we may venture to ſay with great Truth, and therefore we ſay it with great Pleaſure too, that there are not in any of your Majeſty's Dominions Subjects more ſincerely and avowedly attached to your Royal Perſon and illuſtrious Family than in this Colony; amongſt whom we humbly beſeech your Majeſty to believe that none can glory more in being ſo eſteemed than,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,
Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful, moſt loyal
and moſt obedient Subjects and Servants,
BARBA-

BARBADOS.

To His EXCELLENCY *Henry Worſley*, Eſq; Captain General, *&c.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE ſame inviolable Principle, which leads us on all Occaſions to exert ourſelves with the utmoſt Loyalty and Duty to our rightful Sovereign, does alſo neceſſarily oblige us to demonſtrate in all our Actions a ſuitable and becoming Regard to his Repreſentative here, and our lawful Governor, by whom His Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to convey to us, at this Diſtance, the general Bleſſings of his moſt auſpicious Reign, and thro' whoſe immediate Influence it is that we enjoy all the Advantages which, as Subjects, we can reaſonably deſire.

WHILST we declare this, it muſt likewiſe be acknowledged that if thoſe who are governed have certain Rights and Privileges to which they may juſtly lay Claim, as long as they regulate their Conduct according to the Laws of the Community whereof they are Members, the Chief Magiſtrate himſelf muſt, ſurely, be allowed to have as good a Title to whatever belongs to him, eſpecially when the ſame is ſettled by an Act of the Legiſlature here, wherein it is expreſly declared too that *Nothing conduces more to the general Good of any People than the making ſuch honourable Proviſion* for him.

WE dare not preſume to enter into Particulars on this Head in an Addreſs to your Excellency (whoſe Behaviour in the Affair has rather diſcovered a Concern for others than yourſelf;) but we cannot help ſaying thus much however, that an Endeavour by any Means to invalidate a Right ſo firmly founded appears to us to be no leſs than attempting to break thro' that very Security by which alone we all hold our reſpective Properties and Eſtates; and, if that be not looked upon as ſacred in one Caſe, we do not underſtand how it can be expected to be ſo in the other. ---- But as ſuch of our Countrymen who happen to differ in Opinion from us in this Particular will, we doubt not, ſpeedily be ſet right in the Matter, we only take Leave, in the mean while, thus moſt humbly to declare our own Sentiments of it, and beg that your Excellency will allow us to ſubſcribe ourſelves, what we ſhall make it our Buſineſs to prove that we really are,

SIR,

Your Excellency's moſt dutiful and moſt

Obedient humble Servants.

BARBA-

BARBADOS.

To the Honourable *John Frere*, Eſq; Chief Juſtice, *&c.*

SIR,

HAD it not been uſual for thoſe who ſerve in the Capacity we have now done, to addreſs the Chief Judge of the Seſſions, we ſhould think ourſelves abſolutely inexcuſable, if we omitted it on this Occaſion, wherein we have ſo uncommon an Inſtance of a Gentleman of our Native Country giving ſo early a Proof both of his Inclination and Ability to ſerve it.

A PLENTIFUL Fortune coming to its Owner with all his youthful Paſſions about him, and before he has had ſufficient Experience and Knowledge of the World to make a proper Uſe of it, has been obſerved to prove the Ruin of many who might otherwiſe, perhaps, have made a good Figure in Life; but this muſt be acknowledged of your Honour, that, from the Time you firſt came to the Poſſeſſion of a very conſiderable Eſtate, you diſcovered no leſs Prudence and Care in the Enjoyment of it than had been exerted by your worthy Anceſtors in the Acquirement; and that inſtead of falling into the Gaieties, and indeed the Vices, too common with Perſons of that Age, and under the like Circumſtances, you have rather choſen to be laying up the neceſſary Qualifications, and looking after proper Opportunities whereby you might become uſeful to the Publick.

THE Integrity and ſtrict Impartiality, with which your Honour has diſcharged the Truſt repoſed in you at this Time, leaves no Room to doubt of your acquitting yourſelf with equal Reputation in all other Inſtances; and the juſt Senſe your Honour expreſſed from the Bench of the peculiar Excellency of our Conſtitution and Laws, aſſures us that you can by no Means approve of an Attempt to invalidate or render ineffectual any of them, and more eſpecially ſuch as in the leaſt concern the Royal Revenue; ſince, as your Honour was pleaſed further to hint, 'tis to the Wiſdom and Goodneſs of His Moſt Sacred Majeſty that we owe all the Advantages we now poſſeſs.

WE cannot but entirely concur likewiſe with your Honour in what you ſo ſtrongly enforced concerning the wiſe and juſt Adminiſtration of our preſent Governor, and of the Benefits immediately derived to us thro' his Means, from whence we think it very naturally follows that it muſt be highly ungrateful, as well as altogether unbecoming, in any who live under his Excellency's Government to endeavour to make him uneaſy in it, or to render *that* leſs advantageous to him than the Law itſelf has made it.

BUT we will take up no more of your Honour's Time than to declare our ſincere Wiſhes to be that all our Countrymen in general would in Purſuance of your Honour's Advice (and agreeable to your own worthy Example) *ſtrive to outvy each other in the honeſt Diſcharge of their reſpective Duties*, ſince we know of nothing elſe that is * wanting to make us a flouriſhing and happy People, and to ſhew that we really deſerve to be ſo. This is what we for our own Parts ſhall endeavour to do, and hope in the mean while your Honour will believe that we are, with great Reſpect,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient and
Very humble Servants.

Wedneſday, June 30, 1733.

SIR,

I THINK it was very candid in the Gentleman, who directed the Royal Order, concerning the Arrears of the Tax, due on the late *Act for Supporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government*, to be re-publiſhed, before the laſt Day, allowed for Payment of the ſaid Arrears, was elapſed; ſince he thereby ſignified, that his Inclination did not lead him to put his Fellow-Subjects to any Trouble or Expence, which might be prevented. At the ſame Time, I freely acknowledge myſelf a *Defaulter*; but, as I happened to be duly returned ‖ one, I am fully ſatisfied, according to the Opinions of His MAJESTY's Attorney-General in *England*, and the Attorney-General here, together with that of the Honourable the Members of Council, intimated in their † Addreſs, all which I have ſeen, that I am now abſolutely *diſcharged of the Duty*, and there is no Remedy whatever againſt me for it. This, I confeſs, is not the Caſe of many others, who, not being properly returned to the Treaſurer, ſo as to impower him to proceed for the Penalties (for which alone he could levy, will, 'tis preſumed, be ſtill liable in a Courſe of Common Law; and, had I been of that Number, I would not have failed to *pay* before the *Firſt of July*, having been long ago convinced of the Miſtake I lay under, in imagining that the Act expired with the Demiſe of the late King. But, either we are to be governed by Laws, or we are not: If we are not, I demand, how comes it about,

* The Iſland declined very much in its Trade, after this.
‖ Vid. *Ant.* p. 50. † *Ant.* p. 53.

about, that certain Perſons in the Commiſſion of the Peace, or who hold any other Publick Office here, pretend to greater Powers or Privileges, than myſelf, who am in none? And, if we are to be governed by Laws, what ſhall be ſaid of thoſe, who dare call any one of them in Queſtion, and refuſe to obey it, even after the Sovereign Power has, in the moſt ſolemn Manner, commanded it to be put in Execution, whilſt it continued in Force. People, who do not think at all, or who think deſperately, may make as light of theſe Matters as they pleaſe, but I really apprehend, that our *All* depends upon them. I cannot help, therefore, declaring my Diſlike of the little Artifices, that are uſed, to make * *One* Perſon popular at the Expence of † *Another*, in ſuggeſting, that, if the latter was of the ſame favourable Diſpoſition with the former, the Country need not be made uneaſy about the *Arrears*. They ſhould conſider, that the One is obliged to *begin*, and, till then, nothing can properly come before the Other; ſo that, if there be no Beginning made, the firſt is immediately liable to Cenſure, whilſt the laſt will be entirely free from it; and who, I dare ſay, whatever is now pretended, would, on all Occaſions, teſtify the ſame juſt Regard for the ſame ſacred Authority.

I am Your, &c.

Iſrael Impartial.

An Imitation of *SAPHO*.

Written by One of her own Sex.

I, Alas! have vainly try'd
Fear and Fondneſs to divide;
Oh! they are too near ally'd.
And I love to that Degree,
They can never part in me:
In my very Soul they live,
And a Thouſand Torments give.
Oh! Ye ſad unſocial Pair,
Who inſpire each other's Care;
Have ſome Pity on a Breaſt,
Yield my Heart a little Reſt;
Cruel Tyrant! Will you ſway
All the Night, and all the Day?
Muſt my Dreams have no Releaſe?
Let my Dreams afford me Peace.

Let

* The Governor. † The Attorney-General.

Let me meet my Deareſt then,
At Morning we muſt part again;
Bus'neſs claims my Love too ſoon;
Sleep within my Arms till Noon.
In my Arms —— Oh where doſt fly?
Let me kiſs thy opening Eye;
Rather let my Kiſſes ſeal
Their Lids again, —— Oh lie thee ſtill,
Till I've prepar'd my tender Heart,
Which does ſo fondly love, —— to part.
But oh! I dream, I dream indeed,
Thou art not here, —— Oh Heav'n forbid!
Alas! my Soul, where can'ſt thou be,
Or how imploy'd, if not with me?
What Arms detain thee, Oh that Thought!
Has Death, or ſomething like it, brought.
I am alone; perhaps thou art
Now charming of ſome other Heart.
My little Pillow I have preſt,
Inquiring for thy ſofter Breaſt;
The Wreck of Jealouſy I find
Renew its Torments on my Mind:
I rave, I rave, and all I do
Proves that I love, but oh! am jealous too.
Thy Soul and Body both I fear;
Thy Soul, thy Heart, thy Mind, thy Ear;
For thee I all Things apprehend,
Thy Enemy, but moſt —— thy Friend.

Wedneſday, July 4, 1733.

SIR,

I Remember about five Months ago, being ſoon after the KING's Order concerning the Arrears of the late Tax was firſt publiſhed, to have ſeen in your Papers ſeveral very ingenious Letters, tending to ſhew the Reaſonableneſs and Juſtice of recovering thoſe Arrears. But there is now an Argument to the ſame Purpoſe, which the preſent Situation of our Pub-

lick Affairs only ſuggeſts. It is this; every body knows that the * *Exciſe* has always been appropriated for diſcharging the *ordinary and neceſſary Expences of the Government*, and they, that have had an Opportunity of looking into the publick Accounts, do alſo know that that Fund has for ſome Years paſt hardly been ſufficient to do it; nay, that it has actually fallen ſhort. Now by a Law which paſſed the Aſſembly and Council, and was aſſented to by the Governor the 29th of *May* laſt, entitled *An Act for the better Support of his Excellency*, &c. there is the following Clauſe, *viz. That the Treaſurer of this Iſland for the Time being ſhall (for the better Support of his ſaid Excellency and the Dignity of the Government of this Iſland) pay to his ſaid Excellency or his Aſſigns, or to his or their Order, the Sum or Yearly Payment of Three-thouſand Pounds current Money, to commence from the 12th Day of* April *laſt, being the Day his Excellency arrived in this Iſland, the ſame to be paid out of the Monies ariſing and to ariſe by the Exciſe on Wines and other ſtrong Liquors imported into this Iſland, or in Default thereof out of any other the firſt publick Monies ariſing, or that ſhall be raiſed in this Iſland, by Four even and equal Quarterly Payments; that is to ſay, on the 12th Day of* July, *on the 12th Day of* October, *on the 12th Day of* January, *and on the 12th Day of* April *in every Year, and ſo in Proportion for any Time ſo long as his ſaid Excellency ſhall, in Quality of Governor in Chief, be Reſident here; and that preferable to all other Uſes and Orders* † not already actually paid or diſcharged; *and the Treaſurer is hereby required to pay the ſame accordingly, without any further or other Order for ſo doing: And the Committee of Publick Accounts for the Time being are hereby impowered and required to allow all ſuch Payments accordingly, any thing in the preſent Exciſe-Act, or any other Act to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.* Since therefore, by this Act, Three-thouſand Pounds is annually to be paid out of the *Exciſe* preferable to all other Uſes, it muſt neceſſarily follow, that there will be a great Deficiency as to the *ordinary Uſes*; and 'tis certain there is at preſent no other Fund whatever for raiſing Money to anſwer the ſame. But if we look into the Act *for Supporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government*, in Mr. *Worſley*'s Time, we ſhall find that after Payment of the Governor's additional Salary of 6000 *l. per Ann.* the Surplus of the Money ariſing thereby is *to be apply'd to the ſeveral Uſes contained in the Exciſe-Act, which ſhall be in Force for the reſpective Years during the Continuance of this Act.* And, on Enquiry, I find too, that the Amount of the Levy made by Vertue of the ſaid Act, for the Years, 1724, 5, 6, 7, and 8, that is, whilſt the Tax was

* A Duty lay'd on Wines and other ſtrong Liquors by an Act of the Iſland; and, the Governor being reſtrained by his Inſtructions from paſſing any Act of that Nature for leſs than a Year, it has been uſual to make ſuch a Law annually; and the Bill is accordingly prepared and ſent up to the Council by the new Aſſembly, which is choſen every Year purſuant to an Act of the 6th of *Auguſt*, 1660. † Theſe are the Words of the Law.

duly

duly paid, was from 11092 *l.* to 11300 *l*; ſo that, admitting it to be near the ſame for the three laſt Years the Law continued in Force, there muſt ariſe ſeveral Thouſand Pounds over and above what is due to our late Governor, all which may be apply'd for the Purpoſes above-mentioned: But, without it, our poor Montroſſes are like to want their Bread, and other honeſt Creditors of the Publick to be kept out of their Money till ſome new Law be made for their Relief, which cannot well be done without an apparent Injuſtice to thoſe who *paid* the Tax, the *Arrears* whereof his moſt Sacred MAJESTY has been pleaſed to direct his Attorney here, *to take the moſt effectual Methods for ſpeedily recovering*. As theſe Matters may deſerve our moſt ſerious Conſideration, I hope to ſee them fully diſcuſſed by ſuch as have Reaſon to be better acquainted with them, than,

SIR,

Your unknown humble Servant,

Henry Hinter.

Bridge-Town. *A Gentleman in the Country who is pleaſed to be very much my Friend, having ſeveral ingenious Pieces of* Latin *Poetry by him in Manuſcript, which never yet appeared in Print, promiſes to favour me with ſome of them occaſionally; and alſo in due Time to let me know the Author's Name. At preſent he has only enabled me to communicate a few Lines on that wondrous modern Philoſopher, who was an Honour to his Country, and the Glory of the Age. And, ſince an Acquaintance of mine has juſt now attempted a* Tranſlation, *I ſhall ſuffer it to accompany the* Original; *not doubting but the learned Reader will candidly excuſe the Defects of the former.*

DE NEWTONO.

PYTHAGORA jactat *Samius* ſe fundus Alumno,
Newtono geſtit terra *Britanna* ſuo,
Par utriuſq; quidem victuraq;; gloria Glebæ
Dum vaga *Phœbeis* terra vehetur equis;
Nam *Samius* magno tantum ſuperatur ab *Anglo*,
Eſt quanto major terra *Britanna Samo*.

On Sir ISAAC NEWTON.

SAMUS *much boaſts* Pythagoras's *Birth*;
Britain *no leſs in learned* Newton's *Worth*:
Both Climes, from each, like Honours will derive;
Whilſt Earth revolves the Sun, their Names ſhall live;

Yet varying ſtill in this, that Britain's *Son*
Has juſt as far the Samian *Sage out-done,*
As is the Difference 'twixt Britannia's *Iſle,*
In Compaſs meaſur'd, and the Samian *Soil.*

Saturday, July 7, 1733.

Mr. Gazetteer,

AS we have obſerved nothing in your Papers which relates to this Iſland but what tends to promote the real Welfare of it, by ſupporting the KING's Authority and inculcating the Neceſſity of adhering to the Laws and Conſtitution, we do not think it beneath us to become your Joint-Correſpondents; and can't help being of Opinion that ſuch as endeavour to diſcountenance you in ſo commendable an Undertaking, either by publick Reflections or private Threats, muſt do it with ſome ſiniſter Deſign which they dare not, or ought not to avow. The Happineſs we enjoy under the preſent Adminiſtration ſhould, one would imagine, ſecure us from any Attempts to propagate Sedition and a Contempt of *Royal Orders*, which muſt undoubtedly, even in its moſt diſtant Views, appear ſhocking to the *ſupreme Magiſtrate* here, who derives his Authority from the ſame ſacred Fountain. As we have always conſtantly paid the Taxes impoſed by Law, not only becauſe we were compellable to it, but out of a Principle of Conſcience, ſo we are far from pretending to find Fault with what the Wiſdom of the Legiſlative Power has lately judged proper to be done in Reſpect to the *Exciſe*, and therefore we humbly and chearfully ſubmit (at leaſt, whilſt the *Act* continues in Force) to the alienating one half thereof, which we ſuppoſe 3000 *l.* to be, to an Uſe not known before in our Days. But being ſenſible that this Part of that Fund, which is ſo turned into a new Channel, muſt neceſſarily be made good by ſome other, to anſwer the *Old Uſes*, we take the Opportunity of laying in our Claim of Right to the Protection and Juſtice of thoſe at the Helm; and hope, that, if there ſhould be an immediate Occaſion for a Law for that Purpoſe, we may be excepted out of it, till the reſt of our Fellow-Subjects have been compelled to pay their *Quota* of the laſt Half-Crown Levy, whereby many of the Publick Debts may be diſcharged, to which we have long ſince contributed our reſpective Shares, as we ſhall be ready to do afterwards, as far as our Intereſts in theſe miſerable Times will go, in Caſe of any further Exigency

of

of the Government. We are obliged to your Friend Mr. * *Hinter* for putting us in Mind to write our united Thoughts, on this Subject, and ſhall be to you for printing them at the Deſire of

Your, *&c.*

Century Have-paid.

From my CHAPEL.

YESTERDAY I received another Copy of Latin *Verſes of the ſame Author, with that publiſhed in our laſt* Gazette, *which the ſame Perſon has ventured alſo to put into* Engliſh ; *and I am perſwaded that both will be acceptable to the better Part of my Readers, who cannot be ſurprized to find the Beauties of ſo fine an* Original, *unequalled in a* Tranſlation.

Loquitur Moriens.

QUIS magis aut ſapere, aut Vitæ plus optat habere ?
Vixi dum licuit vivere et eſſe probum.
Vixi dum terræ prius haud mihi nota ferebant,
Regnaq; *Neptuni* dum nova monſtra dabant ;
Omnia nam vidi quæ tellus educat omnis,
Omnia quæ *Thetidos* divitis unda vehit ;
Jamq; nimis notæ terræ undæq; valete,
Nam juvat ignoti ſcire quid Aſtra premant.

Spoke when dying.

OF Life, a Guſto *more refin'd than I,*
Who could acquire, or more of Life enjoy ?
So long I've liv'd, no further Time I crave,
Since with fair Fame I now attend my Grave ;
So long I've liv'd, that nought preſents to View,
From Earth's remoteſt Soils, to me, that's new ;
Ev'n Neptune's *Wonders all familiar grew.*
Thus all the various Treaſures I've explor'd,
That Land produces, or the Seas afford ;
Content I, therefore, now this Globe reſign,
And climb the Skies for Knowledge more divine.

Barbados. We have a certain Account by Letters from *Briſtol* of the 9th of *May*, that came in a Ship which arrived from thence on *Wedneſday*

* See his Letter, *Ant.* p. 169.

laſt,

laſt, that the * *Bill* in Favour of the *Sugar Colonies* is paſſed; and we heartily congratulate the good People of this Iſland upon ſo deſirable an Occaſion, hoping it will be a Means of reviving its decay'd Trade, and of exciting the Inhabitants to the Study of further Meaſures tending to the Publick Benefit. As this is an evident Proof of His MAJESTY's tender Regard for His Subjects in the *Weſt-Indies*, it ought to engage a dutiful and loyal Behaviour on our Parts; and, whilſt our moſt gracious Sovereign is ready to anſwer the reaſonable Petitions of His People, they ſhould, no doubt, on the other Hand, with Chearfulneſs obey the Legal Commands of their Prince, and thereby ſupport the Conſtitution, the Laws, and the Quiet of the Community. The ſame Advices, however, add, that Sugar was then a meer Drug in *Briſtol*, the Prices being ſo low as from 10 to 12 *s. per Hundred*; and that ſcraped Ginger was fallen to 3 *l.* 15 *s.* there having been great Quantities of that Commodity imported from *Jamaica*.

Wedneſday, July 11, 1733.

A PERSON well habited, in Half-Jack Boots, and of a pretty ſtern Countenance, delivered me the following Letter, deſiring that I would be ſure to print it in my next Paper; and ſince there does not appear to me any Thing amiſs in the Letter, and half a Moidore is Money in theſe Times, I am in hopes, by obliging this Gentleman and myſelf, I ſhall not incur the Cenſure of any body elſe. The *Piece* which follows, and did not come to my Hands till the Day after, needs no Apology.

To Mr. A———y G———l.

SIR,

'THO' I am a *Defaulter*, and expect to hear from you, as ſuch, here-
' after, yet as I was led into it by Perſons of Figure and now in Fa-
' vour, and as I am myſelf in no publick Character, I think it is but rea-
' ſonable that I ſhould be ſpared till others of greater Note have been dealt
' with according to Law. I have therefore preſumed to take this Method
' of addreſſing you, not ſo much by way of aſking a Favour, as to put
' you in Mind of what is prudent and juſt. On looking over the Liſt of

* An Act for the better ſecuring and encouraging the Trade of his Majeſty's Sugar Colonies in *America*.

' the

‘ the Gentlemen in the *new Commiſſion of the Peace*, as Printed in the *Ga-*
‘ *zette*, I obſerved many Names which were not in the former Commiſſion,
‘ and who I underſtand are *Defaulters* as well as myſelf; and had thoſe,
‘ who were lately advanced to the Bench of one of our Chief * Courts of
‘ Judicature paid their Tax, as their Marſhal, it ſeems, has done, I make
‘ no doubt but we ſhould likewiſe have heard of it, as a ſtill more remark-
‘ able Piece of News. Now what I have to offer, is this: If Gentlemen, who
‘ are deemed worthy of holding Places of Profit and Truſt in the Govern-
‘ ment, are ſuffered to continue *in Arrear* to His Majeſty, whilſt others of
‘ leſs Importance are made to *pay*, the Fault muſt lie ſomewhere. *A Word*
‘ *to the wiſe*. — I know the Value of the Intereſt of Money as well as other
‘ Folks, tho’ I have not made equal Advantage of it’.

Your moſt humble Servant,

St. *George*’s, *July* 9, 1733. Richard Ruſty.

To the Author of the Barbados Gazette.

SIR,

I THINK about a Fortnight ago, you publiſhed a ſecond Time the KING’s Order relating to the Arrears of the Publick Tax ſo much talked of by all Men. This was ſoon followed by a Letter containing an Apology for the Conduct of thoſe Officers who are to have a Hand in the Execution of that Order. I cannot deny, that the Act appointing the late Governor’s Salary was grievous to the People in the firſt Inſtance, and became odious in its Conſequences; and therefore I never did, nor ever ſhall blame them for uſing all honeſt Endeavours to avoid the Force of it. I myſelf am one of thoſe who failed paying my Share for three Years; but whether I am one of thoſe who are now *liable to pay*, as the Order expreſſes it, muſt be determined by a proper Court: For I am reſolved, by the Bleſſing of God, to pay no more than I am compelled to pay, being in this Caſe no otherwiſe bound in Conſcience than as I am bound in Law.

I DID not imagine, however, that Publick Officers needed any Excuſe for diſcharging faithfully the ſeveral Branches of their Duty, as often as they are regularly called upon; and therefore I was ſurprized, upon the Occaſion of reading your laſt *Gazette*, to hear ſome well-meaning Perſons utter Reproaches againſt the preſent Attorney-General of this Iſland, for taking the neceſſary Steps in Order to a Proſecution of Defaulters purſuant to the Order above-mentioned. It was inſinuated alſo, at the ſame Time, that the Country might remain very quiet, if he would only forbear to diſturb it. I AM

* The Court of Exchequer.

I AM very little acquainted with that Gentleman; but, as far as I can underſtand, he has acted in his Office hitherto free from Complaint or Cenſure. I am indeed ſenſible, that the Nature of his Poſt neceſſarily draws upon him the moſt invidious Part of the Royal Order; that of commencing and proſecuting Suits againſt the poor Inhabitants to force them to pay Money for which they have had very bad Pennyworths. But it ought to be conſidered, that there are other Officers who muſt furniſh him with the Means of proceeding, before he can poſſibly diſturb any Perſon whatſoever; and, if thoſe Officers make no more Scruple of doing their Duty than the other, ſurely it is fit they ſhould ſhare the Blame that attends ſuch active Officers.

To explain this a little: Let it be obſerved, that the Order requires the Attorney General (*as he will anſwer the contrary*) *to cauſe proper Suits to be commenced againſt all Perſons liable*, &c. Now the Attorney-General, of himſelf, cannot know who are liable and who are not, and therefore he muſt take Care to inform himſelf properly. Who then is to inform him? Certainly no body can, except the Treaſurers whoſe Province it was to receive the Returns made by the ſeveral Aſſembly-Men, *&c.* and to take Notice of ſuch of them as made no Returns. This is obvious to every body who has read the Act.

Now it ſeems, according to your Intelligence of laſt *Saturday*, that *both the * late and † preſent Treaſurer have declared their Readineſs to pay due Obedience to the Royal Order, by aſſiſting the Attorney-General with all the Intelligence they can give him in reſpect of Defaulters*, &c. If this be true, I am apt to think all theſe Gentlemen have done their Duty; one in demanding ſuch Aſſiſtance, and the other two in granting it. But to ſpeak upon a Popular Suppoſition, that all Men are Blame-worthy in Proportion as they are inſtrumental in carrying on this diſagreeable Work; I would willingly be reſolved, who is more in Fault, the Treaſurers for furniſhing the Attorney-General with Weapons to offend the Country, or He for uſing them when they are thruſt into his Hands? It is evident the latter muſt have ſtood ſtill, if the former had not enabled him to go forward. He was in no Condition to wage War, unleſs theſe Auxiliaries had joined him. Beſides this, I am in ſome doubt whether the Behaviour of the Treaſurers has not ſomething more of the Voluntier in it than that of the Attorney. I ſhall leave it to the Learned in the Law to decide, how far one or both Treaſurers might be endanger'd by a contrary Conduct upon this Occaſion; but I am ſure the Attorney is immediately under the Correction of His MAJESTY, and is bound to proceed at his Peril.

I AM fully perſuaded the Treaſurers had good Reaſons, either in reſpect of Duty, or Danger, Intereſt, or Character, to do what they have done, or re-

* *Parch Hotherſall*, Eſq; † *John Bignal*, Eſq;

ſolve

ſolve to do; and they don't want any Juſtification upon that Score; but then we muſt in common Juſtice allow Mr. Attorney to have the ſame Tenderneſs for himſelf, in all theſe Reſpects, as they have for themſelves. Were they cautious of incurring the Diſpleaſure of higher Powers and the ill Conſequences of Diſobedience, and ſhall he be ſuppoſed Proof againſt all the Terrors of Authority? But, it ſeems, this Gentleman ſhould reſign rather than undertake the Drudgery now impoſed on him; and ſo give up only his Place and his Credit at Home, to be immortalized for his Lenity in the Annals of *Barbados!* This indeed would be truly Heroick, and a ſtrong Proof of Gratitude for the Favours he has lately received in this Iſland; but I queſtion whether it would be prudent, *i. e.* I fancy it would not produce the good Effects that are expected from ſuch a generous Reſignation. My Reaſons are theſe: Becauſe this Gentleman would quickly have a Succeſſor, who muſt hold his Poſt upon the ſame Terms with his Predeceſſor, *viz.* Obedience to the King's lawful Commands. Perhaps this Succeſſor might prove as diſintereſted as his Predeceſſor, and conſequently meet the ſame Fate, and ſo might a Second, and a Third. But does any Man really believe that our Bar is filled with ſuch a Set of ſelf-denying Patriots, that not one Lawyer could be found to do His MAJESTY's Buſineſs when it happens to be diſpleaſing to the People? Or, if ſuch a Man is not in *Barbados*, is there no body for the Purpoſe, to be had in *England?* And yet, while theſe mighty Revolutions ſhould be bringing about, the KING's Demands would not in the leaſt grow ſtale.

I AM a plain Man, Sir, who love neither Panegyricks nor Invectives, but would have Juſtice done to all Men. I regard the Treaſurers and the Attorney-General no otherwiſe than as they are or have been Publick Officers, and have acquitted themſelves well or ill in their reſpective Stations. I am concerned when I hear Folks reproached for doing their Duty; and eſpecially when I find Prejudice mix'd with Calumny. To condemn ſome Perſons and acquit others, when all are alike guilty, is great Partiality; but to do this when all are innocent is monſtrous Iniquity. But after all, if the Buſineſs of the Firſt of * *July* be ſo contagious as to infect every Thing that meddles with it, let all who touch it be unclean; but let not Particulars be pointed at when the Pollution is common to many. I have mentioned only Three Gentlemen; but I would have my Countrymen conſider that this Work muſt paſs thro' many Hands before it can be finiſhed.

Your, &c.

July, 10, 1733. A, B, C.

* The Time allowed by the King's Order for Defaulters to pay their Arrears; after which, they were to be ſued by the Attorney-General.

Saturday, July 14, 1733.

SIR,

YOU will perceive, by the incloſed Copy of a Letter, that the Original was addreſſed to the preſent Governor of *New-York*, on Occaſion of a new Diſpute that aroſe between His Excellency and the Chief Judge of that Province, concerning the Eſtabliſhment of a New Court of Equity. The Judge's Argument upon the Queſtion is very long, and, for aught I know, very learned. I ſhall not take it upon me to ſay whether his Opinion is right, or not; but certainly he was right in giving his Opinion upon a Matter of Law that came in Judgment before him. The Governor, however, was offended at what was ſpoken, and demanded a Copy, which the Judge ſent him *in Print*, with the Letter now mentioned.

I CONFESS I had ſome Curioſity to know the particular Character of this extraordinary Perſonage, who would ſeem to act and ſpeak like an Inhabitant of ſome other World. They tell me he is nothing but a Man, and a plain Man too, exactly like one of us; eats Beef and Mutton, drinks *Madera* Wine, and ſometimes Rum-Punch, as we do. His Education was narrow; nor does he pretend to Inſpiration or any ſupernatural Aid. His Knowledge is derived merely from Reading and Obſervation; and his Fortitude grounded on the Chriſtian Religion and the Laws of his Country, which he fancies are commonly on the Side of Honeſty and a good Conſcience.

I WOULD not be thought to propoſe this Northern Magiſtrate to the Imitation of his Brethren between the Tropicks. I hope and believe they will never meet with ſuch Trials; and, if they ſhould, I am perſuaded they will be more polite than to copy after ſo coarſe a Pattern: I only meant to help out your next Paper with a ſtrange and wonderful Occurrence, which may perhaps amuſe your gentle Readers as effectually as the Accounts they have ſometimes of *hard Froſts and huge Whales*, tho' they never ſee ſuch Things in theſe Parts.

I am,

Your, &c.

Indus.

To

' To His Excellency *William Cosby*, Eſq; Captain-General and Governor ' in Chief of the Provinces of *New-York*, *New-Jerſies*, and Territories ' thereon depending in *America*, Vice-Admiral of the ſame, and Colo- ' nel in His Majeſty's Army, *&c.*

' *May it pleaſe your Excellency*,

' IN Obedience to your Commands, by *F. M.* Eſq; Deputy Secretary, to ' ſend you a Copy of what I read in the Supreme Court, concerning ' its having a Juriſdiction to determine Cauſes in a Court of Equity, and a ' ſecond Meſſage from him, to give it under my Hand; I ſend you not only ' what I read, but what I ſaid on that Head, as far as I can charge my Me- ' mory.

' WHAT was ſaid was ſpoken before a numerous Auditory, among which ' were the Grand-Jury for the City and County of *New-York*, and ſeveral ' other Perſons of Diſtinction.——— I choſe * this publick Method to pre- ' vent as much as I can any Miſrepreſentation, and what I ſaid is as follows, ' *viz.*

[——HERE follows the Judge's Argument againſt erecting a Court of Equity, *&c.* and then he concludes with the Remainder of his Letter in theſe Words, *viz.*]

' THIS, Sir, is a Copy of the Paper I read in Court, and the Subſtance ' of what I ſaid beſides on that Head, as far as I can charge my Memory. ' I have no Reaſon to expect that either this, or any Thing elſe I can ſay, ' will be at all grateful, or have any Weight with your Excellency, after ' the Anſwer I received to a Meſſage I did myſelf the Honour to ſend you, ' concerning an Ordinance you were about to make for eſtabliſhing a Court ' of Equity in the Supreme Court, as being, in my Opinion contrary to ' Law, and which I deſired might be delayed till I could be heard on that ' Head. I thought myſelf within the Duty of my Office in ſending this ' Meſſage, and hope I do not flatter myſelf in thinking I ſhall be juſtified ' in it by *your Superiors as well as mine.*

' THE Anſwer your Excellency was pleaſed to ſend by Mr. *J. W.* was,--- ' *That I need not give myſelf any Trouble about that Affair: That you would* ' *neither receive a Viſit or any Meſſage from me: That you could neither rely up-* ' *on my Integrity, nor depend upon my Judgment: That you thought me a Per-* ' *ſon not at all fit to be truſted with any Concerns relating to the King. That,* ' *ever ſince your Coming to the Government, I had treated you, both as to your*

* Printing his Argument and Letter.

'*own Perſon and as the King's Repreſentative, with Slight, Rudeneſs, and Impertinence: That you did not deſire to ſee or hear any further of, or from me.*———I am heartily ſorry, Sir, for your own Sake, as well as that of the Publick, that the King's Repreſentative ſhould be moved to ſo great a Degree of Warmth, as appears by this Anſwer, which I think could proceed from no other Reaſon but my giving my Opinion in a Court of which I was a Judge, upon a Point of Law that came before me, and in which I might be innocently enough miſtaken; (tho' I think I am not) for Judges are no more infallible than their Superiors are impeccable.

'But if Judges are to be intimidated ſo as not to dare to give any Opinion but what is pleaſing to a *Governor*, and agreeable to his private Views, the People of this Province, who are very much concerned both with reſpect to their Lives and Fortunes in the Freedom and Independency of thoſe who are to judge of them, may poſſibly not think themſelves ſo ſecure in either of them, as the Laws and his Majeſty intend they ſhould be.

'I never had the Honour to be above ſix Times in your Company in my Life: One of thoſe Times was when I delivered the Publick Seals of the Province of *New-Jerſey* to you on your Coming to that Government: Another, on one of the Publick Days to drink the King's Health: A third, at your Deſire, to wait on my Lord *Auguſtus Fitz-Roy*, with the Body of the Laws, to tell him we were glad to ſee him at *New-York*; and, except the firſt Time, I never was above a Quarter of an Hour together in your Company at any one Time; and all the Words I ever ſpoke to you, except at that firſt Time, may be contained in a Quarto-ſide of Paper.

'I might poſſibly have been impertinent, for old Men are too often ſo; but as to treating you with Rudeneſs and Diſreſpect, either in your publick or private Capacity, it is what I cannot accuſe myſelf of doing or intending to do, at any of the Times I was with you. If a Bow awkwardly made, or any Thing of that Kind, or ſome Defect in the Ceremonial of addreſſing you has occaſioned that Remark, I beg it may be attributed to the Want of a courtly and polite Education, or to any Thing elſe, rather than the Want of Reſpect to His Majeſty's Repreſentative.

'As to my Integrity, I have given you no Occaſion to call it in Queſtion. I have been in this Office almoſt twenty Years: My Hands were never foul'd with a Bribe; nor am I conſcious to myſelf, that Power or Poverty hath been able to induce me to be partial in the Favour of either of them. And as I have no Reaſon to expect any Favour from you, ſo I am neither afraid nor aſhamed to ſtand the Teſt of the ſtricteſt Enquiry you can make concerning my Conduct. I have ſerved the Publick faithfully

and

" and honeſtly, according to the beſt of my Knowledge, and I dare and do " appeal to it for my Juſtification; and am,

SIR,

Your Excellency's

Moſt humble Servant,

Lewis Morris.

Wedneſday, July 18, 1733.

IF we had a Mind to ſhew our great Reading, we could produce many Inſtances of the extraordinary Penetration of Ideots and Perſons remarkably weak in their Intellects; how on certain Occaſions they have ſpoke and wrote as if they were inſpired, and even predicted what has actually come to paſs, and which the ſhrewdeſt Men of the Times did not foreſee. We might likewiſe appear very learned, by attempting to account for ſuch wonderful Events, without being, in reality, one Bit wiſer than our Neighbours. But we ſhall rather chuſe to decline all this at preſent, and humbly mention only the old *Engliſh* Adage, that *Children and Fools often ſpeak Truth.* How far this Saying may be applied to the Perſon whoſe Name is at the Bottom of the following Letter, and his Performance, we ſhall ſubmit to the Judicious Reader, and inſert the Letter juſt as it came to our *Chapel*, after having been for ſeveral Days handed about the Town.

An Epiſtle from *John Hooker*, formerly a *Gentleman*, but ſtill a *Man of Honour*, and a Dealer in old Iron, to the *DEFAULTERS.*

Friends and Countrymen,

AS I was born in this Place, and am the Son of a Judge, I take the Liberty to forewarn you of the Danger that is to come, unleſs you pay your Tax-- We ſhall rue the Day---- Do you know whoſe Tax it is? By the L---d it muſt be paid, or beware Shins?--- But you tell me, *Sugars are low.* Why hadn't you paid, when they were high? *You are Poor*, you ſay, *and not able.* Is this the Caſe of all? Do you ſatisfy your other

other Creditors ſo?--- 'Tis mine A---e in a Bandbox. Are you poorer than your Neighbours that comply'd with the Law ſome Years ago? Have you not had the Intereſt of the Money all this while? Come, come, 'tis all a Sham.-- A Word in your Ear--- Have not many of you that are *Defaulters* made the greateſt Treats of late, and given the fineſt Entertainments? Do Piles of Sweatmeats, loaded Tables and delicious Wines that make one's Mouth Water, look like Poverty?--- Anſwer me That, d'ye ſee. I am the Man, d'ye obſerve, that has got an honeſt Livelihood for ſeveral Years by picking paſt, up old Iron about the Country, and yet, as I ſaid before, my Father was once a Judge of this Iſland, and I his *Honour's* own Son. Be honeſt and not extravagant. Leave off Rack-Punch and drink Rum.--- But beware of Water; for that may, by Hap, make you all *modern Politicians* as they call 'em, that is, in plain Engliſh, *Courtly Blockheads*.-- Farewell.-- But hold; one Word more. Do you think *ſome Men* will pay? No, by the L--d, they have more Wit. Why obſerve, if they were to pay, every body elſe would, and my Gentlemen (who know their own Intereſt) loſe ſome Hundred Pounds by the Bargain.--- Who is to oppoſe the A----y G----l? Do you expect that Lawyers will be concern'd for the Defendants in the Court of Exchequer without the *Rhino*? The Devil a Bit--- 'Sbud, you may ſee this with half an Eye ---- Mind the *Coſts* too. My Father never gave *Coſts* againſt the King; and is not the Cauſe given againſt you already?--- Your humble Servant.--- But hark ye me once more before we part.---. Tho' I mention'd Rum Punch, you muſt, on ſecond Thoughts, be ſure to drink a great deal of *Madera* Wine, or elſe how will our Montroſſes be paid, or---? *Mum.* There is no Levy-Act now. Nothing but the poor *Exciſe* to anſwer every Thing.-- Drink away then, and let's make the moſt of it. But remember my Words. It cannot hold long thus.--- Think then of your Poſterity, pay the King's Tax, and you may ſleep in Peace, as well as

Your loving Friend and Countryman,

John Hooker.

SIR, *July* 16, 1733.

LOVE is undeniably the moſt powerful of all our Paſſions. It carries every Thing before it, and makes all other Conſiderations give Way and ſubmit to its Dictates. It takes Poſſeſſion of the wiſeſt as well as the weakeſt Minds, and often occaſions the like * Effects in

* The D. of *Rochefoucauld* ſays, in his *Moral Reflections*, that a Man of Senſe may love like a Madman, but never like a Fool.

both.

both. It renders the Coward brave; the Miſer, generous; the Meek, angry; the grave, gay; the dull, witty; the rude, polite; and turns the Man of Buſineſs at once into a Man of Pleaſure. In a Word, tho' we cannot eaſily deſcribe this Paſſion, it appears to be the ſame in all Ages, at all Times, and in all Climates. That the other Sex are equally ſuſceptible of it with our own, is certain; and that they are generally more conſtant may, I believe, be fairly admitted, notwithſtanding they are ſo often rally'd by the Men for their ſuppos'd Fickleneſs. But be that as it will, my Deſign at preſent is only to introduce the following little *Piece*, compos'd by a young Lady, after ſhe had been occaſionally dipping into Dr. *Donne*'s Poems, which ſeems to have put her on imitating that Author's Manner and Meaſures, without carrying her from her own Favourite Subject, whereon ſhe muſt be allow'd, I preſume, to write pretty feelingly. The Lines, being never yet in Print, may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to your Readers of Taſte, tho' it is not expected they ſhould give equal Pleaſure to others, as to the Gentleman to whom they were ſeveral Years ago addreſs'd, and who, being now on the Spot, could, if he pleas'd, I know, embelliſh your Paper with many other Productions of the ſame Kind.

On Reading Dr. Donne's *Poems.*

IN vain I to the Dead return,
To read how Lovers us'd to burn;
From *Cowley*'s melting Thoughts I rove,
To gentle *Waller*, fam'd for Love;
From them to *Lanſdown*, I retire,
To *Congreve*, *Addiſon*, and *Prior*.
Their Art and Numbers I admire;
Their different Beauties I confeſs;
But oh! they wanted Tenderneſs.

WIT and Art their Numbers ſpeak,
Fame they ſought, but Love I ſeek:
Waller has a Softneſs too,
Something that I feel for you;
But my Heart cou'd teach his Lays
How to love; tho' not to praiſe:
Waller ſhou'd my Fondneſs bleſs,
And, with weeping Eyes, confeſs
My ſuperior Tenderneſs.

WERE my Paſſion to appear,
What Deſcription would it bear?

All

All Conceits my Flame would wrong,
If it wou'd adorn my Song.
Be it the Buſineſs of my Thought,
To move thy Heart by Nature taught;
Art I ſcorn, forgive the Fault,
And, with my fond Pen, confeſs
Undiſſembled Tenderneſs.

Thy Eyes I will forbear to blame;
From Heaven itſelf my Paſſion came,
In every Atom of my Frame;
My Hands, my Feet, my Soul agree,
And every Nerve in loving thee.
My trembling Fingers write the Lines,
Which the Neighbouring Soul divines;
My Heart, with Beatings too, confeſs,
With the reſt, its Tenderneſs.

Didst thou not the Fondling hear,
Courting tenderly thy Ear;
As you lean'd upon my Breaſt,
It my very Soul expreſs'd.
As my Eyes were ranging o'er
All the Beauties I adore,
With a Joy unknown before;
Did not Silence ſelf confeſs,
Then, a World of Tenderneſs?

Say, has any Boſom ſhown
Half my Love? --- Oh! not thy own.
Show my Eyes, or faithful Heart,
Such a Paſſion, free from Art:
Let my Soul be open laid,
In Abſence all my Thoughts ſurvey'd.
Every Wiſh that it has made;
Then with Love itſelf confeſs
My unbounded Tenderneſs.

Saturday, July 21, 1733.

SIR, St. *Peter*'s, *July* 20, 1733.

I HAVE read the Letter ſigned *A, B, C.* which was printed in your Paper of laſt * *Wedneſday* Se'ennight, and think what is therein advanced, with Regard to *Publick Officers*, and their inviolable Duty, ſo juſt, that every one of common Senſe, with the leaſt Tincture of common Honeſty, muſt be obliged to give his Aſſent to it. 'Tis to be preſumed therefore we ſhall hear no more Reproaches on that Head. But I obſerve an Expreſſion or two in the Letter, which ſeem to require a little Animadverſion, and which I ſhall attempt in a very few Words, hoping the ingenious Author, whoever he be, will excuſe me herein, when I aſſure him it proceeds from the ſame Principle by which I perceive he is himſelf governed, *viz.* that of *doing Juſtice to all Men.*

IT is ſuggeſted, that the *Act appointing the late Governor's Salary was grievous to the People in the firſt Inſtance, and became odious in its Conſequences.* Now the firſt Part of this Sentence, if rightly conſidered, will, I doubt, carry in it a more ſevere Reflection on what has happened ſince than on the Act it ſpeaks of, and might therefore, in my poor Judgment, have been better ſpared. By being *grievous*, I ſuppoſe is meant that the Money, to be raiſed by the Act for the late Governor's Salary, was more than the People were able, or could, under their then Circumſtances, well ſpare for ſuch a Purpoſe. Now, to judge fairly of this Matter, it will be neceſſary to enquire into the Condition of the Iſland at that Time; and if from thence it appears that we could much better afford Six Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, than we are at preſent able to give half as much, I preſume the Grievance, complained of, was not ſo great as is pretended; ſince I will ſuppoſe both the Inclination and Duty of the People to provide a ſuitable Competency for the *Honour and Dignity of Government*, to be the ſame. To this End I have had Recourſe to the Accounts of Sales, render'd me by my Correſpondents, of our *Staple-Commodity*, beginning with the Year 1722, when the Law commenced, and ending with the Year 1731, wherein it expired, and which I conceive will be ſufficient to determine the Point, without entering minutely into the Argument; ſeeing 'tis undeniable that our Ability muſt ariſe from that Spring, and no other. By theſe Accounts then, tho' they vary a little,

* *Vid. Ant.* p. 175.

as they always do, being ſometimes higher and ſometimes lower, yet I find that Sugars of all Sorts, upon a Computation, ſold for above one Third (*i. e.* what we us'd to reckon our whole Profits) more during that Period, than they did according to the Accounts we had received for above 12 Months immediately preceding the * *Twenty Ninth of* May laſt, and near double as much as what we have learned they yielded ſince, by our Advices from *Briſtol*; and it cannot be denied but the Charge of making them is the ſame, if, in truth, it does not encreaſe upon us. Nor is there any Proſpect (conſidering the vaſt Quantities that are now made by the *Dutch* and the *French*, who are every Day improving) of Sugar's riſing again to the Price it bore during Mr. *Worſley*'s Government. We are informed indeed that the Parliament of *Great Britain* have lately paſſed a Law in Favour of the Sugar-Colonies, and which, 'tis to be hoped, will preſerve us from being utterly deſtroyed; but there is no body, I believe, who has ſeen the Purport of it, ſo ſanguine as to imagine any great Benefit from it with reſpect to Sugar, how much ſoever we may hereafter expect, as to our Rum. What other Commodities we produce, of leſs Conſequence, if they are not fallen in Proportion to Sugars, it is certain however, that they are not riſen; and it ought not to be forgot that we made as good Crops during the Time abovementioned, one Year with another, as we have done for the two laſt, if not better.

Let then the State of the Iſland be viewed in the Light I have now placed it, obſerving the Diſproportion in the Price of our chief Commodity with the Likelihood of its continuing low, and bearing in our Mind what the Wiſdom of our Superiors has judged proper to do *of late*, with the Example of 1722, before them; and I humbly preſume the Repreſentatives of the People at that Time will, in the Opinion of all impartial Men, be acquitted of the Imputation of being more *laviſh* than thoſe that came after them, and which I chuſe to mention, in order that we may reſt ſatisfied with the Conduct of both, and for the Sake of doing Juſtice to the Memory of ſome very worthy Perſons now in their Graves, who were an Honour to their Country, and principally concerned in that Tranſaction.

As to what is hinted, that the *Law became odious in its Conſequences*, I appeal to the ſecond Thoughts of this Gentleman, whether That may not rather be attributed to the extraordinary Methods taken, and the Artifices us'd to evade and render it ineffectual, after the Inhabitants had long chearfully comply'd with it, than to any Thing naturally ariſing from the *firſt Inſtance*.

There is one Thing more in this otherwiſe very candid Performance, which I do not care to paſs over, and that is the Hint given us of the bad *Pennyworths* which the People had in thoſe Days. As to which, I will only ſay (and I ſay it without any Deſign of making odious Compariſons, but I think from a juſt Senſe of our Affairs) that tho' I ſhould rejoice to ſee more *Hal-*

* The Date of the Act for ſettling Lord *Howe*'s Salary. See before p. 170.

cyon

cyon Days, and to enjoy *better Pennyworths*, I have no Reaſon to expect either whilſt I remain in the *Weſt Indies*.

THERE were indeed ſome Complaints exhibited againſt Mr. *Worſley*, but I do not remember to have heard of any one that was made good againſt him, beſides that which he was not aſhamed to confeſs, I mean his having the Conſcience to inſiſt on being paid the Salary ſettled upon him, ſoon after his Arrival, by the voluntary Act of the Legiſlature here, which was confirmed by the late King in Council, and afterwards declared to be ſtill in Force by the ſame Sovereign Authority in his preſent MAJESTY's Reign, who was alſo pleaſed, by a ſpecial Inſtruction, to allow him to receive it. If this be a Fault in a Governor, alas! where ſhall we meet with one that would be free from it. —— I will venture to ſay, not in *America*, tho' I could name a certain Place in the ſame Quarter of the World, where the *giving up* a leſs Demand of the like Kind, in its preſent low Ebb of Trade, would be a noble Act of *Charity*, were I not fully appris'd that That is a Virtue which always *begins at Home*.

I am

Yours, &c.

Peter Planter.

P. S. *I have the Honour to be a diſtant Relation of Mr.* John Planter, *who wrote to you in* December *laſt, and whoſe Letter is to be met with in the* Gazette, No. 89 *, *which I would recommend to the further Peruſal of every true Lover of his Country.*

SIR,

THO I am an utter Stranger to you, and perhaps ſhall always continue ſo, I cannot forbear making a ſhort Remark on ſuch of your Papers as are not meerly inſipid. It is this; I find they are wrote entirely in Favour of Government, and in Support of the King's Authority in this Place; ſo that you may be aſſured none but Enemies to both will dare openly to diſcountenance you, whilſt, at the ſame Time, it is impoſſible for any one to write againſt them, without writing Treaſon or Sedition. I congratulate you therefore on the Judgment you have made, or rather on the Prudence of your ingenious Correſpondents, *and am their and*

Your unknown Friend and Servant,

Sam. Short.

* *Vid. Ant.* p. 96.

From my own CHAPEL.

THE following being certified by the *Remembrancer* of the *Exchequer*, to a Friend of mine in the Country, he was pleaſed to favour me with a Copy, and at the ſame Time to acquaint me that Mr. *Richard Ruſty*, whoſe Letter was printed in a late * *Gazette*, was ſo well pleas'd with the Sight of it, that he immediately drank Mr. *A*——'s Health in a Bumper, ſaying, *This is right now; make theſe Men pay, and I'll no longer withſtand it.*

The Names of the ſeveral Gentlemen againſt whom Suits have been commenced in the Court of Exchequer *for their Arrears due to his Majeſty, on the late* Act for ſupporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government.

By Engliſh *Bill on the Equity-Side.*

The Honourable James Dottin, *Eſq*; (*late Preſident of the Council*).
The Honourable Othoniel Haggatt, *Eſq*; (*a Member of* ditto) *as Executor of his late Father, and in his own Right.*
The Honourable Henry Peers, *Eſq*; *as Executor of* John Bentley, *Eſq*; *deceaſed.*
The Honourable Thomas Maycock, *Eſq*; *and* John Maycock, *Eſq*; *Executors of the Honourable* Thomas Maycock, *Eſq*; *deceaſed.*
Robert Warren, *Eſq*;
Joſeph French, *of the Denomination of People called* Quakers.

By Information, in the Nature of an Action of Debt.

Robert Warren, *Eſq*; *for his Profeſſion.*
Ditto, *as Regiſter of the Court of Admiralty.*

Saturday, Auguſt 11, 1733.

SIR, *Bridg-Town, Auguſt* 7, 1733.

SEEING the Generality of the People are now well diſpoſed to pay off their Arrears due to His Majeſty, as faſt as the Money comes into their Hands, I think the Gentleman entruſted with the Conduct of that Affair is to be commended for giving ſome Indulgence, and for which, therefore, conſidering the great Scarcity of Caſh there is amongſt us, and the Want of Vent for our Produce, 'tis to be hoped he will not in-

* *Ant.* p. 174.

cur

cur the Cenſure of his Superiors, who probably may not be altogether ſo well apprized of it.

THO' I was not a *Defaulter* myſelf, I have a Concern for many who I know were influenced to be ſo, contrary to their own natural Inclinations, and who are now ſenſible of their Error, but perhaps leſs able to pay than when I did, and they ought to have paid. The Uſe, however, to be made of it is, that we all reſolve for the future to abide by the Laws, which alone muſt aſcertain every one's Property; to make Them the Rule of our Actions, and not to ſuffer ourſelves to be led out of that Path on any Account whatever, ſince 'tis manifeſt that the further we go afterwards, the more bewildered we ſhall be.

GOVERNMENT cannot long ſubſiſt, nor Society be kept up, on any other Principles than what I have mentioned; and we may be aſſured that thoſe Principles will always prevail at Home, and ſuch as are for acting purſuant thereto be ſupported againſt any *idle Schemes*, or *raſh Projects*, to the contrary. Theſe may indeed have a Run for a Time, but we learn by woful Experience, that, on the Winding up the Clue, they vaniſh, and will not ſtand the Teſt.

FOR my own Part, I have acted in no publick Sphere, but always aim'd in a private Station, to promote, to the utmoſt of my Power, Peace, Unanimity, and a conſtant Obedience to the Laws; and have found ſo much Satisfaction as well as Safety therein, that I ſhall never alter my Sentiments on that Head. Nor is it enough, in my Opinion, to keep out of Danger one's ſelf, without uſing our Endeavours alſo to ſave our Neighbour from it; and we certainly do Good to our Fellow-Creatures while we prevent them from doing Harm; and ſerve the Community in General, by bettering its particular Members.

WITH this View it is that I ſhall here take Notice of an Offence which has, I fear, too often, and eſpecially of late, been committed in this Iſland, by ſome who poſſibly were not aware, at the ſame Time, of the ill Conſequences that might attend it. What I mean in a Word, and according to the Law-Term, is *Maintenance*. This I was the rather led to conſider, from an Inſtance that has come to my Knowledge, within theſe few Days; which yet I ſhall conceal for the Sake of the Perſons concerned, and proceed to ſhew the Nature of the Crime, and how far it is puniſhable by our Laws, in Order to caution others from the Practice of it.

Maintenance then, as Mr. Serjeant *Hawkins* tells us, in his Pleas of the Crown, is *the unlawful Taking in Hand, or Upholding of Quarrels or Sides, to the Diſturbance or Hindrance of common Right.*——*Maintenance in a Court of Juſtice* (*Curialis* of which I am ſpeaking) *is where one officiouſly intermeddles in a Suit depending in any ſuch Court which no way belongs to him, by aſſiſting either Party with Money, or otherwiſe in the Proſecution or Defence of any ſuch*

ſuch Suit.——Whoever aſſiſts another with Money to carry on his Cauſe, or by bearing him out in the Whole, or in Part of the Expence of the Suit, may properly be ſaid to be guilty of an Act of Maintenance. So all ſuch Perſons may properly be called Maintainers, who give, or but endeavour to give any other kind of Aſſiſtance to either of the Parties (not being retained of Council for them) *in the Management of the Suit depending between them.* In like Manner, *thoſe will come under the ſame Notion who give any publick Countenance to another, in relation to any ſuch Suit. As where one of great Power and Intereſt ſays publickly that he will ſpend Twenty Pounds on one Side, whether in truth he ſpend one Penny, or not. Or where ſuch Perſons come to the Bar with one of the Parties, and ſtand by him while his Cauſe is try'd, whether he ſay any Thing, or not; for ſuch kind of Practices do not only tend to diſcourage the other Party from going on in his Cauſe, but alſo to intimidate Juries from doing their Duty.* I will only add from the ſame Author, that *all Maintenance is ſtrictly prohibited by the Common Law, as having a manifeſt Tendency to Oppreſſion by encouraging and aſſiſting Perſons to perſiſt in Suits which perhaps they would not venture to go on in, upon their own Bottoms; and therefore it is ſaid that all Offenders of this kind are not only liable to an Action of Maintenance at the Suit of the Party grieved, wherein they ſhall render ſuch Damages as ſhall be anſwerable to the Injury done to the Plaintiff; but alſo that they may be indicted as Offenders againſt Publick Juſtice, and adjudged thereupon to ſuch Fine and Impriſonment as ſhall be agreeable to the Circumſtances of the Offence.*

It may not be amiſs here to take Notice how far Offences of this Nature are puniſhable by *Statutes*, and which ſeem to be chiefly aimed at great Officers and powerful Men. By 1 *E.* 3. *c.* 14. which was enforced by 20 *E.* 3. *c.* 4. it is enacted, *That none of the King's Miniſters, nor no great Man of the Realm, by himſelf, nor by other, BY SENDING OF LETTERS nor otherwiſe, nor none other great, nor ſmall, ſhall take upon them to maintain Quarrels nor Parts in the Country, to the Let and Diſturbance of the Common Law.* And it is further enacted by 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 4. *That none of the King's COUNSELLORS, Officers or Servants, nor any other Perſon within the Realm of* England, *of whatever Eſtate or Condition they be, ſhall take or ſuſtain any Quarrel by Maintenance in the Country or elſewhere, upon grievous Pain, that is to ſay the ſaid COUNSELLORS and the King's great Officers, upon Pain which ſhall be ordained by the King himſelf, by the Advice of the Lords of his Realm, and other leſs Officers and Servants of the King's, as well in the Exchequer, and all his other Courts and Places, as of his own* ‖ *Meiny, upon Pain to loſe their Offices and Services, and to be impriſoned, and then to be ranſomed at the King's Will, every of them according to their Degree,*

‖ Houſhold Servants.

Eſtate,

Eſtate, and Deſert: And all other Perſons through the Realm, upon Pain of Impriſonment, and to be ranſomed as aforeſaid.

WHETHER the Offence we have been treating of, may not be greatly aggravated when committed in Caſes where the King himſelf is concerned in Intereſt, may deſerve Conſideration. For the preſent I will conclude this Letter by quoting an *Authority* in Favour of what my Deſign was to inculcate throughout, *viz.* the ſacred Nature of Laws: It is that of the great and learned Chief Juſtice *Vaughan*, who, we find in 2 *Vent.* Reports. Fol. 23. poſitively declared, that *Whoever excites the People to the Diſobedience of a Law of a Publick Nature, commits the higheſt Offence under high Treaſon.*

I am Your, *&c.*

Philanthropos.

Barbados. *A Line of a very celebrated Poet having been quoted the other Day in Converſation, one of the Gentlemen preſent took a Pen and wrote an* extempore *Epigram on the Occaſion, which another immediately anſwered. And though 'tis poſſible the* firſt *might be intended rather as a Reproof of the Author referred to, than by way of Reflection on the* Fair-Sex, *yet as it may be capable of a different Conſtruction, the Regard that is due to them would not have ſuffered me to inſert it, without the* laſt. *But I hope there will be no Need to make any Apology for publiſhing both together.*

EPIGRAM.

IF what the * Bard aſſerts, for Truth we take,
That *every Woman is at Heart a Rake*,
'Tis Cuſtom only, not a virtuous Caſt,
Makes Maids ſo ſhy, or keeps our Wives ſo chaſt;
And ſince all Men would fain ſecure *that ſame*,
Who can the *Turk*, or the *Italian* blame?

ANSWERED.

THO' Padlocks *and* Seraglios *Safe-guards are*,
True Love, well fixt, ſurpaſſes both by far;
Thoſe may ſecure you a cold lifeleſs Dame,
While this brings, with the Fair, an equal Flame:
Scorning th' Italian *then and* Turks *low Arts,*
Nought regales Britons *but the Ladies* Hearts.

* Mr. *Pope.*

Bridge-

Bridge-Town. THE following Paper has lately been ſet up in the Treaſurer's Office by the Direction of His Majeſty's Attorney-General.

WHEREAS *many Perſons have been inclinable and are ſtill willing to pay the Arrears of the Tax due by Vertue of the* Act for ſupporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government, *without the Expence of a Suit; but are doubtful as to the Manner of doing it, ſo as to obtain a ſufficient Diſcharge, the Treaſurer having now no Power, as ſuch, to adminiſter an Oath, the ſaid Act being expired. Notice is hereby given that if ſuch Perſons will make Oath before any Juſtice of the Peace, of the Number of their Negroes, Mills, and Potkilns for the reſpective Years wherein they were Defaulters, the ſame will be ſufficient, on leaving the Affidavit at the Treaſurer's Office, provided they do it ſpeedily.*

J. B.

Wedneſday, Auguſt 15, 1733.

On Bills of Exchange.

Why ſhould Rome *fall a Moment e're her Time?*
Addiſon's Cato.

SIR,

AS my ALL is contained in this little Spot of Ground, I think myſelf nearly intereſted in its good and bad Fortunes, and therefore attend carefully to whatever is ſaid or done with a publick View and Tendency. Conſidering me in this Light, you will believe I could not miſs reading ſome Letters, formerly publiſhed in your *Gazette*, concerning *Bills of Exchange*, &c. I was exceedingly pleaſed to find the nice Calculates of of Mr. *Indifferent* and his Friend Mr. *Ballance*, baffled by a plain eaſy Scheme propoſed by Mr. *Caſh*, whereby he ſeemed to demonſtrate that taking Exchange between *Barbados* and *London*, at 34 *l. per Cent.* a clear Profit of 11 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* Sterling *per Cent. per An.* would ariſe to the Importer of Moidores.

I HEARTILY wiſhed this Doctrine might be true, and ſo believed it readily, and conceived ſtrong Hopes (with that Gentleman) *that the induſtrious Money-Traders might thereby be encouraged to bring a Plenty of Caſh among us.*

Soon

Soon after, Exchange fell to 32, which raiſed my Hopes up to an high Expectation; ſince it then appeared, by the above-mentioned Scheme, that a Profit of 14 *l.* 8 *s.* 2 *d.* would accrue to the Importer.

I HAVE waited 'till all our *London* Ships are come in, and moſt of them gone back, in full Aſſurance of reaping the Fruits of a Traffick ſo well concerted, and ſeeing Cargoes of Moidores brought into our Iſland. But I know not how it has happened; whether the People at Home have no Intelligence of what paſſes here, or whether they have not Brains to underſtand our profound Schemes and Projects when they ſee them; or whether they have ſo many more beneficial Branches of Commerce, that they deſpiſe the low Gains of 14 *l.* 8 *s.* 2 *d. per Cent. per An.* or whether Mr *Caſh*'s notable Scheme be not really ſo good at Bottom as we thought it; or whether, after all, I have not miſſed of the true Reaſon: But ſo it is, that ſcarce a ſingle Moidore is imported, nor is there one *London-Trader*, *Jew*, *Gentile*, or *Chriſtian*, who will be at the Pains to ſwallow that ſame 14 *l.* 8 *s.* 2 *d.* which good Mr. *Caſh* has even thruſt into their Mouths.

THIS is a good Argument to me, that they know no more of Money-Matters than Mr. *Indifferent* and his Friend; and I ſhould leave them in their State of Ignorance and Perverſeneſs, but that we ourſelves are immediately puniſhed for their Faults. We languiſh daily under a Scarcity of Caſh, and thoſe hard-hearted Money-Traders have not the Bowels to relieve us. They don't ſee their own Intereſt and our Diſtreſs. They either think ſuch a Profit is not to be had, or, if it may be had, it will not content them. In either of theſe Caſes we are like to be undone, and there is no Remedy but coming up to their Terms, ſince they won't come down to ours; for they can live without us, but we cannot live without them. If I am ſick, and can no longer breathe without a certain Cordial, which is ſold at an extravagant Price, there is no Choice left me, but either to pay that Price, or die.

I HAVE ſaid all this, upon a Suppoſition that Mr. *Caſh*'s Principles of Commerce are juſt and true; but I muſt own I begin to waver in my Devotion towards him, and to think a little more favourably of his Antagoniſts, becauſe their Words are verified by Facts; and thoſe very Conſequences of a riſing Exchange, which they foretold, are literally fulfilled.

I AM not a Maſter of Speculation, or a Schemiſt, but I can ſee, and hear, and feel as well as my Neighbours. I know the Prices of Linnen and other dry Goods are advanced upon us, at the ſame Time that we have leſs Money than ever to pay for them. Our own Staple Commodity (*Sugar*) is not ſo much as marketable; it can hardly be called Merchandize. *Rum*, that heretofore ſold always for ready Money, now lies neglected in the Stores of *Bridge-Town*, which I know to be the Caſe with ſeveral Planters beſides myſelf. So far are we from having Caſh to buy Goods or pay Debts, that we have not wherewithal to ſupport a Fleſh-market to furniſh

us with Food. Nothing need be ſaid of the vaſt Number of preſſing Demands, Executions, and Levies, that are hourly going forward, and growing more frequent: Every body ſees or hears of them, and too many feel them: In a Word, we perceive all the Symptoms of approaching Ruin. How far theſe Calamities may be imputed to the Want of a Currency among us, I leave all Men to judge; and how neceſſary it is, at this Juncture, to uſe all poſſible Means of getting it.

THERE is certainly one Way left, for procuring a Competency, if not an Affluence of Gain; that is, by drawing our latter Bills at a moderate Exchange of 28 or 30 *per Cent.* which is the only true and ſolid Encouragement that can be given to the * Dealers in Coin, to ſend out Moidores by the firſt Ships of the next Year. We have as certain Proof as Experience can afford, that nothing elſe will ſerve our Purpoſe; and ſuch of my Countrymen, as are no better verſed in Logick and Mathematicks than myſelf, may yet take in this Conviction at their Eyes and Ears, without troubling their Underſtandings much about the Matter.

I HAVE heard it ſaid, that the low Prices of Sugars in *England* have cauſed the preſent Dearth of Money; becauſe, the leſs Property we have, the leſs Money can we have; and the low Price of our Produce makes one properly the leſs valuable, which is the ſame Thing, in Effect, as making it leſs in Quantity. But it was anſwered, that this doubtleſs is a good Reaſon why Money can never be ſo plenty with us when Sugars are at a low Price in *England*, as when they are otherwiſe; yet ſtill they will bear a Price here proportionable to that at Home, be it ever ſo low. But, at preſent, they bear no Price at all; not becauſe Sugars are not worth Money, but becauſe there is no Money to give for Sugars. Bad Markets there will hinder us from abounding with Caſh here; but nothing, except an high Exchange, can totally deprive us of it.

THIS is ſo truly the State of Things in our Iſland, that ſhould an unhappy Man, after being long teazed by an importunate Creditor, determine to ſell his Horſe that carried him, and his Negro that followed him to Town, in Order to purchaſe a little Peace and Forbearance, he may ranſack our whole Metropolis without finding one Man who will buy them and pay their Value. Surely this could only happen in a Place where Money is conſtantly going out and none coming in; and therefore I have been thinking of a ſhort and ſatisfactory Anſwer for Debtors to give their Creditors, when the latter expect unreaſonable Performances from the former. —— Is any Mer-

* Theſe, as they formerly were, are chiefly *Jews*. Biſhop *Hooper*, who in his *Inquiry*, &c. p. 29, obſerves, that, till about 300 Years ago, *Alexandria* was the great Mart for all the Countries in the Weſt, and that the *Saracens* were not only near and powerful Neighbours to, but drove a flouriſhing Trade amongſt them; adds, that, with their *Jews*, they were then the great Dealers in Money.

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chant or Trader dunned for a Sum that has been long due and demanded? Let the ſaid Merchant or Trader affirm, to the Teeth of the Dunner, that *Exchange is at* 32 *per Cent.* and ſay no more. If any Planter, having made repeated Promiſes and Oaths for ſpeedy Payment, ſhould at length receive a peremptory Letter; let ſuch Planter (who poſſibly may not be in a Humour of writing) only ſay ---- *Boy, pray give my kind Service to your Maſter, and tell him he forgets that Exchange is at* 32 *per Cent.* Such an Anſwer as this will ſave much Labour of ſpeaking and writing, ſince all that can be ſaid or wrote amounts to no more, than that we have no Mines or Mint in *Barbados* to make Money, and are firmly reſolved to have no Supply from other Countries.

Upon the ſame Grounds, I would have our common Phraſes varied when we ſpeak of the Misfortunes of the Times; and therefore, inſtead of ſaying ſuch a Tradeſman is run off; and ſuch a one is gone to Goal for Debt, *&c.* let it be modeſtly hinted that the 32 *per Cent. bears hard upon ſuch Perſons.*

If I were in a merry Mood, I could draw a diverting Scene between a Windmill-Patriot (who is a great Drawer of Bills) and a † Ten-Acre-man, wherein the 'Squire ſhould moſt pathetically condole with his Neighbour upon the diſaſtrous Situation of Affairs, and gravely aſſign a Hundred Cauſes of it, without once ſtumbling upon the obvious true one. But there is no Time for fooling, when Beggary and Want ſtare us in the Face.

It would now be worth While to examine what mighty Gains ſome Men derive from the preſent Exchange, what Equivalent they have for the many Inconveniencies themſelves endure, and the Miſery their Countrymen ſuffer by Means of it; the Computation is eaſy: He who draws for 2000 *l.* Sterling (a Sum which very few are able to reach in one Year) gets 2640 *l.* of this Currency for his Bills at 32 *per Cent.* and 2600 at 30 *per Cent.* the whole Difference being poor 40 *l. Barbados*-Money, on ſo large a Draught as 2000 *l.* Sterling. And yet there are Tempers among us which eſteem this mean Pittance an ample Recompence for the Want of Money in their Country, and the miſerable Train of Conſequences that follow it. But what is ſtill more extraordinary, theſe very Tempers would be thought to overflow with Patriotiſm, publick Spirit, wholeſome Politicks, and as many other good Qualities as would fill a Dedication; when, at the ſame Time, it is as clear, as Arithmetick can make it, that 2 in 132 is a full Counterpoiſe to all their national Affections.

Let us learn to conſider our Sugar-Colonies as engaged in a mortal Combat with thoſe of Foreign Nations, in which either they or we, according to all human Probability, muſt fall. I hope we have Advantages enough, if we uſe them rightly, to ſecure us a Victory. But, if *Barbados* ſhould be

† They are Freeholders by the Law of the Iſland.

doom'd to drop firſt, muſt ſhe periſh by our own Hands? Which will inevitably be the Caſe, if we puſh home the Dagger that is now at her Breaſt; for ſuch I call an high Exchange that excludes all Money from her. If the Opinion of moſt Men in *England*, and of very judicious Perſons, may be relied on, we have already given her ſome grievous Wounds; and, ſhould we continue to repeat them, her Deſtruction (like other frantick Self-Murthers) will be a Matter of Deriſion rather than of Compaſſion among Mankind.

St. *Peter*'s, *Aug.* 14, 1733.

Your, &c.

Tim. True-Heart.

Barbados. On *Saturday* laſt, being the 11th inſtant, died at *Needham*'s Fort, in St. *Michael*'s Diviſion, the Honourable *William Leſlie*, Eſq; in the 62d Year of his Age, and was carried from thence to his Eſtate, in St. *John*'s Pariſh, where he was interred the next Day in a Vault, in the Eſtate late of Colonel *Samuel Fort*, deceas'd, after being carried to the ſaid Pariſh-Church, accompanied by a very great Number of Gentlemen and Ladies, as alſo a great Number of the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh, who very much lamented his Death. This Gentleman was the Son of the Honourable *John Leſlie*, Eſq; and at about 18 Years of Age was firſt made a Captain of a Company by the Honourable Sir *Timothy Thornhill*, who went againſt the *French* Leeward Iſlands; from thence became Cornet of a Troop of Horſe, then Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Foot-Guards; after which, for his known Loyalty, Courage, and good Conduct, he was made Colonel of the ſame, and continued ſo to his Death. He alſo was for many Years one of the Members, and Speaker of the General Aſſembly, and one of the Committee of Publick Accounts. After which her moſt gracious Majeſty the preſent QUEEN, when Guardian of the Kingdom, was pleaſed to appoint him one of the Honourable the Members of the Council here. He was likewiſe Chief Juſtice of His Majeſty's High and Honourable Court of Exchequer, and Pleas of the Crown, Store-keeper of the ſaid Iſland, Check and Comptroller of the Treaſury, Chief Juſtice of ſeveral General Seſſions, Captain Gunner of St. *Michael*'s Diviſion, and one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace. From his Youth he was a moſt loving Husband, indulgent Parent, a loyal Subject, a true Friend, and a dear Lover of his Country, free from Pride or Heat. In ſhort, he had in him every Thing that became a Gentleman, and ought therefore to be remembred with Reſpect.

We hear that the Attorney-General is ſent to from all Parts of the Iſland, deſiring his Forbearance only till the Gentlemen can fix the Number of their Negroes for the reſpective Years, wherein they are Defaulters, and come to Town to pay their Arrears. Amongſt Numbers that have already paid,

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we are told that our late Correſpondent, who was pleaſed to ſign himſelf * *Richard Ruſty*, has lately gone to the Treaſurer's Office, and paid his Tax with great Alacrity, but was heard to drop ſome ſevere Reflexions againſt certain Perſons that miſled him, declaring, with many Aſſeverations, that he would never be impos'd upon in the like manner again.

It is ſaid that all the Indulgence, that can be reaſonably deſired, will be given; and that every Thing poſſible will be done for the Eaſe of thoſe that were unwarily brought into the Miſtake of *diſobeying* a *publick Law*, whilſt ſuch as *excited* them to it are ſuppoſed to have burnt their Fingers.

Saturday, Auguſt 18, 1733.

SIR, *Auguſt* 16, 1733.

IT is an Obſervation I have ſomewhere read in the Works of an excellent Writer that People are ſo far from being inclinable to *take Advice*, that they will not ſo much as *take Warning*. As I was pretty well apprized of this, I choſe to mix one with the other, in my laſt ‖ Letter; and, ſince That has been deemed not unſeaſonable, I ſhall take the Liberty to ſend you another of the like Kind, whereby I propoſe no Advantage to myſelf, beſides what may ariſe from the Conſciouſneſs of having endeavoured to ſerve the Community of which I am only (and deſign to be no other than) a private Member.

THERE is nothing, I take it, more prudent in private Life, or which contributes more to a ſucceſsful Adminiſtration of thePublick Affairs, than a cloſe Attention to the Event and Conſequences of paſt Actions, and a firm Reſolution where we have done amiſs to do ſo no more. The State of Humanity conſiſts of a continued Rotation of the ſame Things; and, as the ſame Cauſes will always produce the ſame Effects, we may by this Means chuſe what is right, and avoid what is wrong; which muſt neceſſarily tend to promote the Welfare of all that are under ſuch a Conduct.

I WAS led to this Way of thinking from the *Votes of the Houſe of Commons*, of the 10th of *May* laſt, which are now before me, and wherein I find a *Reſolve* which concerns a Matter that had been long litigated in this Iſland, to the great Hindrance of the Publick Buſineſs, and the great Diſturbance of the publick Quiet; and which therefore it behoves every one amongſt us to know.

* *Ant.* p. 174. ‖ *Ant.* p. 188.

IT

It cannot be forgot that, about Five Years ago, a Diſpute aroſe between the Honourable the Council, and our then General Aſſembly, concerning the Method of iſſuing Orders for the Publick Money; the former having inſiſted on that which was eſtabliſhed by the KING's Inſtructions to the Governor, whilſt the latter had diſcovered, as they thought, a Method more beneficial to the Country, by making a previous Application to themſelves neceſſary. Accordingly they framed an Exciſe-Bill in Purſuance of the ſaid Scheme, and in direct Oppoſition to the Inſtruction. This therefore the Council would not paſs when ſent up to that Board, but gave their * Reaſons againſt it which were drawn up by a Committee (whereof the late Honourable *Timothy Salter* was Chairman) and theſe with the Draught of the Bill were ſent home to the Secretary of State, and the Lords of Trade, from whence we had ſoon an Account that the Reaſons were entirely approved of, and the Governor received an † Order grounded on a Report of the Right Honourable the Committee of His Majeſty's Privy-Council, for rejecting the Draught of the Bill, as *contrary to the conſtant Uſage of this Iſland, and of all other his Majeſty's Colonies, and derogatory to the Royal Prerogative*, which being expreſly ſaid to be adviſed by their Lordſhips, with Intent *to diſcourage Attempts of the like Kind for the future*, 'twas preſumed had put an End to the Controverſy. But about Three Years afterwards, in the Adminiſtration of our late worthy Preſident Mr. *Barwick*, the ſame Topick was ſtarted, with ſome others equally prejudicial to the Prerogative, and the like Stagnation thereby given to the Publick Buſineſs, the Event whereof is recent in every body's Memory.—— In a Word, the Conduct of the Council was again entirely approved of, and that of the Aſſembly very much cenſured.

Whilst theſe Matters were in Agitation, here, the ſame Diſputes were carry'd on in *New-England*, but if poſſible with ſtill more Obſtinacy, tho' with ſomewhat more Colour of Reaſon, becauſe of their *Charter* which, they pretended, was infringed by the *Inſtructions*. Thoſe People were not therefore ſatisfy'd with the Royal Determination, but thought fit to apply to the Parliament; and what they got by it you ſhall know after reciting the Inſtruction as given to our late Governor, which runs in the following Words, *viz. You are not to ſuffer any Publick Money whatſoever to be iſſued or diſpoſed of, otherwiſe than by Warrant under your Hand, by and with the Advice of our ſaid Council. But the Aſſembly may nevertheleſs be permitted from Time to Time to view and examine the Accounts of Money or Value of Money diſpoſed of by Vertue of Laws made by them; which you are to ſignify to them as often as there may be Occaſion.*

* *Vid.* Append. No. 4. † It is dated at the Court of St. *James's*, *Nov.* 23, 1728.

This,

THIS, with the other Facts above-mentioned, I collected from the Publick Papers, which every one might have done as well as myſelf. But I will now tranſcribe what I promiſed from the printed Votes of the *Britiſh* Houſe of Commons.

Jovis 10. Die Maii 1733.

A Memorial of the Council, and Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſets-Bay, *was preſented to the Houſe, and read, laying before the Houſe the Difficulties and Diſtreſſes they labour under, from a Royal Inſtruction given to the preſent Governor of the ſaid Province, in relation to the iſſuing and diſpoſing of the Publick Monies of the ſaid Province; and moving the Houſe to allow their Agent to be heard by Counſel upon this Affair; repreſenting alſo the Difficulties they are under from a Royal Inſtruction given, as aforeſaid, reſtraining the Emiſſion of Bills of Credit; and concluding with a Petition, that the Houſe will take their Caſe into Conſideration, and become Interceſſors for them with his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to withdraw the ſaid Inſtructions, as contrary to their Charter, and tending in their own Nature to diſtreſs, if not ruin them.*

Reſolved,

That the Complaint, contained in this Memorial and Petition, is frivolous and groundleſs, an high Inſult upon his Majeſty's Government, and tending to ſhake off the Dependency of the ſaid Colony upon this Kingdom, to which by Law and Right they are and ought to be ſubject.

Ordered,

That the ſaid Memorial and Petition be rejected.

THUS we find the Point (or one of the ſame Nature, varying only according to the Difference of the reſpective Conſtitutions) ſo long and ſo warmly contended for here, as well as on the Continent, by the Aſſemblies, and ſo juſtly oppoſed by the Council, has been given up by the Repreſentatives of the People of our Mother Country as *an high Inſult upon his Majeſty's Government*; and this even by the ſame Honourable Houſe of Commons which ſo readily paſſed the late *Act for the better ſecuring and encouraging the Trade of His Majeſty's Sugar Colonies.*

WHAT I would infer from it is, that we ought not only to decline, for the future, any Diſputes on the ſame Subject, but likewiſe avoid all others that may take off our Thoughts from conſulting Meaſures how to revive our Trade, and, if poſſible, to reſtore the Iſland to its former flouriſhing Condition. This is certain, that a more favourable Conjuncture for ſuch a Purpoſe could not be wiſhed than while we have the Happineſs to be governed by a Nobleman of great Humanity, joined to many very uſeful Endowments, and who, by what I can learn, is always ready to do every Thing for us that is in his Power, and at the ſame Time conſiſtent with his EXCELLENCY's high Character and Station.

'TIS

'Tis to be hoped therefore, notwithſtanding the Artifices that have been heretofore uſed to divide us, and the Aggravations that have been given *certain Perſons* who always acted on the ſame uniform Principles, and conſequently deſerved better Treatment, there are ſtill enough to be found amongſt us truly diſpoſed to ſerve their Country, and who, if they would but reſolve to unite, to forget what is paſſed, and to join in ſo good a Work, may yet meet with Succeſs; which, however it muſt be remembered, can never be expected on any other Footing than that of *an inviolable Obedience to the Laws and to the Royal Orders founded upon them.*

I am, Your, *&c.*

Philanthropos.

Bridge-Town. On *Thurſday* laſt Mrs. *Pocket* paid her Arrears, together with the Coſts of Suit, and Directions were given for ending the ſame accordingly. But we hear Mr. *Cogan* has beſpoke a Copy of the *Bill* in Order to defend the Suit, which every Defendant has, no doubt, a Right to do, if he pleaſes. However, we do not find that any other Merchants in Town intend to follow his Example; many of them having already paid, and the reſt propoſing to pay forthwith.

Yesterday Mrs. *Cox*, Widow of Preſident *Cox*, paid off her Arrears; and we are told that many others of that lovely Sex have wrote the moſt polite Letters and ſent the civileſt Meſſages, to be indulged only till their Affairs will permit them to come to Town. So that 'tis hoped there will be no more than one Inſtance upon Record of their being *forced* to do their Duty, ſince the Actions of the Fair are always moſt agreeable when attended with *Chearfulneſs* and a *good Will.*

Saturday, Auguſt 25, 1733.

SIR,

King *James* the Firſt us'd to ſay of the great Sir *Francis Bacon*, that he always dealt in Buſineſs *ſuavibus modis*, i. e. that he was for moderate Counſels, and uſing the moſt gentle Methods in all Caſes; and we may be convinc'd from Obſervation that Affairs may as well be effected by ſuch a Conduct, as by a more ſevere one, and generally, I believe, much better. But the Misfortune is that Men are apt

apt to be leſs ſolicitous that the Thing be done, than to gratify their own Paſſions in the manner of doing it. Thus, ſome will be conſidering how they may return former ill Offices, and be reveng'd of their Enemies; others, how to pleaſe their Pride and tickle their Vanity and Ambition; whilſt a third Sort, again, conſult nothing but downright Intereſt, and how they may turn the Matter to be tranſacted, to their own Profit. Now all theſe, as they ſavour of a little Mind, ſo they are ſometimes very prejudicial, often impolitick, and always unjuſtifiable in Point of Morals. A Perſon in a Publick Character ſhould aim at nothing but the Publick Good in his Actions, and let no private Reſentments or ſecret Views of his own have any Share in them. *Henry Bourbon*, Prince of *Conde*, who dy'd in the Year 1646, (and of whom it is ſaid, that, if he had not headed the Factions during the Minority of *Lewis* the XIIIth, his Life had been without Blemiſh, and he might have blown out *Diogenes*'s Mid-Day Candle) recommended on his Death-Bed two Things to the Practice of his Son then Duke of *Enguien*, viz. *never to revenge a private Injury, and freely to hazard his Life for the Publick Good.* If every one were to purſue this Advice, how happy might we be, as a Society? But alas! the Caſe is quite otherwiſe: Almoſt every body is ready to revenge private Injuries; and, inſtead of freely hazarding their Lives for the publick Good, will prefer the leaſt private Intereſt to it. Some Exceptions no doubt there are, and you took Notice of one in your laſt *Gazette*, which indeed is viſible to us all, I mean that concerning the Proſecutions for the Tax. It is certain that we have often had vaſt Numbers of Actions enter'd in the Offices of our ſeveral Courts at the Suit of a private Perſon, at one and the ſame Time, without giving the repeated Notice which was done in the Caſe I refer to, where ſome Thouſands might have been ſu'd; and it muſt be acknowledg'd that no Suits can be commenc'd with a better Grace, or a fairer Proſpect of Succeſs, than ſuch as are founded upon an Order of the King in Council, after the moſt mature Deliberation; and which are expreſly directed by the ſame Authority, to be ſpeedily brought *againſt all Perſons liable to pay any of the Arrears.* 'Tis to be hop'd therefore that as the moſt diſintereſted Methods, that could be thought of, have been taken by the Gentleman in whom that Truſt is chiefly repos'd, every one elſe will follow his Example (for which Reaſon alone indeed I mention'd it) and contribute what he can towards eaſing the People under their preſent *hard* Situation, which I call ſo, becauſe they had been made to expect a *better.* As every Magiſtrate ought chearfully to adminiſter the Oath propos'd to all ſuch as come to deſire it, without putting them to unneceſſary Trouble, or an unjuſt Expence,

ſo thoſe, whoſe Buſineſs it is to receive the Money, ſhould likewiſe be always ready for that Purpoſe, and do every Thing in their Power to diſpatch them without Delay.

I am, Yours, &c.

Philanthropos.

A MIDNIGHT ODE to the abſent *CHLOE*.

SHROWD me, thou ſable Veſt of Night;
For where's the further Uſe of Light,
Since Chloe *chears no more my Sight?*

She's gone.---- But where, Heav'n only knows!
Lull me, kind Death, in deep Repoſe,
And cloſe my Eye,---- for ever cloſe.

She was my Health, my Hope, my Sleep,
And who'll ſo poor a Being keep,
For nothing but to wake and weep?

Who ſucks the Lip I lately preſs'd?
Who hangs upon my Dear One's Breaſt,
The much-lov'd Pillow of my Reſt?

Who liſtens to her tuneful Tongue?
Oh there what Heavenly Muſick hung!
How have I bleſs'd her, as ſhe ſung?

Yell then, ye Winds, where e'er ye blow,
Since I'm forbid to tell her ſo,
My reſtleſs Heart will burſt with Woe:

And thou, Salt River of my Eye,
If thou canſt find her, murmur by;
See if ſhe'll join the Stream, and cry.

At leaſt, go tell my abſent Dear,
Each Line, each Word, and Letter here,
Pays for its Paſſage with a Tear.

And

And ſince no more my living Breath
Can raiſe her Love, or win her Faith,
Bid her attend the Eloquence of Death.

Bridge-Town. We hear that the People flock in ſo faſt to the Treaſurer's Office to pay their Tax, that the Receiver has hardly Time to write Receipts, and diſpatch them; and that ſome Perſons of Credit have, ſince our laſt, engag'd on their own Account and their Friends, for at leaſt Twenty conſiderable Eſtates in the Country; ſo that 'tis preſum'd, in a Week or a Fortnight's Time, the Bulk of the Iſland will have diſcharg'd their Arrears. And 'tis remarkable that this is likely to be brought about, without commencing half as many Suits as have been often done by ſingle private Perſons in one *Entry-Day*; which is as well a Proof of great Indulgence on one Side, as of a general Diſpoſition to do what is right on the other, after the good People became convinc'd of their Miſtake, and of the Reaſonableneſs, Juſtice, and Neceſſity of what is demanded from them. We cannot but look upon this as a Forerunner of ſome Thing very advantageous to the Country; ſince 'tis to be hop'd when the Affair is fully effected (and the ſooner the better) thoſe of Ability and true Publick Spirit will, without further Jealouſy or Suſpicion of each other, exert their united Efforts in its real Service.

Wedneſday, Auguſt 29, 1733.

SIR,

MANKIND are by the Lot of Nature very unhappy; ſubject to a Thouſand Difficulties, Troubles, Diſappointments, Diſtempers, and Deaths. What then is this World that we ſhou'd be ſo fond of it? Or what is this Life of Mortals that we need be ſo over ſtudious of prolonging the Expiration of that Breath, which may with as much Eaſe be all breathed out at once, as by ſo many ſucceſſive Millions of Moments; for Death properly poſſeſſes but an Inſtant of Time; no more does Life; every Gaſp renews the one, and the laſt commences and finiſhes the other: Beſides the Pains of the Mind, which are great and various, the Poſſibility of that of the Body, as Mr. *Collier* obſerves, hangs almoſt upon every

Atom, we may be hit at all Quarters, and ſtung and ſtabb'd in every Pore.

Vain State of Man! preſs'd with ſucceeding Woes,
As Wave on Wave i'th' rolling Ocean flows,
Our Calms and Storms rule with unequal Sway;
A long dark Night veils a ſhort ſmiling Day:
Our Joys ſoon die, our Sorrows long ſurvive,
And like Job's *fatal Meſſengers arrive;*
Before one has his diſmal News declar'd,
A ſecond with like Tidings comes prepar'd.
And e're this has his Tragick Story told,
New Scenes of Trouble make the former old.

THIS, I preſume, is a pretty juſt Deſcription of the ordinary Condition of Man; and yet, as if it were not bad enough, ſo great is the Fatality attending it, that we are continually aggravating our Miſery by our Unkindneſs and Cruelty to one another.

BUT ſince that Diſpoſition of Mind, which is called Good-Nature, tends to alleviate the Sorrows of Life, to add to its few fleeting Joys, and to make it tolerable, at leaſt, if not deſirable, I ſhall take the Liberty in this Letter to recommend it to my Countrymen, as what I flatter myſelf with having experienc'd the Pleaſure of myſelf, and ſhould be glad to ſee cultivated in others.

THE Lord *Verulam* thinks that the Word *Humanity* does not ſufficiently expreſs what is meant by good Nature, and rather chuſes the Word *Philanthropy*, which of all Virtues and Dignities of the Mind, he ſays, is the greateſt, being the Character of the Deity; and without it, Man is a buſy, miſchievous, wretched Thing; no better than a Kind of Vermin. The Truth is, I have often thought that if a Stranger were to be told of what has ſometimes happen'd in this little Spot; what has publickly paſs'd without raiſing publick Indignation; what has been openly tranſacted, and by what Inſtruments, he might well ſuppoſe it inhabited even by the *worſt kind of Vermin*. Not only all Regards to Religion and Virtue have been forgot, but even thoſe of Humanity and common Decency have been ſacrific'd to the Fury of *Party*, and the unjuſt Reſentment of ſelfiſh and deſigning Men.---- But thoſe Days, thank God, ſeem now to be at an End. We begin to be ſenſible of our Fault; and the Time, I truſt, is approaching when every one (inſpir'd by the noble Example of good Nature and Humanity in either Sex that is before them) will no more wander after falſe Lights, and purſue treacherous Guides, but endeavour to promote that Friendly Temper of Mind which tends to make particular Perſons eaſy, and the Community in general happy.

To

To this End, I will cite the Suffrage of the late Mr. Secretary *Addiſon*, on the Subject, who tells us that Good-Nature is more agreeable in Converſation than Wit, and gives a certain Air to the Countenance which is more amiable than Beauty. It ſhews Virtue in the faireſt Light, takes off in ſome Meaſure from the Deformity of Vice, and makes even Folly and Impertinence ſupportable. Nor can it be forgot, that the conſtant genuine Effects of it are mutual Offices of Compaſſion, Benevolence, and Humanity; juſt the Reverſe of what has been too long and too often practis'd in this Iſland.

I SHALL only add, here, the Character of a good natur'd Man, as I find it amongſt the Writings of another very celebrated Author. A good natur'd Man has the whole World to be happy out of; whatever Good befalls his Species, a well deſerving Perſon promoted, a modeſt Man advanc'd, an indigent one reliev'd; all this he looks upon but as a remoter Bleſſing of Providence on himſelf, which then ſeems to make him amends for the Narrowneſs of his own Fortune, when it does the ſame he would have done, had it been in his Power. For, what a luxurious Man in Poverty would want for Horſes and Footmen, a good natur'd Man wants only for a Friend, or the Poor.

THUS, as I do not write for Fame, but my Fellow-Creatures, you perceive I have not ſcrupled to borrow from better Pens what I imagine may anſwer the Purpoſe more effectually than any Thing of my own.

Yours, &c.

Philanthropos.

ODE on *CÆLIA*; written at a great Diſtance from her.

'TIS not, O 'tis not Love alone,
Ev'n pow'rful Love, could give
The Pain, the Pleaſure I have known,
While abſent thus I live.

But ſacred Friendſhip has a Share;
Both fill at once my Heart,
And chearing Hope, and anxious Fear,
Alternately impart.

May the Dear Object *ever find*
All Bleſſings of the beſt;
May Guardian Angels be aſſign'd,
To ſooth her conſtant *Breaſt.*

Whatever's preſent to my View,
And would imploy my Care,

Still

Still Cælia's *Image I purſue,*
Her Image ſtill is there.

The tedious Hours I oft beguile,
Reflecting on her Charms;
I hear her ſpeak, and ſee her ſmile,
Tho' diſtant from her Arms.

Still I retain, by Fancy's Aid,
The laſt ſoft parting Kiſs;
And ſeem to feel the tender Maid,
As in the Height of Bliſs.

But ah! the fond deluſive Thought
Too ſoon, alas! is gone;
And I, who to be happy ſought,
Now find myſelf undone.

Grant me, then, Heaven! again to prove
The Joys which ſhe can yield;
Or take me up to thoſe above,
And let me quit this Field.

Bridge-Town. We hear that when the Attornies of Mr. *Worſley* demanded from the Treaſurer the Money that was in his Office, which was paid on Account of the Arrears of the late Tax, he made ſome doubt at firſt; but having taken the Opinion of the Attorney-General in Writing on a Caſe ſtated for that Purpoſe, he has ſince declared himſelf well ſatisfy'd with it, and that he ſhall be ready to pay over the Money for Mr. *Worſley*'s Uſe, as often as his Attornies ſhall call upon them for it, and give him a Diſcharge for the ſame, which we underſtand will be the oftener, on Account of buying Bills with the Money, in Order to make it circulate again in the Country. The People continue to pay in, as before; and ſeveral that were ſued, have paid the Coſts; ſo that 'tis hoped this important Affair will be ended without much further Trouble, the mildeſt and moſt prudent Steps having been taken to bring it about.

We are inform'd that ſeveral Gentlemen of the Aſſembly, who are in Arrear for their Tax, have attended the Attorney-General, and others have wrote to him, deſiring no Proceſs may go out againſt them, and aſſuring him that they will pay forthwith.

Saturday,

Saturday, Sept. 8, 1733.

THE following Letter comes from a Hand that I remember to have ſeen twice before; but it is near 12 Months ago, and his Letters are to be met with in the *Gazette*, No. 73, and * 75. I am glad to find ſo ingenious a Perſon has thought fit to reſume his Pen in Favour of the People, whoſe Intereſt he has ſo much at Heart; eſpecially at this Juncture when the *Patriots* that out of ſtark Love and Kindneſs led them into the Mire, can be of no Service at all in helping them out.

SIR, *Sept.* 6, 1733.

IT has been rightly obſerved that the *People* would conſtantly be in the Intereſt of Truth, were it not for external Deluſion and external Force. When they are in the wrong, it is generally thro' Miſtake; and, when they come to know it, they are apt enough to correct their own Faults. But that it is not ſo with the *Leaders of Parties* who are for the moſt Part in the wrong thro' Ambition, or other Views equally bad; and continue in the wrong thro' Malice. Their Intention is wicked, and their End criminal; and they commonly aggravate great Crimes by greater.

WE have a ſtrong Proof of the Truth of this Remark, in all its Parts, now before our Eyes. The good People of this Iſland were partly *deluded*, and partly *forced* into a Diſobedience of the late *Act for ſupporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government*, and of the *Royal Orders* in relation thereto; *deluded* with the Hopes of ſaving their Money, and that they could never be compelled to pay the Tax which for many Years before they conſtantly and chearfully paid; and *forced* by the Awe, the Influence, and the Authority of their Leaders. But they were no ſooner undeceived, and convinced that their Leaders themſelves were not altogether above the Laws, but that even they (great and powerful as they had for a Time made themſelves thought) were ſubject to them; I ſay, the People were no ſooner ſenſible of this than they at once comply'd, and flocked in to do what they then ſaw ought to have been done long before; and ſuch, as had not the Money by them, only deſired Time till they could ſell their Effects, to raiſe it. There are now no Complaints heard, and certainly none can with any Colour of Reaſon be made, but againſt thoſe that firſt miſled them. Had they followed their own Judgment, and been ſuffered to purſue their own Sentiments and unbiaſſed Inclinations, they would have gone on in the ſame

* See this before, p. 69. The other is loſt.

even

even and ſafe Path they had travelled before, without incroaching upon the Property of others, breaking down Fences, and removing Land-marks; and without fearing the Conſequences of doing ſo.

THIS likewiſe ſeems to confirm the Obſervation of *Machiavel*, that *tho' the People, in Things that are diſcourſed in general, are many Times miſtaken, yet, when they are reduced to Particulars, they are wiſe, ſenſible, and judicious.* Thus they fell in at once with the Cry of *No Tax*, on their being told in general, by thoſe that pretended to know better than themſelves, that it might well be avoided; but when the Matter was explained to them, and they came to conſider the Reaſonableneſs of paying a Tax impoſed by a Law which was vertually of their own making, the Neceſſity of ſupporting Government with the Juſtice of anſwering publick Engagements, and of *rendering to Cæſar the Things that are Cæſar's*. When they reflected that the Law, which their all-wiſe Leaders and ſagacious Lawyers had peremptorily pronounced *expired*, was notwithſtanding declared to be ſtill *in Force*, by the ſame Sovereign Power which determines all our Rights, and decides all our Diſputes, and that their own Property was ſecured to them by the very ſame Title. When they found that His Moſt Sacred Majeſty had directed his Attorney here to proſecute all that were in Arrear, and that this muſt be done in Conformity with the ſame Laws which gave them a Right to ſue for their own Debts; as alſo the dangerous Conſequences of an obſtinate Diſobedience, and the endleſs Difficulties and Miſchiefs that muſt unavoidably attend it; how readily and how judiciouſly did they run, and do ſtill, to correct their Error?

AS to their Leaders —— What ſhall I ſay? Or rather what ſhall I not ſay of them who could attempt ſo daring an Enterprize? An Enterprize conceived on Principles plainly tending to ſubvert all Government, and deſtroy Society! An Enterprize founded in Sedition, and not to be executed without repeated Perjuries, and a total Neglect of Duty in Perſons in Offices, and of publick Characters! The poor unhappy Populace (for whom my Heart bleeds while I am mentioning it) were to be unwarily led into Sedition, and others were to be influenced to act directly contrary to their Duty and their Oaths, in Order to oppoſe and render ineffectual a publick Law; and all meerly to gratify private Reſentment. This was the hopeful Project, on which the Patriotiſm of theſe Men was to be built, and this the Way they propoſed to ſerve their Country!

—— BUT my Indignation riſes too faſt to allow me to enter minutely into the Subject; and therefore I ſhall only add at preſent, with regard to the Perſons who were the Fomenters and chief Promoters of the Outrage on Authority which I am complaining of, and for which many are now grievouſly ſuffering, and perhaps all of us are much the worſe, that they often remind me of what *Lucian*, in his Panegyrick upon *Demoſthenes*, makes *Antipater* ſpeak of * *Two Incendiaries* of old, *viz. Phalerius* and *Ariſtonicus*. — *Theſe*

* There is a Third named in *Lucian*, viz. *Eucrates*.

Men,

Men, ſays he, *had no true Merit, but owed their ſhort-liv'd Greatneſs to a popular Faction; like Rivers ſwoln with Rain, they bore all before them for a ſmall Time; grew bold and daring under the Favour of a Tumult and Sedition; but trembled, like an Evening Blaſt of Wind, at the leaſt Appearance of Danger.*

I WOULD willingly, however, if it were poſſible, improve paſt Miſcarriages to our future Benefit, which yet can be done by no other Means that I know of, beſides that of an inviolable Reſolution to be leſs uncircumſpect hereafter in Matters of ſo great Concern. Let us then look upon our former Leaders with that Contempt they deſerve; and be no more impoſed upon even in leſſer Matters by the ſame, or any other unfaithful Guides. The ſame, 'tis preſum'd, will never have the Face to attempt any Thing more on the very People whom they have ſo often, and in the Inſtance I am now upon, ſo palpably miſled, and ſo groſly abuſed; and 'tis more than probable that the ſame Age may not produce their Peers, at leaſt in the ſame Spot of Ground.

AN Author of great Diſcernment, whom I have cited once already, ſays, that *in corrupted States, Men of excellent Qualifications are, by Reaſon of the Envy of the People, ſubject to be hated, and ſuch Counſels are frequently followed, as the deluded Commons think beſt, or ſuch as are recommended by thoſe who are more ſolicitous of the Favour than the Benefit of the People.* But, then he ſubjoins, that *their Errors being diſcovered in the Time of Adverſity, Neceſſity directs them to thoſe Perſons whom in the Time of Proſperity they deſpiſed.* Our Errors are now diſcovered; we are daily feeling the painful Effects of them, and our Neceſſities are great enough, in all Conſcience; may we therefore, at length, have Recourſe to ſuch Counſels as come recommended by thoſe who are more ſolicitous for our Benefit than our Favour, and are more deſirous to ſerve us than to delude us. In a Word, may we from henceforward take the Advice of ſuch (if they are to be found) as always act upon the ſame ſteady and uniform Principles of maintaining the Authority of Laws, and ſupporting that happy Conſtitution under which we live, and according to which we are ſure to be governed, as long as we continue to have the ſame worthy * Perſonage at our Head. Theſe are the unfeigned Wiſhes of

Your unknown Friend and quondam *Correſpondent*,

Pubicola.

* Lord *Howe*.

Wedneſday, September 19, 1733.

THE following *Letter* was wrote ſeven or eight Months ago, being ſoon after we had received the Royal Order concerning the *Tax* which the People are now flocking in to pay, and when their principal Adviſers, who had ſo often aſſured them it ſhould never be paid, were very buſy in drawing in thoſe of a contrary Kidney to a Coalition. The Deſign of it plainly was to caution theſe laſt from accepting any *treacherous Advances*, or regarding any *enſnaring Offers*; and, ſince the Author ſeems to have a true Knowledge of the Men and Things he mentions, it may not be unſeaſonable, perhaps, to give it a Place in the *Gazette*, tho' omitted, by Accident, to be publiſhed when it firſt came to our Hands. In the mean while, 'tis preſumed that nothing contained in this Paper, which ſeems to oppoſe an Union with ſuch as have been known to purſue their own *private Ends* in all their Actions, can be conſtrued as meant to exclude an Alliance betwixt Gentlemen of *honeſt Minds*, how much ſoever they may have formerly differed from each other, and how miſtaken ſoever any of them may have been in what they judg'd the proper Methods of doing Service to their Country. On the contrary, this is a Juncture wherein ſuch Perſons ought to join their Intereſts and their Abilities, as they are now certain of being ſupported and encouraged in every Thing that has a Tendency to promote the publick Good, in Defiance of all ſecret or open Attempts to the contrary.

Mr. Gazetteer, Jan. 22, 1732.

A *Friend of mine, of good Underſtanding, writes me from* London, *that there is nothing he has heard from hence more ſurprizing or unaccountable to him than that the ſame Perſons, who have ſo often deceived the People, ſhould ſtill be able to deceive them. We are pretty apt,* ſays he, *to ſuſpect a Trader that has already been a Bankrupt; but* your Champions *ſeem to gain Credit by their Bankrupcies. The Truth is, our late pretended* Patriots *are now ſo well known, that, one would imagine, they ſhould hardly ever attempt to palm any more of their wild Conceits upon us; and 'twas obvious enough they were for ſome Time at a Loſs how to behave, or what Step to take next. But I hear they have at length determined* to face it out, *and to try ſome new Expedient in order to patch up their former Practices, procure, if poſſible, an Indemnity, and thereby make Way for future Miſchiefs. As the Confuſion they have already occaſioned purely to gratify their Pride, Avarice, and Spleen will not eaſily be got over, and the worſt Effects of their* deſperate Advice *are ſo far from being yet felt, that no body can*

can ſay where they will end, we cannot ſurely be too watchful of their Motions, nor too cautious of receiving any Propoſals that come from the ſame Quarter, how plauſible ſoever they may at firſt Sight appear. The Love therefore which I have for my native Country, and no other Conſideration, has prompted me to acquaint my Fellow-Subjects, thro' your Means, with the Project at preſent upon the Anvil, that they may be aware of the freſh Artifices of their Enemies, and prevent the evil Conſequences of them. Our ſham Patriots, *then (for I ſpeak only of them) being ſenſible that all they have hitherto done, muſt be condemned by the wiſe and impartial Part of Mankind, are in hopes to leſſen the Odium of it by procuring an Intimacy, at laſt, with thoſe who oppoſed them; and whom they had abuſed in the moſt outrageous manner for ſo doing. The Intent of this is to enlarge their Bottom, and to draw in the* Unwary *amongſt the latter gradually, by falſe Colours, to give their* joint Suffrage *to Projects hereafter to be concerted for bearing themſelves out in their paſt Actions, which they know are not otherwiſe to be ſupported. Nothing therefore, they tell you, is more deſired by them than Unanimity and a good Underſtanding. Muſt we (ſay theſe* good People) *be always quarrelling one with another? They truly, if you can believe them, are altogether for mutual Love and Affection.* Forget and Forgive *is the only Doctrine at preſent to be inculcated! Now tho' all this be right, and what every honeſt Man would wiſh to ſee (nor can we fail of it, if we put* them *out of the Caſe, whoſe Behaviour ought not to be* forgot, *at leaſt, if it is* forgiven) *yet we ſhould, at the ſame Time, in my poor Judgment, take Care how we participate of others Crimes, or give a Countenance to them by too cloſe an Alliance before the leaſt Acknowledgment made, or any Promiſe to amend. So much Caution, methinks, the late* Royal Order *ſeems to demand from us; and no one certainly, who is not unworthily concerned in* Government, *will liſten to the Dictates of ſuch as have moſt avowedly endeavoured to ſap the Foundations of it. 'Tis not indeed an uncommon Thing for a very wicked Man to affect the Company of thoſe of a quite different Character, and he may often find his Account in it; but the Reputation of the latter is always in Danger of ſuffering, at leaſt in Proportion as that of the former gains by ſuch an Intercourſe, beſides the Hazard they run of having ſome Tricks play'd upon them during the Correſpondence. If they, who led us into the Labyrinth that now perplexes us, have done amiſs, let them own their Fault, and it may be a good Step to a Treaty, which may poſſibly end in an Accommodation; but they muſt not expect, by fawning on thoſe they ſo lately treated with the higheſt Inſolence, to get a Sanction for their Errors, or hope to make themſelves eſteemed in the Midſt of their Demerits, by boaſting of the Friendſhip of ſuch as are at this Time in Reputation at Home, as well as here, for their prudent and juſt Conduct in all publick Affairs. This Attempt, it muſt be confeſſed, proves the Parties we are alluding to, capable of any Thing, tho' never ſo mean or abſurd, provided they can carry a Point thereby. But I think I may be pretty confident that the worthy Gentlemen, who have done Honour*

to their Country, by adhering to the Laws and Conſtitution of it, in Oppoſition to ſuch as are ſetting up themſelves *in their Room, will never follow ſo bad an Example, and at once deſtroy all, and give up their own Characters in Complaiſance to their Adverſaries. This were contrary to Reaſon and good Policy, and could not fail, beſides, to adminiſter an Occaſion of* Mirth *to thoſe who are labouring to bring it about.*

Yours, *&c.*

Chriſtopher Creole.

SIR, *Sept.* 14, 1733.

HAVING wrote to you once already, I will venture to do ſo again, without propoſing to take up any more of your Paper than in my laſt. I obſerve that certain Perſons who have been, contrary to their own natural Inclinations, politically united for ſeveral Years paſt, are at length happily, and I think providentially, divided; and ſince we all know the Occaſion of it, and either Side of the Diviſion throws the Blame of bad Conduct on the other, I preſume it may be fairly inferred that both were in the Wrong, and that we want better Guides. 'Tis to be hoped therefore that as ſo monſtruous an Alliance has produced no manner of Good, but a great deal of Hurt, a more natural one will ſoon be ſtruck up, which may bring Affairs into their proper Courſe, and prove of real Service to our Country.

Your humble Servant,

Sam. Short.

Bridge-Town. WE hear that the Attornies of Mr. *Worſley* have already purchas'd Bills of Exchange with the Money they received from the Treaſurer, and that they deſign very ſpeedily to call upon him for more, which is hourly paying in to his Office from all Parts of the Country. In the mean while, it is obſervable that the People in general, who had been made to believe that this Tax was never to be paid, begin now to diſtinguiſh their *true Friends* from their *real Foes.*

WE are inform'd that ſeveral Perſons, having found Receipts by them for their Tax for the Year 1730, have taken it for granted they owed only for the Year 1731, and given in accordingly; whereas many paid for the former Year who ſtill ow'd for the precedent as well as the Year immediately ſubſequent. Thoſe Perſons therefore would do well to correct the Miſtake in Time (as ſome, we underſtand, have already conſcientiouſly done) leſt they ſhould be called to an Account for it hereafter, as, 'tis ſaid, they certainly will, when it is diſcovered; and which can eaſily be done, by comparing the Affidavits with the Treaſurer's Books now in the Attorney-General's Poſſeſſion, as is intended

ded in due Seaſon. Such Perſons, however, are excuſable, where it proceeds meerly from Ignorance ; but it is talked that there are a few others who purpoſely framed their Affidavits, ſo as to avoid the ſwearing directly falſe, by mentioning the Number of their Negroes for one Year only, when they are two in Arrear ; or for two, perhaps, when they owe for three, without adding that *they owe, or are in Arrear for no more.* As this is a plain Prevarication and Fraud, 'tis hoped there will be no Diſcovery of that Sort made, ſince in ſuch Caſe no Favour can be expected. In the mean while it is ſuppoſed that all Magiſtrates, who are apply'd to for adminiſtring the Oath, will act prudently in purſuing the Form that has been preſcribed, to ſuch as will voluntarily take it ; and the giving Countenance to any other (on the Suppoſition that it might be over-look'd at the Treaſury) with the Intent juſt mentioned, is a Conduct of too ill a Complexion to leave Room to imagine that any Gentlemen, in ſo honourable an Office, will be guilty of it.

Saturday, September 29, 1733.

A ſerious Enquiry concerning the inteſtine Misfortunes of the Iſland of Barbados, *and the true Authors of them.*

Hinc illæ Lachrymæ. Virg.

WHEN a Country is brought under great Difficulties, either thro' bad Councils, or wrong Management, it is natural and cuſtomary to enquire after the Authors and Conductors of thoſe Meaſures that have hurt the People. Sometimes this Enquiry is made for the Puniſhment of Offenders, ſometimes for the Reformation of Abuſes, and always for publick Example and Caution ; that ſuch Men and ſuch Meaſures may, for the future, be diſcountenanced and avoided.

THE preſent low Condition of this Iſland, in Reſpect of its Trade, is ſufficiently underſtood and accounted for ; yet the Cauſes of it, being chiefly foreign, are beyond the Reach of the Magiſtrate, or the People. But there is one Evil (greater perhaps than any other that immediately afflicts the Bulk of the Inhabitants) which is entirely of our own Growth, begotten, and born, and bred among ourſelves ; whoſe Parents are ſtill alive and flouriſhing in our Iſland : I mean, *the Arrears of the King's Tax, due for the laſt three Years of the late Governor's Adminiſtration.*

IN Order to trace this Evil to its Root, it will be neceſſary to touch a little upon the Intrigues and Broils that diſtracted us ſome Years ago. And

therefore

therefore I ſhall not ſcruple to confeſs, that I am one of thoſe who oppoſed the *Emergency-Bill*, and the other Abuſes of Mr. *Lowther*'s Government, for which, he was publickly cenſured by Authority in *England*, was ordered to be proſecuted by the Attorney-General, and would, no doubt, have been ſeverely puniſhed, had it not been for the *General Act of Grace*. I am one of thoſe who reſted ſatisfied with the Appointment made for Mr. *Worſley*, on his Arrival here, large as it was, and continued to pay my Share of the Tax 'till the Year 1729, when I was perſwaded by two Gentlemen, (whom I ſhall hereafter call the *two Soſias*) that the Act for raiſing it was determined by the Death of the late King. I am alſo one of the better Sort, who had ſuch an Impreſſion of the Perſons and Morals of the two Brothers juſt named, as they deſerved, 'till our late * Governor (who had the ill Luck of uniting the moſt jarring Inclinations and Intereſts againſt himſelf) brought together Men of all Parties and Denominations, with the *Soſias* at their Head, and bound them by the common Tie of diſappointing a Governor, who had, at Times, as they apprehended, deſerved ill of them all. I need not, in this Place, enter into a Detail of the many Pranks that were played in the Space of three or four Years: Let it ſuffice, that I neglected to pay my Tax, after the Example and the Conduct of my Leaders; and reſted in full Security that there never would come a Day of Reckoning, 'till the late memorable Order of his Majeſty in Council alarmed me, and at length a *Sub-pœna* from the Court of Exchequer fully convinced me, that I was not ſo ſafe as I had been taught to believe. I had nothing now to do, but to apply to the † *Elder Soſia* (who has done my Buſineſs in the Courts, ever ſince our late Union, tho', never before) and beg his Advice and Aſſiſtance in my new Law-Suit. I told him I had not Money by me to pay the Arrears of my Tax, and yet I ſhould be unwilling to run myſelf into Coſts and Charges in defending the Suit, unleſs he could give me Hopes of Succeſs. The good Man ſaid, *He could not anſwer for the Succeſs, but I might try my Fate, for he himſelf did ſo in his own Caſe.* What! ſaid I, are all our Politicks come to this at laſt? If it muſt be ſo, I hope, at leaſt, you and your Brother *Soſia*, who have led me into this Scrape, will not inſiſt on being paid for helping me out. He aſſured me (with his uſual Sincerity) 'he was very much my 'Friend, had all the Reſpect in the World for me, was grieved to ſee 'Things take ſuch a Turn, that no body could have thought it, but —— 'neither he nor his Brother could do Buſineſs without Money: There were 'many others who might have the ſame Pretence for calling on them; and 'it was unreaſonable to expect they ſhould give their Time and Labour for 'nothing, who had already ſo much Buſineſs on their Hands.' I turned

* Mr. *Worſley*. † He was an Attorney at Law.

about

about inſtantly, and left a Man for whom I thought no Words a ſufficient Reply.

THIS is a plain Narrative of my Caſe without any Aggravation ; and thus much perhaps I could have borne without complaining in this manner, if the *Soſias* had not added Slander to the other Injuries they had done me and my Friends. It is now pretended, that they are innocent of the Steps formerly taken to delude the Inhabitants, and keep them from paying their Tax ; that they themſelves only followed the Multitude ; but that the Father and Leader of the Faction is a Gentleman of the firſt Figure and Fortune in the preſent Aſſembly, whoſe publick Attachments and Views have always been the ſame with my own. They will tell you, with a very ſolemn Air, and bleſs their Stars at the ſame Time, that they had no Hand in laying that heavy Burthen on the People originally ; that every body knows where the Blame of that lies ; and as they were free from Guilt, in the firſt Inſtance, they have remained ſo ever ſince, and only contributed their honeſt Endeavours to free their poor Country from a vaſt Charge.

CERTAINLY this *Cant* is provoking in the higheſt Degree,and would be aſtoniſhing in the Ears of Men who were not accuſtomed for many Years to hear them ſay and unſay, ſee them do and undo, and object thoſe very Faults, of which themſelves are eminently and notoriouſly guilty, to others whom all Men know to be innocent.

THE Gentleman, above hinted at, is indeed allowed to have found Underſtanding joined to great Experience, together with a competent Knowledge of the Laws of his Country, ſo far as they concern his common Affairs. But ſurely he never pretended to, nor was ever complimented with a critical Skill in the Doctrine of *Statutes*, and their Conſtruction. All the World knows this Species of Learning to be the peculiar Province of the renowned Brothers, who have a Sort of Inſpiration at giving Words a Comment which they will not bear, and finding out a Meaning that never was intended. He, 'tis true, is an Inſtance how much good Senſe and good Principles may ſometimes yield to perſonal Reſentment, irritated by the Intrigues of crafty Men ; but ſtill he is, in his Nature (if I'm not greatly miſtaken) no more a Lover of Diſturbance than the *Soſias* are Friends to Tranquillity.

IT muſt be granted theſe Brothers had no Share in paſſing the *Act for ſupporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government*, becauſe in thoſe Days they never had been admitted into ſo good Company. But I am ſure I may appeal to the Breaſt of every diſpaſſionate Man, whether the Aſſembly, that did paſs it, was not made up of as honeſt and knowing Members, as perhaps ever repreſented this Iſland, before or ſince : Whether the leading Men of that Houſe had not as few Expectations from Government, as ſlender Views of Ambition or Intereſt to gratify at the Expence of the Publick as any Men that now are, or ever were in *Barbados*. It is certain, the fatal Conjuncture

juncture of the Times bore hard upon them; they wanted to purchaſe *Peace*, and were willing to pay a great Price; for they well knew there were others who would purchaſe *War* at any Price. They thought they had to deal with a Man of Honour, and had no Reaſon to think otherwiſe till Experience ſhewed they were deceived, or at leaſt, that he had different Notions of that Character from themſelves. In a Word, they were prudent Men, but they were not Prophets.

HOWEVER, as the *People* uſually meaſure the Wiſdom of Councils and the Uprightneſs of Intentions by their Events; ſo the unhappy Miſcarriage of that well deſigned Treaty in 1722 (a Treaty deſigned meerly to procure an equal Adminiſtration, and to that End to exclude thoſe from any Share in it whoſe Intentions were juſt the Reverſe) I ſay, that Tranſaction is now become a ſtanding Topick of Popular Declamation and Calumny, among Wretches who have no other Merit than their not being Parties to it, but whoſe great Mortification once was, their not being allowed to outbid their Competitors.

IF any Man queſtions this Truth, let him ſhew me a ſingle Inſtance where the *Soſias* have ſet themſelves againſt Power, the moſt lawleſs and tyrannical Power, as long as it favoured their own Exceſſes, and I will, that Moment, give up all I have ſaid for Romance and Fiction. On the contrary, I ſhall refer it to the loweſt Obſerver as well as the higheſt, whether they have not been the Tools of Iniquity and Extortion in every Adminiſtration that they have been able to thruſt themſelves into; inſomuch that the moſt exceptionable Steps of the laſt were taken at their Inſtigation, and to oblige them. Had Mr. *W—y* never liſtened to the *Soſias*, he could not have left himſelf ſo few Friends in *Barbados*. But he was ſoon tired of doing any Jobbs but his own, which was a Crime never to be forgiven by them. And I will venture to pronounce that whoever ſhall, for the future, unfortunately liſten to the ſame Men, will have the ſame Reaſon to repent it as Mr. *W.* had; ſince their Services, if in Reality they ſhould ſtill have it in their Power to do any, muſt be bought at no leſs an Expence than that of ſacrificing Truth and Juſtice, and every honeſt Character and Cauſe, to their ungovernable Paſſions and wild Inclinations.

I HAVE been led into this Digreſſion, by the Neceſſity of the Subject, not by any Pleaſure I take in ſaying harſh Things. For it is high Time the reſt of my Countrymen were undeceived as well as myſelf, leſt they ſhould continue to follow and worſhip theſe *Brazen Images of Patriots*, till they are plagued and confounded (like the *Iſraelites* of old) for their Idolatry. To them, above all other Men living or dead, is owing the preſent Calamity on Account of the Tax; and in vain do they ſeek little Subterfuges to ſcreen them from this Charge, becauſe the Nature of Things, as well as every Man's Memory, proves it fully againſt them. It is to no Purpoſe therefore, that they

they accuſe the Honourable Perſon already mentioned of writing Circular Letters on a certain Occaſion, and of uſing his Weight and Intereſt of his Country to gain Proſelytes to the common Cauſe. Poſſibly he did all this, and did ſeveral others; with this Difference only, that his Influence was greater than that of others. But did he and the reſt do any more than ſtir the Fire which the *Soſias* had kindled? Did he ſit down to find Flaws in the Act, and then retail them among the People? Or did the People depend upon his Judgment in Points of Law? I believe not. Whoſe Opinion then did they follow, for I am confident no Perſon of any Conſequence in the Profeſſion here (except the *Soſias*) ever ſaid the Act expired before Mr. *Worſley*'s Departure; tho' ſome, to my Knowledge, have often declared the contrary? They were guided, it ſeems, by Opinions from Home which pronounced it void by the Demiſe of the late King. Pray, who ſtated the Caſe in ſuch a Manner as to induce thoſe Opinions, by artfully ſuppreſſing a notorious publick Fact (*His preſent Majeſty's Proclamation publiſhed throughout the whole Iſland*) which was no ſooner made known in *England* by a ſubſequent true State of the Caſe than the Act was allowed to be in Force by all Men of Law, without Heſitation: Did my worthy Friend, I ſay, draw that firſt State of the Caſe? If ſo, I fancy it was the firſt and the laſt he ever drew. Or did he know the Importance of that publick Fact better than thoſe who got their Livelihood by a ſuppoſed Knowledge of ſuch Matters: But, that I may not dwell too long upon a Point that carries its own Evidence with it, I dare venture to put the whole upon this ſingle Iſſue, —— that every Man, who has lived but a few Years in *Barbados*, does remember a Time, when the two *Soſias* would have thought themſelves unkindly uſed, if any Perſons whatſoever had been called their *Superior* in the Party againſt the *Tax?* That they were (even after the Arrival of the Queen's Order aſſerting the Law) the Dictators in all Conſultations, the Oracles of ſcrupulous Conſciences, the Saviours of their Country, their Sayings quoted, and their Perſons revered? Some others, 'tis confeſs'd, ſhared in their Popularity, but ſtill they had double Portions of Fame, *beſides more ſubſtantial Emoluments.*

It is not ſo long that we ſhould forget it, ſince theſe deep Stateſmen, big with the Glory of running down the Tax, would not vouchſafe an Audience to common Perſons, or on common Occaſions. *CLOSE-HAUL'D* was the Word; and this Farce was carried on with all the Airs of Sufficiency and Importance. Nothing was ſuppoſed to employ ſuch Heads, leſs than Affairs of State, Politicks, Schemes, Projects, and other profound Speculations *for the Good of the poor Iſland*; when perhaps the whole Buſineſs was ſome Hare-brain'd Remonſtrance, or unintelligible Addreſs, or a Diſſertation upon * *Blue Beans and blue Bladders:* Something,

* This alludes to a Speech made in the Aſſembly by *Gelaſius Mac. Mahone* Eſq; and which was afterwards printed, wherein theſe Words, with ſome more of an old *Ballad*, were us'd.

in ſhort, which always made a Noiſe in *Barbados*, and was always cenſured or laugh'd at in *England*; the conſtant Fate of their Words and Actions. And yet, if you will believe them now, they were little more than Spectators of that troubleſome Scene, and all the while meant no Harm in the World; which ſenſibly puts me in Mind of *Sarah Malcolm* of ſad Memory, whoſe Trial was lately printed here. Altho' ſhe beſt knew the Circumſtances of the Place and the Perſons againſt whom the cruel Deſign was laid, concerted the Time and Manner of its Execution, conducted her Accomplices to the Door, and ſhared in the Booty; yet ſhe, *Good Woman!* as ſhe tells her Story, only ſat on the Stairs to watch, while the wicked Rogues within did all the Miſchief. ------ *But ſhe had her Fate.*

I COULD be contented to let all theſe Things die, if I did not plainly ſee the future Time, as well as the paſt, concerned. Were there any Signs of Repentance for what cannot be undone, or any Hopes of Amendment hereafter, one would endeavour to forget as well as forgive. But to ſee the Authors of our Miſeries labouring to tranſmit them to our Children; to find the ſame Men ſtill forming Parties, and laying Plans of Diſturbance upon the Ignorance of ſome, the Credulity of others, and the Neceſſities of a third Sort; and this too, in a Country already ſunk in Poverty and hurrying into Deſtruction, is as ſhocking to Common Senſe and Humanity, as to ſee a Knot of diſſolute Seamen quarrelling and boxing in a Storm, when they ought to work hard to ſave the Veſſel from foundering. But ſome Men, like ſome Birds, never have an Opportunity of ſhewing themſelves but in foul Weather, and are the certain Harbingers of Diſtreſs and Trouble to all who are about them. Are we ſo ſoon weary (in † Five Months) of a mild and equal Adminiſtration? I hope not. Such an Adminiſtration is a kind of *Jubilee* in *Barbados*, and comes almoſt as ſeldom. But the Misfortune is, we have Spirits amongſt us that are not to be gained by Truth, Juſtice, and good Nature. A Man, after their own Hearts, is the only Man for them, ſuch as will oppreſs, plague, and deſtroy, according to *their* Direction; and ſuffer even the ſacred Courts of Juſtice and the publick Offices to be ſubſervient to their Vanity and Avarice. This is no Exaggeration; for I can ſhew juſt ſuch a Government as I have laſt deſcribed (the moſt ſo, perhaps, that has been ſince Lord *Strafford* left *Ireland*) ſet out in ſome of their elaborate Compoſitions now on Record, with all the Daubing of bald impotent Panegyrick.

IT is a hard Taſk to ſet a People right who have been long accuſtomed to Error and Deluſion. Advice and Reaſon ſeldom do it; tho' it may be hoped, my Country-men will at laſt believe their own Senſes: They don't want Underſtanding when they have a Mind to uſe it; but the Fatality is,

† Lord *Howe* had been ſo long in the Iſland.

they

they too often give it up to the Conduct of others, who take more Pains to lead them aſtray, than any body elſe does to keep them in the right Road. For they, who have Deſigns of their own to ſerve, are always more active and vigilant than they who have only the joint Intereſt of the Community in View.

Let it therefore be impartially enquired, What Set of Patriots are moſt aſſiduous in Drinking, Treating, Cajoling, Flattering, Bullying, Swearing, Lying, and ſome other laudable Implements of Converſation that are well known? Who are the Men that have derived the greateſt Advantages of Wealth and Power from our unhappy Diviſions? Who have been the greateſt Inſtruments of Injuſtice and Oppreſſion, through the ſeveral Adminiſtrations that we can remember? Who have betray'd their Neighbours into dangerous Miſtakes, to gratify their own private Paſſions? Who have been able to lord it over their Betters, purely by the Force of Party Rage and popular Madneſs? Who have got the moſt by our late Factions againſt the *Tax*, and are now reſolved to loſe the leaſt? In general, Whoſe Conduct has been approv'd, and whoſe blamed in moſt Inſtances *at Home*, from the Whipping of ‖ *Bernard Cook* down to this Day? That Dernier Reſort of our Differences muſt and will be (in ſpight of all Gain-ſayers) the Standard by which all Publick Merit among us is to be meaſured; and, without a due Regard to that, we may HUZZA one Day, and mourn another, damn Taxes this Year, and pay them the next, and ſo go on in a perpetual Round of Inconſiſtency and Tumult; miſerable within ourſelves, and ridiculed by the reſt of Mankind. And yet this obvious Truth is either not well underſtood, or not enough attended to; for the ſame Men, who have debauched the Minds and blinded the Eyes of the People, do, upon all Occaſions in their Common Diſcourſe, endeavour to depreciate the Decrees and Deciſions of the Auguſt Board juſt hinted at, becauſe theſe happen always to overturn their wild Syſtems. Thus much at leaſt is certain, that either the Lords of His Majeſty's Council, or theſe ſhrewd Politicians, are always wrong, becauſe they are always oppoſite to each other.

If there ſhould be one or two Perſons who may find diſagreeable Truths in this Paper, I would have ſuch conſider that they who plunge themſelves into the Publick Affairs of a Country, without Integrity or Talents, muſt be prepared to abide the Judgment of every Man in that Country. I have now taken the Liberty to give mine, wherein I have expoſed no Perſonal Frailties or Misfortunes; I have entered into no Part of private Life, but into ſuch Qualities and Practices only as have more or leſs hurt every Inhabitant of this Iſland. We have already ſuffered a great deal, and are in Danger of ſuffering more from the ſame Quarter; and *Loſers* have Something more than *a Proverb* to give them a Privilege of Speaking.

‖ *Vid. Ant.* p. 114. and *Poſt* the Paper of *June* 15, 1734.

Wedneſday, October 3, 1733.

THE following Letter is put into my Hands, as a true Copy of what was lately wrote by a Widow of Character, and actually ſent by her to a Gentleman of the Law in this Iſland. The Contents are ſo agreeable to the common Sentiments of the People at this Time, that the Reader perhaps will hardly doubt the Genuinneſs of it; and 'tis certain that the Ladies are ſometimes, when the Cauſe is juſt, much keener in their Reſentments than thoſe of our own Sex.

To R* * * * * * W* * * * *, *Eſq*;

SIR,

'THIS is not to aſk your Advice (for that I ſhall never do again) but moſt 'juſtly to upbraid you with Advice already given. You cannot for-'get ſurely, that when I attended you in the Year 1729, and deſired your 'ſerious Thoughts concerning the Payment of the Annual Levy which I 'had conſtantly comply'd with before, you aſſured me it could never be re-'covered; and to make me, as you then ſaid, eaſy on that Score, promiſed '*to pay it for me*. I do not pretend to claim your Promiſe, becauſe I am 'ſenſible there was no Third Perſon preſent when you made it; and I know, 'from long Experience, that your Honour is not worth a Button. Beſides, 'what can be expected, after you have abſolutely refuſed to be concerned 'for others of your Clients whom you led into the Scrape as well as my-'ſelf, without your Fees; I mean for defending the very Suits which you 'alone had occaſioned, and brought upon them. —— My Thoughts ſug-'geſt what you deſerve for ſuch a Behaviour. —— I am but a Woman. — 'As you gained your *Popularity* by falſe Arts, ſo you may poſſibly one Day 'feel the Effects of impoſing on a *Populace*. That I have not already been 'ſerved with a *Subpœna*, and put to great Expence in the Court of Exche-'quer, is not owing to any good Offices of yours, but to the Favour of 'one who never miſled the Country, but whoſe Counſels have always been 'approved of; and, becauſe he ſhould not ſuffer in his Character for his Ci-'vilities to me in that Reſpect, I have taken Care to diſcharge *my Arrears*, 'tho' it was at a Seaſon when I could as ill ſpare the Money as any others 'whom you deceived. If we had paid our Tax as it became due, we 'ſhould have been never the poorer now, ſince there are few but what have lived,

'lived, as if it were not to be paid; whereas we are at laſt forced to do it, 'when our declining Eſtates are far leſs able. For God's Sake then pre-'tend no more to *adviſe* in any Matter of Importance, after having been 'ſo often found in the wrong. 'Tis now a Demonſtration that you are ei-'ther very wicked or very weak; and which ſoever of the two you may 'rather chuſe to be thought, you muſt allow me to think you altogether 'unfit to be truſted again by the Publick, or in particular by

* * * * * * * * *

To the Printer of the Barbados Gazette.

SIR,

THO' I do not pretend to any Skill, as an Author, yet I am not altogether inſenſible when I read a Piece that is well wrote by another. Of this kind is the * *Inquiry* printed in your laſt Paper, which I think ought to be read by every Man and Woman in the Iſland, and tranſmitted Home to all that have any Concerns or Intereſt in *Barbados*. 'Tis undoubtedly of the utmoſt Conſequence that the Enemies of the Publick ſhould be pointed out, and the true Authors of our Misfortunes placed in ſuch a View, as that they may be carefully avoided for the future. The Diſtinction, in the Performance I am ſpeaking of, between the *Gentleman of the firſt Figure and Fortune* in the Aſſembly, and the *two Soſias*, is ſo juſt that every body who has any Knowledge of one and the others, and reflects impartially upon what has paſſed amongſt us, muſt neceſſarily give into it; ſince the greateſt Fault that can be imputed to the former (and I believe 'twas his greateſt Misfortune too) is that of having entered into a temporary Alliance with the latter. And as the firſt has already been, and 'tis hoped will long live to be a very uſeful Member of the Community, and of eminent Service to his Country, ſo I humbly preſume we may compound with the laſt if they will be graciouſly pleaſed to do it no more Hurt; which, however, thank God, it will now be in our Power to prevent. From whence therefore, I infer, that every honeſt Perſon ought, at this happy Juncture, to join with the worthy Friend of our ingenious *Inquirer*, and leave the *Two Soſias* to ſtudy Politicks in Company with their own *matchleſs* ſelves.

Yours, &c.

Sam. Short.

* See this *Ant.* p. 213.

An

An Mens agit mechanice?
Affirm.

AS o'er the Glaſs his mellow Worſhip ſate,
The Midnight Lord requires the Scrip of Fate:
At Ten, ill-fated Hour, he came; —— for then
Sir *John* was drunk, as ſure as it was Ten.
He writes, or ſeems to write; he ſigns, he ſeals.
The Doom was —— *Lay the Strumpet by the Heels.*
The 'Squire, diſſatify'd, would (curious) ſee,
How far his Worſhip's Thoughts and his agree:
He opens; would have read. *The Devil*, he cries,
Has ſure poſſeſs'd his Hands, or elſe my Eyes!
What in this odd Dilemma muſt be done?
The 'Squire attends his Worſhip, with the Sun;
Modeſtly mutters, " Sir, ſome ſtrange Miſtake ——
" Some other Buſineſs —— or your Hand might ſhake ——
" Good Sir, pray caſt an Eye." —— He looks —— *Why true*;
If I can't read this Hand, Faith how ſhould you?
Pauſes, and with prodigious Depth of Thought,
" At Ten preciſe, let this ſame Writ be brought;
" Ay, Mr. Conſtable, exact at Ten,
" Meet me this Night —— I'll think on it till then."
Punctual the Time he kept, —— the learned Glaſs
Proclaim'd his Worſhip now no more an Aſs;
The ſympathetick Hour refin'd his Head,
And, what he wrote at Ten, at Ten he read.

Americanus.

Bridge-Town. WE hear that the Attornies of Mr. *Worſley* have reſolved to buy no more Bills for the preſent, in Hopes that the *Drawers* will, on due Conſideration, have ſo much Regard for the Publick Good as to bring them down to 30 *per Cent*: the whole Country being now convinced to a Demonſtration, that ſo high an Exchange, as * 32, has been the ſole Cauſe of the great Want of Caſh amongſt us, of late; it not being worth the while of the Dealers in Money to ſend us any, as long as Exchange is kept up to that Price; but, on the contrary, the little Money we have is continually carrying off. Whereas, if Exchange were reduced to 30, or rather 28 or 29, we ſhould ſoon be ſupply'd with a Currency, and every body would have ſufficient to anſwer his Occaſions; the Merchants would be able to pay the Planters for our natural Produce and Commodities, and theſe again

* It had been as high as 34.

would

would have Money to purchaſe of the Traders Neceſſaries, and other Conveniencies which they cannot well be without. 'Tis ſaid, therefore, that the Gentlemen above-mentioned have come to the Reſolution we have hinted, purely for the Sake of the Publick, and without any View of ſaving the *Difference* to their Conſtituent, who, 'tis not doubted, will approve of their Conduct, when he comes to be apprized of the Reaſons of it, altho' Remittances may be retarded on that Account.

Saturday, October 7, 1733.

AN elderly Perſon, in a plain, but genteel Habit, and of a ſedate Countenance, came to my *Chapel* about a Fortnight ago, without any Attendance, and told me that he had ſent me Three ſeveral Letters relating to the Publick, which were duly inſerted in my *Gazette*, and that he had now in his Hand a Fourth of the ſame Nature, which he deſired likewiſe I would publiſh on a proper Occaſion. He added, that, altho' his Affairs required him in another Part of the World, he ſhould always wiſh well to this; and acknowledged that he now went from it with the leſs Uneaſineſs of Mind, becauſe he obſerved the People were at length come into a right Way of Thinking, and began to level their Reſentments againſt the proper Objects. At the ſame Time he declared that he ſhould think the little Fortune he had in *Barbados* much leſs precarious, if he could be certain that the unwearied *Troublers of our Iſrael* (naming Two Men) were to be totally excluded, for the future, from any Share in the Publick Tranſactions, which they had ever hitherto, as far as was in their Power, made a Stale to their own private Views. On opening the Letter, I immediately remembered the Hand-writing, tho' the Author was an utter Stranger to me. As I perceived he did not incline to further Converſation, I thought it improper to aſk any Queſtions, but, wiſhing him a good Voyage, aſſured him that I ſhould not omit to oblige the Publick with the Performance of a Gentleman, who had ſhewn ſo commendable a Zeal for its Welfare and Intereſt.

SIR,

* ALL the great Dealers in Confuſion, and moſt accompliſhed Maſters of Publick Miſchief, whom either Avarice, Ambition, a Perſonal Pique to thoſe above them, or the Pride of enterprizing Wickedneſs has ſet on to

* The firſt Paragraph in this Letter ſeems to be borrowed from another Author, tho' thro' Haſte or Inadvertency (we ſuppoſe) it is not expreſſed by Way of Quotation; but 'tis certain that nothing could be more applicable to the Occaſion, or more ſuitably ſaid.

ruin

ruin a Country, undermine its Laws, overturn the Conſtitution, and make a Scramble of its true Intereſts, have ever found it to be their beſt Game (where open Force could not be had) to draw the People unawares into the Conſpiracy, and make them Parties to their own Deſtruction. By a falſe Court to their natural Genius, they ſet that and their Political Genius at Variance. They ſtrike a new Heat upon their Paſſions, with a Deſign to warp their Affections from the Government and the due Adminiſtration of it; and, by diverting or deluding their Humours and Appetites, make them ſerve to the Corruption of their beſt Principles. When this Engine is ſet up, and begins to play, a State or Community **muſt** totter, and nothing but the timely Concurrence of all the honeſt Hands can ſave it from falling. For a falſe Hope, or ill-placed Affection, worked up to a Criſis, and favoured by a lucky Juncture, will in a Moment unloſe all the Ties of Duty, and make Men Inſtruments for bringing about ſuch Deſigns as in cool Blood they would abhor.

WHAT Steps were taken, what Artifices were uſed, and what Circumſtances concurred to enable our late bleſſed Patriots to carry on ſo long, and with ſo much Succeſs, their daring Project (after innumerable other ill Practices) of flying in the Face of Authority, and of hindering the People from paying the Tax which was impoſed by a Publick Act of the Iſland, are too recent in every one's Memory to need being recounted here; and do, I preſume, fully verify what is above advanced, in every Particular. The People themſelves were naturally diſpoſed to ſubmit to Government, and be obedient to Laws, till their old Deceivers, thoſe eternal Oppoſers of all Power that is not lodged in their own craving Hands, or ſubſervient to the ill Deſigns of their own aſpiring Hearts, took the Advantage of a critical Juncture, to raiſe their Paſſions, irritate their latent Reſentments, impoſe on their Underſtandings, and lead them headlong into downright Sedition. And what is ſtill more provoking, when they had done it, and ſpun out the Thread as far as it would run, left them in the Lurch, and endeavoured to hide themſelves amongſt the very Multitude which they had deluded; in Hopes, I ſuppoſe, to come off in the Crowd, as *common Offenders* only.—Whether this will be their **good** Luck, or not, Time muſt diſcover; but 'tis not impoſſible, I preſume, that they may be come at, in a Way they do not expect.

BE that, however, as it will, I think it is well urged by an Author of good Spirit, now before me, that *the GENIUS of a Country is not to be tampered with*; *we may play with it*, ſays he, *as it lies down till it growls, and is out of Humour, and then a little Provocation rouſes the ſleeping Lion, and he flies out and rends the unwary Adventurer to Pieces.* Inſtances enough of this might be given, both from ancient and modern Story. But I ſhall, at preſent, mention no more than One from the former only, which is that of

SEJA-

SEJANUS, the great Favourite of the Emperor *Tiberius*. It is certain, that he at firſt, by Means of his Cunning and Hypocriſy, and by worming himſelf into Offices, became a *Popular* Man, mightily in Vogue, and much careſs'd; and yet when his ſelfiſh and ambitious Views were diſcovered, and after the Effects of his Villainy had been univerſally experienced, he at length dy'd by the Hands of the *Populace*, and himſelf felt the dire Reſentments of an enraged Multitude, which Mr. Archdeacon *Eachard* declares was *a Puniſhment ſcarce proportionable to the Number and Heinouſneſs of his Crimes*, tho' he tells us, *his Body was dragged about the Streets, and his whole Family exterminated.*

—— But to return to our own little Spot. The *Genius* of this poor Country, the *Lion* of *Barbados*, has been often play'd with; he now begins to growl, and is out of Humour, let thoſe that tampered with him (and 'tis now well known who they are) take Care they don't provoke him to rouſe. To which End I would adviſe them, and they may be pleaſed to remember, I do it † *without a Fee*, to retreat in Time. 'Tis the only Expedient they can uſe for their own Safety, and to extinguiſh the Fire they have kindled. They have already long ſince convinced us of their Talents and their Principles; and this (Heavens be praiſed for it!) is not a Seaſon for their exerting the one, or reiterating the Practice of the other. We do not in the leaſt need the firſt, and God forbid we ſhould approve of the laſt. If therefore they attempt again, after the repeated Experience we have had of them, to raiſe a *new Ferment*, and ſtir up freſh Diſturbances amongſt us; if they again offer to have Recourſe to their uſual Arts of cajolling, and obſequiouſly making Court to the Paſſions and weak Sides of well-meaning Men, in Order to draw them in to do the moſt abſurd, the moſt contradictory and the moſt wicked Actions; I ſay, if they begin to play this Game over again, they muſt expect to be nipped in the Bud, and depend upon meeting with the united Efforts of all the *honeſt Hands* againſt them, and in Support of that Community which they have ſo often abuſed under the Pretence of ſerving it. Such a Friendly Alliance will (without taking any raſh Meaſures, and which ought never to be taken in a well regulated Government) ſoon bring the *Incendiaries* down to their Original Meanneſs, and reduce them to that inconſiderable Figure they would always have made, had they never been aided with an arbitrary G——— at their Head, or a deluded Commonalty at their Back.

I don't write on this Subject, becauſe I like it, for 'tis a very diſagreeable One; but in Juſtice to, and purely for the Sake of ſome Thouſands

† This reflects on the Conduct of the Two *Sofias*, who, tho' they had perſwaded the People not to pay their Tax on the Aſſurances of being indemnify'd, yet, when the Time came that the Defaulters were to be ſued by the King's *Order*, they dropp'd thoſe whom they had before deluded, and abſolutely refuſed to appear for them in the Courts, without their Fees.

of my Fellow-Creatures, whoſe Injuries call for Vengeance on the Authors of them, and who at leaſt deſerve to have the Miſeries brought upon them repreſented in ſuch Colours as may create a general Abhorrence, and deter from any future Attempts of the ſame Kind.

THIS I have endeavoured to do here, and in a former Letter, and, tho' but faintly performed, I hope it may be ſufficient to induce better Pens to ſit down to ſo uſeful and neceſſary a Work; ſince it would indeed be an additional Scandal to our Country that it ſhould be ſo ſhamefully impoſed upon by *One* or *Two* of its Inhabitants, who are ſtill openly ſeen in our Streets, without ſo much as letting them know that, if they are not unworthy of that Privilege, they however deſerve no greater, till ſome Acknowledgement be made for the Publick Evils they have occaſioned.

I am,

Your, &c.

Publicola.

Saturday, October 13, 1733.

SIR, *Bridge-Town, October* 11, 1733.

THIS being the Day of the KING's Coronation we are met to the Number of Twenty and upwards, in Order to drink His Majeſty's Health, and to wiſh him a long and proſperous Reign, which we do with Hearts truly loyal and full of Gratitude for the uncommon Bleſſings we foreſee, and promiſe ourſelves under the Adminiſtration of the Noble Perſonage lately come amongſt us, and who has already given the moſt convincing Teſtimonies of his Love for Juſtice, and an invincible Reſolution to promote it.

* *HE is the* Very Beſt *that we can give*;
Scarce worthy thou ſuch Goodneſs to receive.

* *Vid.* A Poem on Lord *HOWE*'s Departure from his Country-Seat to his Government at *Barbados*. *Ant.* p. 91.

YOUR

YOUR laſt *Gazette* lying on the Table, the Paragraph in it, concerning the *Ne exeat* iſſued againſt the * Treaſurer, was read to the great Satisfaction of every body preſent. The Care and Circumſpection of our Superiors, with Regard to the Publick Good, is, as you rightly obſerve, very viſible in that Inſtance, amongſt many others; ſince it is certain that if what was ſo generally feared had, for Want of a proper Application, come to paſs, the Loſs muſt neceſſarily have fallen on the Publick, inaſmuch as Mr. *Worſley*'s Demand muſt firſt be paid before any of the Money, ariſing from the ſame Fund, can be otherwiſe apply'd. We therefore congratulate with our Country on this Occaſion, and on the agreeable Proſpect there is before us of ſeeing Virtue and Truth encouraged, in Oppoſition to the ſtrongeſt Efforts of Vice, Deluſion, and Impoſture. We are, as long as you appear ſtedfaſt in the ſame Intereſts,

Your humble Servants,

A. B.
C. D.
E. F.
&c.

SIR,

I *Was exceedingly pleaſed to ſee my Old Friend* Publicola*'s Letter inſerted in your laſt* Gazette *but one* †, *and have now the Satisfaction to acquaint you that, when I parted from him on Board, he delivered me another admirable Performance on the ſame Subject, but deſired me not to publiſh it unleſs I found the Conduct of the* Sofias *made it neceſſary; for that he had no Paſſion to gratify, but* Love to his Country, *and did not therefore deſire to meddle with* Perſons, *any further than the doing ſo, might viſibly conduce to its Welfare.* 'Tis poſſible, *ſaid the good Man,* that they may at length relent, or at leaſt think proper to retire, from a Deſpair of having it in their Power to do any more Miſchief. *I have accordingly ever ſince, in Purſuance of his Inſtructions, made it my Buſineſs to obſerve the Behaviour of the Perſons mentioned; and tho' I am not unapprized of the late, and preſent* Tour *of One of them, and the ſecret Deſigns of both, I chuſe to ſuſpend the Publication of a Piece which unravels all their dangerous Politicks for many Years paſt, till I am aſſured they are determined to proſecute the ſame Meaſures again; in which Caſe you ſhall not fail to hear from*

Yours, &c.
Chriſtopher Creole.

* Mr. *H———l* was taken up by the Serjeant at Arms, in Vertue of a *Ne exeat Inſulam* obtained againſt him, on the Application of the Attorney-General, in behalf of his Majeſty and the Publick of this Iſland, which was iſſued by his Excellency, with the Advice of the Honourable the Council, and whereby the ſaid Mr. *H.* was obliged to give good and ſufficient Security in the Sum of Ten-thouſand Pounds not to depart, or go off without Licenſe.

† *Ant.* p. 223.

SIR,

SINCE your Paper is now become a very uſeful One, and you ſeem to be favoured with ſeveral ingenious and learned Correſpondents, ſome of whom it is whiſpered are of the *Long Robe*, I take the Liberty of mentioning to you a Caſe, which being of a Publick Nature, and what may affect many beſides myſelf, 'tis hoped one or other of them will oblige the Publick in general, and me in Particular with their Opinion upon it. They have already, if Fame ſpeaks Truth, convinced us that there are ſome of the *Profeſſion* not altogether mercenary; and, to excite their Generoſity on this Occaſion, I will acknowledge that I am a Widow with three Children, and that the Matter in Queſtion concerns the greateſt Part of our Intereſt. The Caſe then, in ſhort, is this; I have a Judgment and Execution againſt a certain Eſtate in this Iſland for a conſiderable Sum of Money (large indeed it may be ſaid to me) the Negroes and other Moveables are already taken away, or at leaſt *bound*, and therefore liable to be taken away by prior Executions; ſo that * Land only muſt fall to my Lot. Now I am told there is an † Act of Parliament lately paſſed in *England* which requires that all Lands in his Majeſty's Plantations ſhall be outcry'd as Chattles; notwithſtanding whereof the Marſhal, who is known to be a *ſworn* Officer, has continued to ſell them by Appraiſement as uſual, before the ſaid Statute took Effect. What I want to be informed in, is not how the Officer will anſwer it to his Conſcience, or the Patentee, whoſe Deputy he is, but whether if I take the Land at the Appraiſement, and have the Marſhal's Bill of Sale for the ſame, it will be valid, and my Title good? Or whether I may not rather inſiſt upon it that he proceed according to the new Law, and how I may compel him to it? *I am,*

Your humble Servant,

Dorothy Doubt.

* There is ſometimes an Inconveniency, and indeed a Loſs in taking Land in Execution, becauſe, as that is valued by ſworn Appraiſers, according to the Law of the Iſland, the Plaintiff is obliged to take it at their Appraiſement. And beſides, that ſometimes it may be valued at too high a Rate, it often happens that the Party has no Occaſion for Land in a diſtant Part of the Country, perhaps, and when, tho' he can neither manure it himſelf, nor get a Purchaſer, or Renter, he muſt be obliged to pay the Pariſh Taxes for it. Whereas, if the Execution be levied on Chattles, they are ſold for as much as can be got, and the Money, as far as his Debt amounts, is paid into the Creditor's Hands.

† Stat. 5. Geor. 2. Cap. 7. Sect. 4. Whereby *the Houſes, Lands, Negroes, and other real Eſtates ſituate within any of the ſaid Plantations belonging to any Perſon indebted, ſhall be liable to all juſt Debts and Demands, and ſhall be aſſeſs'd in like manner, as real Eſtates are by the Law of* England *liable to the Satisfaction of Debts due by Bond, and ſhall be ſubject to the like Remedies in any Court of Law, or Equity, in the Plantations, in like manner as perſonal Eſtates.* But it is obſervable that this Act ſeems defective, and to be too generally penn'd, to admit of being carried into Execution in the Colonies; at leaſt, without ſome other Law be made there, for altering the Form of the Execution, and the Method of Proceeding which has been hitherto practiſed in the Plantations, in purſuance of their own Laws. And, for this Reaſon, we underſtand, no Notice has yet been taken of the ſaid Statute, in ſome, if in any of the Iſlands.

Wedneſday,

Wedneſday, October 17, 1733.

OF all the Virtues, Juſtice is the beſt;
Valour, without it, is a common Peſt:
Pirates and Thieves, too oft with Courage grac'd,
Shew us how ill that Virtue may be plac'd.
'Tis our Complexion makes us chaſte, or brave;
Juſtice *from Reaſon and from Heaven we have:*
All other Virtues dwell but in the Blood;
That *in the Soul, and gives the Name of Good:*
Juſtice *the Queen of Virtues!* ——

Waller.

SIR,

THE celebrated Mr. *Addiſon* who was, not long before his Death, Secretary of State to the late King, tells us that 'When a Nation once 'loſes its Regard to Juſtice, when they do not look upon it as ſomething 'venerable, holy, and inviolable; when any of them dare preſume to leſſen, 'affront, or terrify thoſe who have the Diſtribution of it in their Hands; 'when a Judge is capable of being influenced by any Thing but Law, or a 'Cauſe may be recommended by any Thing that is foreign to its own Me-'rits, we may venture to pronounce that ſuch a Nation is haſtening to its 'Ruin.' 'Tis for this Reaſon that ſometimes even wicked and arbitrary Princes have been very ſolicitous that Juſtice ſhould be equally adminiſtred amongſt their Subjects, as far as related to Diſputes betwixt themſelves, while yet they would be at Liberty to ſeize all for their own Uſe, and admit of no Bounds betwixt their own Demands and the Rights or Property of their People. Thus, it has been generally obſerved by Men of Diſcernment, that *Oliver Cromwell* could hardly have ſupported himſelf ſo long in his Uſurpation as he did, had he not taken Care to fill the Courts of *Weſtminſter-Hall* with knowing and upright Judges. The Truth is, the People are generally inclinable to reſt ſatisfy'd with a few Incroachments of their Sovereign, and to yield ſometimes to the illegal Exactions of their Prince, by giving up a little, provided they are ſure to be protected in the reſt, and to have the Benefit of the Laws, in Caſe of any Injury or Inſult from inferior Hands. But when there is no Dependence upon that, nor any Aſſurance that what

what they poſſeſs, and came honeſtly by, ſhall be preſerved to them from the Envy and Malice of their unrighteous Neighbour, when they come to know that Juſtice, like the ordinary Implements of Traffick, is to be bought and ſold, and that Courts are Markets only for that Purpoſe, nothing but Diſcontent, Quarrels and Confuſion, can enſue; which, at once puts an End to all Government, the Conſequence whereof will be utter and ſpeedy Ruin.

As for thoſe who are appointed to ſit in the Seat of Juſtice, they are under the ſtrongeſt Engagements, the moſt ſacred Ties, and moſt ſolemn Obligations that are known among Mortals, to execute their Truſt faithfully and impartially; and 'tis therefore aſtoniſhing to think any of them ſhould ever do otherwiſe; nor can it be well accounted for, without the Suppoſition of abſolute Infidelity; and yet there is ſcarce a Man veſted with Authority, that would not ſtart at ſo harſh an Imputation! 'Tis indeed a great Reproach to us who profeſs to be of the Religion taught by the *Meſſiah*, that we find among the *Heathen* World ſo many Inſtances of ſtrict Probity and Juſtice proceeding from the mere Light of Nature, and ariſing from a due Uſe only of thoſe Faculties they poſſeſſed, as Rational Creatures, ſhewing them what was right, and leading them to the Exerciſe of Moral Virtues for the Sake of Society, and in Order to promote their mutual Happineſs in this Life. But as the *Chriſtian* is equally under the Influence of thoſe Conſiderations, ſo he has, beſides, other Inducements vaſtly ſuperior, and in particular that of the Certainty of future Rewards and Puniſhments to endleſs Ages! a Conſideration which, one would imagine, they that believe the Doctrine ſhould tremble at; and which alone, were they totally freed from any Apprehenſions of Danger from human Laws, and exempt from the Shame and Reproach of Men, ſhould prevail againſt the moſt powerful Temptations to Corruption.

Having mentioned the Word *Corruption*, I cannot help declaring my Opinion, that the worſt Kind of it is That whereby Perſons in Authority ſuffer themſelves to be influenced by Arguments *without Doors*, and admit of Opportunities to be biaſſed on one Side by liſtening to the ſecret Hints of artful Rogues, who will not ſo much as be at the Expence of a pecuniary Bribe to attain their End; I ſay this is the moſt pernicious Sort of Corruption, in Regard the moſt crying Acts of Injuſtice may be done thereby, and the Party or the Publick never have it in their Power to puniſh it. Though the Hands may be ſaid to be clean, the Heart is as black as Hell; and ſuch abandoned Magiſtrates, if any ſuch there be (as 'tis to be hoped there are none at leaſt amongſt us) are undoubtedly in the Sight of Heaven, whatever they may flatter themſelves, no leſs infamous than thoſe Venal Wretches that actually barter their Votes and their Judgments for *Money*.

If they who are impowered to ſit as Judges of the Property, and to determine the Rights of others, would think prudently, they would deem it the higheſt Affront in any one to ſpeak to them in private, concerning a Matter which was to be brought before them in a Court of Judicature, and ſhew the utmoſt Reſentment of ſo impudent an Attempt, as it muſt neceſſarily take its Riſe from an ill Opinion of their Probity, and the previous Hopes of being able to warp their Judgments by any Motive beſides that of the Merits of the Cauſe, which can never come ſo fairly before them, as in open Court, where the Witneſſes and Advocates are heard on both Sides. With what Contempt then would an honeſt Magiſtrate look upon the low Artifice of making an Entertainment to catch him? Or how would he ſpurn at the deſpicable Trap of a Merry Meeting concerted on ſuch a Foot? And with what Pleaſure would he diſappoint the Deſigns of baſe Men to ſuborn him to Perjury, and ſeduce him to Damnation, by ſo ſmall a Temptation as that of a Dinner, or a Supper? Or how would his Indignation riſe at the obſequious Behaviour of ſuch Sycophants as were endeavouring to *compliment* him out of his Honour and his Integrity? And, in Satanical Language, perſuading him to forfeit his Right to that Poſt which ſets him in a Sphere above his Neighbours, but which, if they were to ſucceed, would leave him below the meaneſt of them? The Miſcreants who are capable of forming ſuch villainous Schemes, and to act ſuch deſpicable Parts, in Order to gain a bad Cauſe, or to ſecure, perhaps, a Point in their dangerous Politicks, know very well that the Magiſtrate who once hearkens to them is undone. There is no going back: He does by that Means put himſelf entirely in their Power, and will be obliged to be their Drudge ever after, till he is totally plunged in Filth and Mire, and overwhelmed in Difficulties; when 'tis Ten to One but he is left, and even betray'd by thoſe very Perſons who led him into the Misfortune; and which will certainly be the Caſe if there be a Proſpect of Advantage by it, ſince no Honour or Gratitude can be expected from Men whoſe Principles are founded in Vice, and whoſe Practices proceed from the Abſence of all Notions of Virtue.

It is odd to obſerve ſometimes (for ſuch Inſtances have been known formerly, tho' not of late) what Shifts and Doubles a Man is driven to, who has ſhaken Hands with Honeſty, and bid Adieu to a good Conſcience, on being ſeduced by any of the Ways I have been ſpeaking of. How confuſed his Looks! How perplexed his every Motion! What Inconſiſtencies he will run into, while he is endeavouring to reconcile a perverted Judgment with a Deſire to be thought intending to give a righteous One! By attempting to be over ſagacious and cunning, he exhibits what is downright ſtupid; and as he ſtrives to make good private Engagements, and to avoid diſappointing the Expectations of his Seducers, with a View at the ſame Time of *ſaving Appearances*, he ſeems to want common Underſtanding, and to be left

left in a Maze of Abſurdities. How different a Figure does the upright and impartial Judge make? And how contrary his Behaviour? His Countenance is open, and his Air ſerene; he comes to Court with an Intention only to do what is Right, and to that End informs himſelf of the Merits of the Cauſe before him in the beſt manner he can, by a cloſe Attention at the Hearing, and by adverting carefully to what is offered by the Counſel on either Side; and, when he is to give his Vote, he does it with an honeſt Conſcience, free from Prejudice, or any Kind of Fear but what may ariſe from the Poſſibility of his having done wrong for Want of Capacity, or knowing better. He can look the Parties afterwards in the Face, and the Spectators too, without Concern, Remorſe, or Uneaſineſs; and will always feel a Calm in his Breaſt to which the other is a Stranger, whoſe inward Monitor (if he be not hardened in Sin) will haunt him like a Ghoſt, wherever he goes.

As I intend another Letter or Two on the ſame Subject, I ſhall take up no more of your Paper at preſent, but conclude this with the Words of the excellent Author whom I quoted at the Beginning, and which, by all that I have been able to learn (who can obſerve only at a Diſtance) may be well applied to the Noble Perſon that now happily preſides in the Supreme Court of Judicature in this Iſland, on which Account I recite them with the more ſenſible Pleaſure. 'I always rejoice, *ſays that Great and Good Man*, when I ſee 'a Tribunal filled with an upright and inflexible Temper, who in the Exe-'cution of his Country's Laws can overcome all private Fear, Reſentment, 'Solicitation, and even Pity itſelf. Whatever Paſſion enters into a Sen-'tence or Deciſion, ſo far will there be in it a Tincture of Injuſtice. In ſhort, 'Juſtice diſcards Party, Friendſhip, Kindred, and is therefore repreſented 'as blind, that we may ſuppoſe her Thoughts are wholly intent on the Equity 'of a Cauſe, without being diverted or prejudiced by Objects foreign to it.'

Yours, &c.

Philalethes.

Saturday,

Saturday, October 27, 1733.

Nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus, aut differemus Juſtitiam, vel Rectum.
Mag. Char.

SIR,

IT is the Opinion of a modern * Philoſopher, who perhaps is not ſo much miſtaken as ſome would inſinuate, or as he really was in certain other Doctrines broached by him, that *the State of Nature is a State of War.* If we narrowly conſider the Temper of Mankind, and the curſed Compoſition of the Bulk of our Species, we ſhall find them ſo far from being diſpoſed to unite, that, on the contrary, they are made up of Qualities, which tend to oppreſs, worry, and deſtroy one another; and their Paſſions prompt them to ſuch Vices as render them no leſs dangerous than the moſt Savage Brutes; with this Difference in favour of the latter, that their Acts of Cruelty are the mere Effects of Inſtinct and ſudden Fury, whereas thoſe of the Human Species are premeditated, and often contrived with the utmoſt Art and Cunning.

THIS ſeems to prove that the firſt Attempt to live in Society, and to form Communities, was a very bold Undertaking; and we find the Poets have accordingly feigned, that when Men firſt began to enter into, and make a Common-wealth, JUSTICE came down from Heaven with a Sword in her Hand, threatening the Wicked, and puniſhing the Profligate Members; otherwiſe, nothing but Murders and continual Devaſtations would have enſued. But, without being obliged to Fiction, it is certain that Juſtice is allowed by all to be a Divine Virtue, and thoſe that have the Diſtribution of it, as we learn from ſacred Writ, derive their Power from the Almighty himſelf, through the Hands of the Prince who entruſts them with it. *Let every Soul be ſubject unto the higher Powers. For there is no Power but of God. The Powers that be, are ordained of God. Whoſoever therefore reſiſteth the Power, reſiſteth the Ordinance of God. For ye judge not for Men but for the Lord, who is with you in the Judgment.* They would do

* Mr. *Thomas Hobbes* of *Malmſbury*, of whom Mr. *Barbeyrac* ſays, that "he paſt for an "Atheiſt; and perhaps they were not very much out in their Judgments who thought him "ſo; for he admitted none but corporeal Subſtances." *Pref. Diſc. to Puff. De Jur. Nat. & Gent.* Sect. 29.

well therefore all of them to remember the Words in the Wiſdom of *Solomon*. *For Power is given you of the Lord, and Sovereignty from the Higheſt, who ſhall try your Works, and ſearch out your Counſels. Becauſe being Miniſters of his Kingdom you have not judged aright, nor kept the Law, nor walked after the Counſel of God. Horribly and ſpeedily ſhall he come upon you; for a ſharp Judgment ſhall be to them that be in high Places. For Mercy will ſoon pardon the meaneſt; but mighty Men ſhall be mightily tormented.*

By the *Engliſh* Conſtitution, one of the beſt in the World, the executive Power is lodged in the King, who is obliged by his Coronation Oath to provide proper Officers for the due Execution of Juſtice, in the ſeveral Courts eſtabliſhed by Law for that Purpoſe; and he is himſelf vertually preſent in all of them, and ſuppoſed to be ſpeaking in Perſon in the Words at the Head of this Paper. *WE WILL NOT SELL JUSTICE, WE WILL NOT DENY JUSTICE, WE WILL NOT DELAY JUSTICE TO ANY ONE.* A noble Declaration! And to which every Subject, the meaneſt as well as the greateſt, has an equal Right! A Right moreover, that is founded on the firmeſt Baſis! For as the *Great Charter*, wherein it is expreſſed, has been confirmed, eſtabliſhed, and commanded by 32 Acts of Parliament, ſo Sir *Edward Coke*, who makes that Obſervation, aſſures us likewiſe, that it is only declaratory of the Fundamental Grounds of the Common Law, and no more than a Confirmation or Reſtitution of the Privileges which were previouſly claimed, and due thereby. 'Tis on this Account that the Crime of unjuſt Judges has been thought to be aggravated, in Regard that their evil Practices tend, in ſome Meaſure, to make the King himſelf violate his Oath to his People.

But there is not, I think, a ſtronger Proof of the Perverſeneſs of Man's Nature, and the Depravity of his Heart, than that ſuch as are choſen from amongſt the reſt, to diſtribute Juſtice, and decide the Controverſies that happen betwixt His Majeſty's Subjects, according to the Laws, and to which they are ſworn in the moſt ſolemn and publick Manner, as well as in the ſtricteſt Terms, ſhould be yet capable of Corruption, and be guilty of a Breach of the Truſt ſo repoſed in him. 'That Judges (*to uſe the Words of a* Civilian) 'ſhould make themſelves Maſters and Uſurpers of that Authority of which 'they are only Depoſitaries; and inſtead of maintaining among unjuſt Men 'the Intereſt of Juſtice, which is that of God himſelf, who commits to them 'the Diſpenſation of it, they ſhould imploy their Authority in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, only to make it ſubſervient to their own Intereſts 'and Paſſions, and uſe it even againſt Juſtice itſelf. If, *as he adds*, Injuſtice and Oppreſſion in private Perſons raiſe Anger and Indignation in thoſe 'who behold it, what can we ſay of ſuch an abominable perverting of Juſtice, when they ſee the Force that belongs to Authority and Juſtice imploy'd againſt itſelf?'

I have

I HAVE often fancied it might be of good Service towards preventing very flagrant Inſtances of this Kind, if the Oath taken by the Judges of every Court were to be ſet up in Capital Letters, in the reſpective Places where they ſit. It would undoubtedly be a great Satisfaction to the Suiters, and probably of Uſe too to ſome of the Judges themſelves, whoſe Memory might not always retain the Purport of what they have ſworn, perhaps ſeveral Years before. As it is uſual to take the Oath of Office but once, this would be like repeating it every Time they meet, and conſequently make the greater Impreſſion, and induce the Takers to apply it immediately to the Caſe before them. Thus, for Example, I would have written in a large Character, and in the moſt viſible Part of the Room where our Superior Courts are held (and ſo in like manner of the reſt) the following Oath which, by our printed Book of Laws, I find the Honourable Judges thereof are all obliged to take, *viz.*

'YOU do ſwear that you will according to the beſt of your Skill, 'Conſcience, and Judgment, do equal Right, Law, and Juſtice 'to His Majeſty and all his Subjects and People, both Rich and Poor, 'without Favour or Affection, Hatred or Malice, or having Regard 'to any Perſon whatſoever that hath any Matter, Cauſe, or Thing at 'any Time depending before you.'

So help you God.

As it cannot be expected that the Judges in a diſtant Colony ſhould have the ſame great Talents and Endowments which are generally ſeen in thoſe of our Mother-Country, I ſhall end my preſent Letter with what, Monſieur *Domat* the late *French* King's Advocate ſays, are the *Qualities* requiſite to a good Judge, which may be as well poſſeſſed in the *Weſt-Indies*, as in *Europe*, and as reaſonably hoped, at leaſt, to be met with in our Court-Houſe in *Bridge-Town*, as in *Weſtminſter-Hall*. That learned *Civilian* tells us that *Officers of Juſtice ought to have the Reſolution and Courage neceſſary for their Functions, the Fear of God, the Love of Truth, and ſuch an Averſion to Avarice as even to hate it. Theſe Qualities*, ſays he, *comprehend every Thing that may be neceſſary to make a good Judge, and no Perſon can be ſo, who wants any one of them.* What then could our *Creole* Anceſtors think of ſome of *their* Judges, whom Tradition has brought down to *our* Days as wanting *all* thoſe Qualities!

I am Your, &c.
Philalethes.

Barbados. Tueſday next being the KING's Birth-Day, we hear it will be kept with great Solemnity, and all Demonſtrations of Joy. The Hearts of

the Populace are to be made glad with good Wine, in Town; and thoſe of the Ladies to be delighted with a ſplendid Ball, at *Pilgrim*'s. Mean Time, 'tis reported that the Taylors and Mantua-Makers are ſo buſy, that it is looked upon as a Favour to ſpeak to any of them; and it is expected therefore that there will be a very fine Appearance at Court. This puts me in Mind of what Mr. *Feltham*, in his *Reſolves*, writes of Dancing. *Surely*, ſays he, *as ſolemn Entertainments are amongſt Perſons of Quality, there is nothing more modeſt, more decent, or more civil; where even the leaſt Inclination to Wantonneſs is held a Mark of Rudeneſs.* And he concludes by obſerving that *Dancing is like Uſury, ſomething difficult to be kept in the Mean, eaſy to be let into Exceſs, and almoſt by all Nations at once decry'd and practiſed.*

Saturday, November 3, 1733.

SIR, *Barbados, Jan.* 15, 1733.

INCLOSED are two more *Latin* Poems, by the ſame Author with the Epigrams, *De Newtono*, and *Loquitur Moriens*, you lately inſerted in your * *Gazette*. But that the learned Reader may have a truer Taſte of their Beauty, and more readily perceive the Author's Scope and Deſign, it may be proper to relate the Story which gave Birth to them.

IT muſt be obſerved then, that, in the Reign of King *Charles* the 2d, the Preſbyterians in *Scotland*, having ſuffered exceedingly by the ſevere Execution of the Penal Laws; many of them fled to the Hills with their Preachers or Leaders for Safety; amongſt whom was Mr. *David Williamſon*, the Subject of theſe Poems: He being a very famous Preacher (or, as the Phraſe is there, eſpecially amongſt the Women, *An Able Man*) and a remarkable Aſſerter of the *Kirk* of *Scotland*'s Independency, was more particularly expoſed to this Reſentment of the Government, and hunted continually by Parties of Dragoons from Place to Place, and from Hill to Hill, like a *Hart* upon the Mountains. From hence came the Name of *Hill-Preachers*, which were likewiſe called *Cameronians*, from *Cameron*, who was the firſt that ſeparated from the Preſbyterian Conformiſts in that Reign.

THIS Maſter *David*, being very cloſely purſued one Night, took Refuge at a Lady's Houſe of very good Faſhion, where he no ſooner was entered,

* See before p. 171. and p. 173.

than

than the Dragoons came up: The Lady was in great Perplexity how to ſave him; but, as that Sex have generally Wit at a Pinch, ſhe immediately concluded to put him to Bed to her Daughter, a young Lady then in her Bloom; as thinking That a Place where he could leaſt be ſuſpected to have taken Shelter in; little imagining that a Man ſo circumſtanced, ſurrounded with bloody Executioners, and expecting, with much Reaſon, every Moment to be his laſt (for there was no Ceremony uſed by the Dragoons on thoſe Occaſions) could be capable of doing any Thing out of the Way of Innocence. Maſter *David* was accordingly put to Bed to the Young Lady, booted and ſpurr'd, and cloathed as he was, with the Addition only of a Woman's Night-Dreſs. The Troopers after having ſearched every Room, Creek, and Corner of the Houſe, excepting the Young Lady's Bed-Chamber, at laſt went up thither: The Mother with a very fine Addreſs told them, that her Daughters were in Bed, and hoped, as they were Gentlemen, they would offer no Rudeneſs, or Indecency; and at the ſame Time, proteſting that Maſter *David* was not in her Houſe, ſhe very freely opened the Door: They went in, ſearched a little about the Room and then, ſoftly opening the Curtains, were ſatisfied, by the Appearance of the Head-cloaths, that he was not there; and ſo very modeſtly retired, without looking any farther, and marched off. But tho' the old Lady's Stratagem ſucceeded in ſaving her *Preacher*, ſhe was much out in her Judgment of Maſter *David*, for his Vigour prevailed ſo far over the Fear of Death, that ſhe was forced in a few Months to give her Daughter to him in Marriage, to ſave both from the Imputations which the prolifick Effects of that one Night's Entertainment would otherwiſe have brought upon them; and which ſeems by the Way to verify the Saying of Cardinal *De Medicis*, That there is no Religion below the Navel.

Some Years after this happened, Maſter *David* went up to *London*, being appointed one of the Commiſſioners from the General Aſſembly of *Scotland* to King *Charles*. His Majeſty, who had heard of the Story, was very curious to ſee this Miracle of a Man, and ſo be fully informed of the Matter; to which Purpoſe Maſter *David* and his *Wife* were invited to a private Audience; for the Good Woman attended him upon every Journey he took, tho' but for a Night, for the Sake of his Soul, and to ſave him from the Buffeting of Satan, and the Thorn in the Fleſh. The jovial *King* being well pleaſed, and fully ſatisfied with the Truth of their Narration (whether upon a joint or ſeparate Examination, is only to be found out amongſt the *Anecdotes* of that merry Monarch) declared very frankly, that, when he was in the *Oak* after the Battle of *Worceſter*, the moſt beautiful Woman in the World would have been in no Danger from him; and ſo diſmiſſed them very favourably.

THE pious * *Miſs David* lived to have Seven Wives; for his Reputation was ſuch, that he never continued long a Widower; and indeed it was looked upon as Want of *Grace* in any Woman to give him the Denial, or to delay him with the Formality and Reſerve which the Sex by Cuſtom, and ſecular Views, are reſtrained to, in Point of Decorum, with other Men. But he had the Character of a very conſtant and chaſte Huſband; for, as is hinted above, he carried always his Preſervative along with him; and he was called the *Sweet Singer of Iſrael* from the uncommon Skill he had in the Modulation of his Voice, and his Preaching, I ſuppoſe, uſually out of the *Canticles*, or in other Words, the *Song* of *Solomon*. Being called to be a Miniſter in the City of *Edinburgh*, he dy'd there, and was buried in the *Gray-Friars* Church-Yard, where a fair Tomb is erected to his Memory, with an Inſcription thereon, ſignifying his Merit and Character, the Particulars whereof I do not remember.

AS to the *Poems* I now ſend you, they will ſpeak for themſelves, and want no Encomium to ſet them off. However, if I may give you the Sentiments of very good Judges who have ſeen them, for Purity and Elegance of Style, they do not fall ſhort of ſome of the beſt Claſſic Authors; and for the fine Humour, Delicacy of the Satyr, and the beautiful *Proſopopeia*, or Fiction of *Venus*, they are hardly equalled by any Thing extant in the *Latin* Tongue. I will venture therefore to acquit myſelf of my Promiſe by informing you, and the Publick thro' your Means, that the Author of theſe Pieces is the renowned Dr. *Pitcairn*, whoſe Name is famous in the Republick of Letters, and will ſo continue, and be the Honour of his Country [*Scotland*] as long as that Great Man, whom he has ſo deſervedly celebrated, ſhall be the Glory of *Britain*: His Compliment to the late Sir *Iſaac Newton* is indeed the more valuable, in Regard the *Doctor* was not only one of the greateſt *Phyſicians* of this or any Age, but a moſt profound *Mathematician*, and therefore a very competent Judge of Sir *Iſaac*'s Merit. His Leiſure Hours he now and then dedicated to *Poetry* and the *Muſes*, but obliged only his moſt intimate Friends with his Productions that Way. The Reader may be aſſured theſe are genuine, being taken from a Copy now in my Poſſeſſion, which is corrected with the *Doctor*'s own Hand.

AND here, Mr. *Keimer*, I muſt further acquaint you (and I believe I may warrant what I ſay) that this *Venus* as fair as ſhe is, and tho' ſhe has been a very great Traveller in her Time, which does not prove always to the Reputation of *Ladies*, is ſtill a *Virgin*; and chooſes now, after ſeeing ſo many fine *Typographers*, to fall firſt under your *Impreſſion*, which you are to take as no ſmall Honour done you.

* The Miniſters are uſually called *Miſs John* in *Scotland*.

I DON'T

I DON'T doubt ſome or other of your very ingenious Correſpondents will ſoon oblige the unlearned Reader with a *Tranſlation*, and therefore I ſhall no longer detain them from the *Originals* than while I ſubſcribe myſelf

Their and Your, &c.

VENUS ad DAVIDEM.

DELICIÆ generis noſtri, mihi rebus in arctis
  Cognite, militiæ gloria magna meæ;
Qui Veneri Phœbum ſocias, & pectora verſas
  Scotica, Davidicæ rapta furore lyræ;
Tu mihi David eris, tu me deducere cœlo
  Non ſola placidi carminis arte vales:
Jam pudet Anchiſen gremio foviſſe, pudetque
  Oſcula Loripedi mille dediſſe ſeni,
Quamvis ille Diis haud paucis fortior eſſet,
  Hic Deus æterno vinctus amore mihi.
Ergo Caledonicis veniam ſperata puellis,
  Poſthabitaque colam Grampia rura Papho.
Illic multa mihi fumant altaria, noſter
  Illic Arcadicus creditur eſſe puer.

DAVID ad VENEREM.

MILITIS infeſti me vis urgebat inermem,
  Nec ſuperum quiſquam ferre parabat opem,
Ad tua caſtra Venus fugi, tibi Diva litavi;
  Et ſprevi miles, militis arma, tuus!
Dum lito, me denſa circumdas optima nube,
  Ænea qualis profuit ante pio.
Ipſe Deæ numen grata in caligine ſenſi,
  Et Venus in media nube ſecunda fuit.
Illa feros hoſtes nubes mihi depulit, illa
  Cultorem juſſit numinis eſſe tui.
Sancta Venus, quantos ſolvam tibi, tutus, honores,
  Quam ter non ficta religione colam,
Te Dea, te ſupplex cunctis venerabor in oris,
  Tu mihi, præ ſuperis omnibus, una nites,
Nil tuus Æneas ſine te, nil maxima pollet
  Tot quamvis aliis Roma ſuperba Diis.
Grampia quod veteres mutarunt regna Penates,
  Et perculſa ſuum deſeruere patrem,

Debent

Debent Fata tibi ; Duce te bacchata Caledon,
  Et juga fœmineo Grampia preſſa choro.
Mirentur Machometem Arabes, mirentur & Indi,
  Alteriuſque alios numinis urat amor ;
Aſt ego furtivæ Veneris præconia dicam,
  Illi ſacra lubens tempus in omne feram.

Wedneſday, October 31, 1733.

When ſuch ſacred Things as the Laws are not only touch'd, but guided by profane Hands, Men will fear that out of the Tree of the Law, from whence we expect Shade and Shelter, ſuch Workmen will make Cudgels to beat us ; or rather, that they will turn the Cannon upon our Properties, that are entruſted with them for their Defence.

Lord Halifax.

SIR, *Octob.* 30, 1733.

WHILST others of my Fellow-Subjects are celebrating, with a commendable Zeal, the happy Day, which uſher'd into the World one of the greateſt and beſt of Monarchs, and are teſtifying their Loyalty, by the innocent Amuſements commonly exercis'd on ſuch joyful Occaſions ; I flatter myſelf I ſhall not be thought to profane this, if I employ it on the Subject of my two former Letters, which, I confeſs, I had not Leiſure to proſecute ſooner.

JUSTICE is, indeed, a Virtue, without which the greateſt Princes are but Nuiſances to Mankind ; and 'tis that alone can make them in Reality, what they were originally intended, a Bleſſing to their Species, or give them a fair Title to the Honours that are paid them. Nothing elſe can long endear them to their People, who otherwiſe would ſoon grow weary of Subjection, and ceaſe to have either Inclination, or perhaps Ability, to rejoice in the Manner in particular, which I underſtand is deſigned by the Gay and the Polite of either Sex on this happy Evening, when, 'tis to be hoped, the bright Examples before them, of Chearfulneſs always attended with Sobriety and Virtue, will deſtroy every Thought of Immorality or Vice, in whatever Breaſt it may ariſe.

——BUT to proceed. If it be conſider'd how frail the Nature of Man is, how liable to Paſſions and Prejudices, and how ſurrounded with Temptations

tions of various Kinds; in a Word, that *we are prone to do Evil, as the Sparks fly upwards*, it muſt be allow'd, I think, that there cannot be too many Barriers againſt Injuſtice, nor too much Precaution uſed in tying up the Hands of Magiſtrates from committing it. What I hinted, therefore, in my laſt, concerning the Oaths of our Judges, will not, I preſume, appear altogether unreaſonable or improper; nor can it poſſibly give Offence to ſuch as mean to act worthy of their Character. As they have already vouched the Almighty for their Behaviour, they do not care how many of his Creatures are Witneſſes to it; and, as they fully intend to make good their Engagements to the Omniſcient, they are not in the leaſt averſe to the giving all other Security, that may be deem'd requiſite.

As for thoſe of different Sentiments, 'tis poſſible, that Shame and the Fear of Reproach may have a better Effect with them, than any other Conſideration. If the Oath they had taken was, as I may ſay, to ſtare them in the Face on every Occaſion, and they were perpetually expoſed to that publick, tho' ſilent Reproof, it can hardly be imagin'd, that they would ſo often render themſelves obnoxious to the Imputation of the worſt of Perjuries, in the Opinion of all By-ſtanders. Tho' they might be deaf, for Inſtance, to the expreſs Words of the Statute, the Circumſtances and Equity of the Caſe, the Eloquence of Lawyers, the Authority of Books, and the general Duty of their Office, they might, however, be mov'd by the eager Eye of the Suitor, when thrown from the *Board*, or the *Bench*, to the *Oath* of his Judges, and return'd again upon them in dumb, yet powerful Language,

I MYSELF once knew a Perſon, who had a Seat in the Supreme Court of Judicature in this Iſland, and who, I think, was, at the ſame Time, a Diſgrace to human Nature. This Man would take Care to know, what Cauſes were to come on at the Sitting of every Court, and, in the Interval, made it his Buſineſs to inform himſelf how the Plaintiff or Defendant ſtood affected, or not, to the Party or Intereſt he eſpous'd; whether either, or which of them, had at any Time favour'd, or oppos'd himſelf, or any of his Friends; how far his Voting, one Way or the other, would ſuit with his Affairs abroad, tend to forward any private Deſign he had in View, or ſerve to mortify or oblige any one he diſlik'd, or wiſh'd well to. And, according as he found it would anſwer any of thoſe Purpoſes, the Wretch (with Horror I relate it!) went to Court abſolutely determin'd to pronounce his Judgment, and which he never fail'd to do, whatever the Cauſe appear'd at the Hearing, or however unrighteous on the Side he gave it. He was *dead at Marke*, and immoveable. If Lawyers were Angels, and the Books they quoted, in Favour of their Clients, as ſacred as the Bible, they would have no Weight with him. He had already reſolv'd, and would therefore ſit, Hours together, without any other Concern, beſides that of ſignifying

his Suffrage at the End, in Purſuance of his Intention at the Beginning; and tho' he had thereby, perhaps, reduced the adverſe Party and his Family to Beggary, he would leave the Court with the ſame tranquil and heavy Countenance he came into it, equally free from any Remorſe of Conſcience, and the Fear of an immediate Judgment from Heaven!

A LEARNED Gentleman of the *Long Robe* obſerves, "that the Laws of "all Religions and Governments look upon Irrectitude in a Judge, as that "which can have no Penalty tranſcending the Demerit of it, becauſe it is "an Abuſe of God's Power, and the Sovereign's Grace, while both thoſe "Royal Purpoſes direct the Uſe of that Expedient to the Divine End of "righting Wrong, and animating Virtue." What then would become of ſuch a Magiſtrate as I have pointed out? Or what Puniſhment did he not deſerve for his Crimes? The Old Law-Book called the *Mirrour of Juſtices* (written by *Andrew Horne*, in the Time of *Edward* II. or, as ſome will have it, *Edward* I. and others ſtill earlier) mentions the Judgment which King *Alfred* ordained in Caſe of *falſe Judges*, as it is termed, and which I ſhall tranſcribe here, as a Specimen of the Juſtice of our *Saxon* Anceſtors. It is, "That the Wrong they do to God, whoſe Vicegerents they are, and to the "King who is put in ſo noble a Place as the Seat of God, and hath given "them ſo great Dignity as to repreſent the Perſon of God, and the Co-"nuſance as to judge Offenders, that firſt they be adjudged to make Satis-"faction to thoſe they have hurt, and that the Remainder of the Goods "ſhould be to the King, ſaving all other Rights; and all their Poſſeſſions, "with all their purchaſed Lands, ſhould be forfeited in whoſe Hands ſoever "they become; and that they be delivered over to falſe *Lucifer*, ſo low "that they never return to them again, and their Bodies that they be pu-"niſhed and baniſhed at the King's Pleaſure: And for a Mortal falſe Judg-"ment, that they be hanged as other Murderers: And for Mayhm, Wound-"ing, and Impriſonment, that they have like for like, and the ſame Law, "and in the ſame Condition."

Now, tho' as the Noble Writer, whoſe Name is at the Top of this Paper, and does Honour to it, rightly ſays, *The Authority of the King, who is Head of the Law, as well as the Dignity of Publick Juſtice, is debaſed, when the clear Stream of the Law is puddled and diſturbed by Bunglers, or conveyed by unclean Inſtruments to the People*, yet ſuch Bunglers and unclean Inſtruments will ſometimes unavoidably ſlide into thoſe exalted Stations; and as it requires Time and Application to get them removed, which is beſides an invidious Taſk, they may happen to do much Miſchief before it can be accompliſhed. And this I apprehend is a further Argument for putting all convenient Reſtraints upon Magiſtrates, that may tend the more effectually to ſecure the Publick Good, for which they are appointed.

But as my Deſire is not ſo much to exclaim againſt bad Magiſtrates, as to recommend, promote, and encourage good Ones, I ſhall cite, here, the Advice given by the Lord Chief Juſtice *Coke* to thoſe of his Time, and who were to come after him, which may be ſeen at the End of his *Fourth Inſtitutes*. "You Honourable and Reverend Judges and Juſtices *(ſays he)* "that do or ſhall ſit in the high Tribunals and Courts, or Seats of Juſtice, "fear not to do Right to all, and to deliver your Opinion according to the "Laws; for Fear is nothing but a betraying of the Succours that Reaſon "ſhould afford. And, if you ſhall ſincerely execute Juſtice, be aſſured of "Three Things: Firſt, tho' ſome may malign you, yet God will give you "his Bleſſing. *Secondly*, That, though thereby you may offend great Men "and Favourites, yet you ſhall have the favourable Kindneſs of the Al-"mighty, and be his Favourites; and *Laſtly*, That in ſo doing, againſt all "ſcandalous Complaints and pragmatical Devices againſt you, God will "defend you as with a Shield: *For thou, Lord, wilt give Bleſſing to the "Righteous, and with thy favourable Kindneſs wilt thou defend him as with a "Shield.*"

And now, ſince my Letter will come to the Hands of your Readers, when the Minds of many are hardly yet compoſed after the agreeable Relaxations of a *Birth-Night*, I ought to aſk their Pardon for being ſo very ſerious at ſuch a Seaſon, and eſpecially the *Fair* Part of them, who might reaſonably expect to be otherwiſe entertained. As to whom, however, if it may be thought any Atonement for the Fault, I will, while I am writing on the *Queen of Virtues*, freely acknowledge this Truth, that the World does not in any Thing need more to be reformed than with Regard to the *Injuſtice* generally done that amiable Sex, and which I may poſſibly undertake hereafter to demonſtrate, for the further Conſideration of our own. In the mean while I remain

Yours, &c.

Philalethes.

Barbados, Octob. 31. *Yeſterday being His Majeſty's Birth-Day, the ſame was kept with all the uſual Demonſtrations of Joy. There was an Ox roaſted whole in the Old Church-Yard, in* Bridge-Town, *which vaſt Crowds of People from all Parts went to ſee, and where the King and Royal Family, with many other loyal Healths, were drank, concluding with* To all Well-wiſhers to the Sugar-Iſlands. *There was a very ſplendid Ball at* Pilgrim's *in the Evening, and a moſt magnificent Entertainment, every Thing being in perfect Order, and in the fineſt Manner; and all conducted with the utmoſt Politeneſs, and with that Courteouſneſs, Affability, and good Nature which are peculiarly remarkable in*

the Noble Family that ſo highly oblig'd the Gentry of the Country on this Occaſion. There was a great deal of good Company, which it ſeems broke up about Two of the Clock in the Morning, when every body came away exceedingly pleas'd, and perfectly well ſatisfy'd.

Saturday, November 17, 1733.

Brighter than all the Virtues JUSTICE *ſhines,*
And none is Great, but who to her inclines.

SIR,

ARISTOTLE, who is ſtil'd the Prince of Philoſophers, ſays that *all Virtues are contain'd in Juſtice*; and 'tis certain that whoſoever is ſtrictly juſt muſt neceſſarily be a good Subject, a good Parent, a good Neighbour, and, in a Word, behave virtuouſly in every Station and all Relations of Life: Whereas, if we carefully trace moſt of the Vices that are practiſed among Mankind, we ſhall find they proceed from the Want of obſerving and keeping up to the Virtue I am ſpeaking of. But as my principal Intention was not ſo much to treat of commutative as Diſtributive Juſtice, and that which belongs to Magiſtrates and Perſons in Authority, I ſhall only beg Leave here to lay it down as an unqueſtionable Propoſition that he, who is not juſt in his private Character, will not be otherwiſe in a Publick one; and which ought therefore always to be a Guide in the Choice of Magiſtrates, on whoſe Conduct the Welfare of the Community ſo much depends.

THIS leads me to take Notice of what Sir *William Temple* who wrote of *Government*, and perhaps was as well acquainted with the different Forms and Kinds of them in the World, as any Man in it, concludes after all his Reſearches on that Topick. It is that *thoſe are generally the beſt Governments where the beſt Men govern, and, let the Sort or Scheme be what it will, thoſe are ill Governments where ill Men govern, and are generally employ'd in the Offices of State.* Or to take his Words in another Place to the ſame Purpoſe; *Thoſe are the beſt Governments which are beſt adminiſtred, and where all Offices are ſupply'd by Perſons choſen to them with juſt Diſtinction of Merit and Capacity for diſcharging them, and of Application to do it honeſtly and ſufficiently.* Now, of all Offices, thoſe that concern the Diſtribution of Juſtice muſt be

be allow'd to be of the greateſt Importance, ſince Magiſtrates are the Guardians of Human Society, and a Security to every one's Property, as they keep us all in the quiet Poſſeſſion of our own.

ACCORDINGLY, we find that the wiſeſt Nations have been peculiarly careful in this Particular, not only in the appointing of Perſons to fill their Courts of Judicature, but alſo in the Puniſhment of ſuch as act unworthily therein. Thus the very polite Author, juſt quoted, tells us of the *Chineſe* (*whoſe Government* he thinks *is eſtabliſh'd upon the deepeſt and wiſeſt Foundations of any that appear in Story*) that *their Juſtice is rigorous upon all Offences againſt the Law, but none more exemplary than upon Corruption of Judges.* Beſides this, he ſays, *Inquiſition is made into their Ignorance and Weakneſs, and even into Careleſneſs and Raſhneſs in their Sentences; and as the firſt* (*i. e.* Corruption) *is puniſh'd with Death, ſo theſe are with Diſmiſſion and Diſgrace.* And 'tis pretty remarkable what *Diodorus* the *Sicilian* relates of ſome corrupt Judges in *Perſia*, that *they were flead alive, and their Skins ſpread round the Judgment-Seats, that thoſe, that ſate there, might always have an Example before their Eyes of the Puniſhment due to Injuſtice, to deter them from the like.*

BUT we need not go out of our own Country for Inſtances of Puniſhments inflicted on wicked and perjur'd Judges. *Andrew Horne*, whom I had Occaſion to cite in my laſt Letter, tells us, that King *Alfred* caus'd Four and Forty Judges to be hang'd in one Year, as Murderers, for their falſe Judgments; and names moſt of them together with the Perſons who had ſuffer'd by ſuch their Judgments. *In leſſer Offences* the Writer adds, *he did not meddle with the Judgments, but diſinherited the Judges, and remov'd them according to the Points of thoſe Statutes in all Points where he could underſtand that they had paſſed their Juriſdiction, or the Bounds of their Delegacy, or of their Commiſſion; or had conceal'd Fines or Amercements or other Things which belong'd to the King; or had releas'd or encreas'd any Puniſhment contrary to Law.* And the Great and Learned Chief Juſtice *Vaughan* aſſures us in *Buſhel*'s Caſe, that Judges have in all Ages been complain'd of to the King in the Star-Chamber, or to the Parliament, for corrupt and diſhoneſt Judgments. Hiſtory, as he obſerves, informs us of many Judges, that were puniſh'd in the Time of *E.* 1, and our Parliament Rolls of *E.* 3, and *R.* 2, afford Examples of the ſame Kind for the pernicious Reſolutions at *Nottingham-Caſtle.* As do the Parliament Journals of 18 and 21. of *J.* 1. Nor will the Judgment given in the Caſe of the Ship-money (whereby the Rights and Properties of the Subjects were at once given up to the arbitrary Pleaſure of the Prince) be ſoon forgotten, for which ſeveral of the particular Judges were impeach'd in Parliament.

I MUST not, however, omit to obſerve here for the Honour of *Weſtminſter-Hall* and of the *Profeſſion*, that Corruption has hardly been known or heard of within thoſe Walls, of late Years; but bating ſome rigorous Proſecutions

ſecutions in King *Charles* the 2d's Time, in Favour of the Crown, which we meet with in the State-Trials of that Reign, the Judges who have been Men of Great Learning, and inflexible Integrity, have given their Deciſions with the moſt awful Regard to Juſtice and Right, and abſolutely free from the leaſt Appearance of Partiality. Inſomuch that I am perſwaded there is no one who has frequented the Courts of Law and Equity there, or is converſant in our Books of Reports, if he had a *Cauſe* depending, would be under any Uneaſineſs at all from the Apprehenſion of Injuſtice being done him, whatever he might fear from the Neglect, or other Fault of thoſe to whom he intruſted the Care of it.

We read of the Judges of *Athens*, call'd the *Areopagites*, that they always us'd to hear Cauſes at Midnight, and in the Dark, to the Intent that the profound Silence of the Seaſon might fix their Thoughts; and that they might not be drawn to Partiality by the Sight of Perſons. On the ſame Reaſon it was, originally, that the Superior Courts, in *England*, ſit not in the Afternoon; for, as Sir *Henry Spelman* obſerves, our Anceſtors being much addicted to Exceſs of Diet and Drinking, it was feared that Repletion might bring upon the Judges Drowſineſs and Oppreſſion of Spirits, to the Hindrance of Juſtice; and therefore were confin'd to the Mornings only.

But tho' theſe, and the like Precautions, may be proper enough as Preſervatives againſt the Natural Weakneſſes and Biaſſes of the Mind of Man, yet it muſt be acknowledged that they are no Ways ſufficient to reſtrain a wicked and corrupt Heart. Every Expedient, however, and all Means ſhould be ſought and taken for the better attaining the Divine End of diſpenſing Juſtice amongſt Mortals. Since therefore I lately recommended the Advice given by a famous Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench, and who was call'd *the Oracle of the Law*, I will now inſert that of His Contemporary the Great Lord *Verulam*, who was Lord High Chancellor at the ſame Time. " Judges, *ſays he*, ought to remember that their Office is " *Jus dicere*, and not *Jus dare*; to interpret Law, and not to make Law. " Elſe will it be like the Authority claim'd by the Church of *Rome*, " which, under Pretext of Expoſition of Scripture, doth not ſtick to add " and alter, and to pronounce that which they do not find; and by Shew " of Antiquity to introduce Novelty. Judges ought to be more learned " than witty; more reverend than plauſible; more adviſed than confident. " Above all Things, Integrity is their Portion and proper Virtue. *Cur-* " *ſed*, ſaith the Law, *is he that removeth the Land-mark.* The Miſlayer of " a meer Stone is to blame: But it is the unjuſt Judge that is the Capi- " tal Remover of Land-Marks, when he defineth amiſs of Lands and Pro- " perty. One foul Sentence doth more Hurt than many foul Examples: " For theſe do but corrupt the Stream; the other corrupteth the Foun- " tain."

After

AFTER all, I hope it will not be thought neceſſary that I ſhould make an Apology for the Freedom I have us'd in theſe my Letters, when I declare that I was prompted thereto meerly by the Love of Juſtice, and an honeſt Deſire of promoting it, without the leaſt Prejudice againſt the Perſons of any that are at preſent in Authority in this Iſland. All therefore I ſhall ſay is, that if there ſhould be ſuch amongſt the reſt, as are conſcious to themſelves of having been hitherto leſs circumſpect than the Nature of their Office requires (with which I am far from charging them) they will do well to be more obſervant for the future. As I envy none of them their Poſts, ſo neither would I willingly make them, nor indeed ought they to be made uneaſy therein, while they endeavour to act ſuitable to their reſpective Characters, according to the beſt of their Knowledge. To conclude then, and as a Proof of my unfeigned Regards, I heartily wiſh for their own Sakes, and the Sake of the Publick, they may always feel that inward Satisfaction and Peace of Mind which never fails to attend the *Teſtimony of a good Conſcience*, and which is a Pleaſure I am, for my own Part, fully ſatisfy'd nothing elſe can afford.

Yours,

Philalethes.

Wedneſday, November 28, 1733.

From my CHAPEL.

HAVING lately obliged the Learned, I now hope to pleaſe the lovely Part of my Readers, by inſerting the following *Pieces*, which were wrote above Twelve Years ago, by one of their own Sex, who made a conſiderable Figure in the *Beau Monde* at Home. The *Poems*, which have never been in Print before, were addreſſed, on different Occaſions, to the Object of the Author's tendereſt Affections, who, 'tis ſaid, is, and has been ſome Time, in this Iſland; and, if I gueſs right at the Gentleman, the Lady is no more to be wondered at for her Paſſion than ſhe can be diſcommended for her Taſte. But this, it ſeems, muſt be a Secret, which, if diſcovered, would at once deprive me of the Expectations I have of being often favoured with ſome of the politeſt Compoſitions that can poſſibly adorn my Paper.

To * * * * * * * *

BELIEVE me; but my Actions ſpeak
Thy Merit and my Truth;
Here all Expreſſions are too weak,
My dear engaging Youth.

Words faintly would my Love define,
If Words thou did'ſt approve;
My Eyes, my Arms, my Soul are thine,
And all reveal my Love.

There is no Atom in this Frame
That does not talk to thee,
And ſigh and tremble at thy Name,
And plead for Love, and me.

Oh! liſten to my beating Heart,
When thy dear Head reclines;
But, if it fail to ſpeak its Part,
Attend my melting Lines.

With tender Paſſion they are fraught,
Nor dread the Critick's Ear,
While gentle *Cupid* tunes my Thought,
And is the Poet here.

To the SAME.

LOST to my longing Arms and Eyes,
My Heart to this ſoft Method flies;
The only One that has a Pow'r
From me to give thee one ſoft Hour:
Not all the Artful of thy Kind
Can, like this Paper, ſooth my Mind;
Such Pow'r thy much lov'd Name can give
To this, that, while I write, *I live*.
Oh! ſo extravagant's my Flame,
I kiſs each Letter of thy Name:
My Lips do oft too rudely preſs
The Lines with cruel Tenderneſs.

Love to my Soul ungentle grows;
Nor Bounds, nor Moderation knows:
A Thouſand fooliſh Things I do;
Myſelf forgetting, while I think on you;
My Life, my Soul, my Pleaſure and Employ;
The Buſineſs of my Thought, my lovely Boy;
My tender Maſter who has taught me more,
In one ſhort Year, than Ages did before.

To the SAME. *A* PASTORAL.

WITH what unwearied Fondneſs I admire,
Tell to my gentle Love, my gentle Lyre:
The Words of *Antony* how I approve;
" One Day paſt by, and nothing ſaw but Love;
" Another Day, till Months and Years were tir'd,
" With looking on, our Paſſions unexpir'd.
Near thee for ever I could paſs the Hours,
But Friends or Buſineſs half the Time devours;
A very few are left to Love and me;
Oh! wer't thou all my own, from Buſineſs free,
Enough Employment wou'd my Fondneſs find,
A thouſand Methods to amuſe thy Mind.
To ſome ſweet Grotto I'd my Deareſt guide,
Where the Sun ſhou'd not ſee me by thy Side;
My Head ſhou'd on thy dear lov'd Boſom lean,
And Love be by, to bleſs the tender Scene.
When tir'd with hearing my unweary'd Flame,
I then would woo thee in ſome other Name.
Waller himſelf my Advocate ſhould be,
Reading his Paſſion, gazing oft on thee.
Oh! with what Pride I ſhould thy Boſom dreſs,
Kiſſing the Flowers with jealous Tenderneſs;
The tuneful Linnets to thy Hand I'll bring,
And teach them on thy very Breaſt to ſing;
My Favourite Dog ſhall at thy Feet attend,
If e'er I go, my Charmer to defend;
Safe may'ſt thou ſlumber, if the grateful Brute,
Who loves thee well, but watches at thy Foot.
What ſhall I ſay to ſhew I love indeed?
Accept my Darling Crook, my tuneful Reed;

My Books, and all the Sonnets you approve;
Oh! read them well; for they expreſs my Love;
Nor Tongue, nor Eyes, nor Numbers can explain
My Deathleſs Paſſion, for my lovely Swain.

Barbados, Nov. 26. On *Sunday* Morning the 25th Inſtant, Dr. *James Brown*, an eminent Phyſician, died in the 56th Year of his Age, of a Fever and Looſeneſs, a Diſtemper too frequent here, which ſeldom fails to cut off the Patient that wants Youth on his Side. The Doctor was of a good Family in the South of *Scotland*, who beſtowed on him a Liberal Education. After he had attained his Degree of Maſter of Arts in the College of *Edinburgh*, he travelled abroad, and upon the 12th of *April*, 1704, in the Univerſity of *Rheims* in *France*, took that of Doctor of Phyſick, where he early ſhew'd his good Taſte of Mankind, by dedicating his *Theſis* to thoſe two great Men, *Andrew Fletcher* of *Salton*, and Dr. *Archibald Pitcairn*, who have handed down to Poſterity laſting Monuments of their Fame. Upon his Return to *Scotland*, he had the Countenance of his Patrons, and more eſpecially of the celebrated Dr. *Pitcairn*, whoſe Favourite he became; and from whom he imbibed his true Knowledge of his Practice of Phyſick. After he had, for ſome Years, given Proof of his Learning in the Theory of that Science, and of his Experience in the Practical Part, he was, by the Royal College of Phyſicians at *Edinburgh*, admitted a Fellow of that learned Society, as appears from the following Diploma.

" *COLLEGIUM regale medicorum Edinburgenſium rogante Præſide decrevit*
" *Jacobo Brown, M. D. honores omnes & Privilegia quibus Collegæ fruuntur,*
" *eumque in ſocietatem ſuam cooptare ſocium & Collegam adſciſcere; ipſumque*
" *adeo de republica medica optime meritum in Collegium cooptat, ſocium adſciſcit,*
" *Juriſque quo medici Edinburgenſes utuntur participem facit. In cujus rei fidem*
" *Collegium regale medicorum Edinburgenſium juſſit expediri Diploma ſigillo*
" *ſuo Præſidiſque Chirographo munitum.*"

Will. Eccl. P. C. R. M. E.

Loc. Sigil.

Actum Edinburgi in conventu.
Medicorum XII Auguſti
Anno Dom. MDCCVII.
Joannes Drummond,
Secretar. C. R. M. Edin.

He afterwards travelled in *France* and *Italy*, where he became Maſter of the Languages of thoſe Nations, and acquired a great Knowledge of Antiquity. Upon his Return to *England*, he practiſed Phyſick with good Reputation; and

and afterwards, at the Requeſt of the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador and the *Turkey* Company, went over to *Conſtantinople*, where he reſided ſome Years, and acquired the *Turkiſh* Language, and with it a thorough Knowledge of the Government of the *Eaſtern* Nations. In his Return home, he made a ſlow Tour through *Sicily*, *Italy*, *France*, and ſome Part of *Spain*, where he further improved himſelf in the Antiquities of thoſe Countries. Upon his Return to *London*, he followed his Profeſſion; but, hearing that Phyſicians were much wanted at *Jamaica*, he ſet out for that Iſland. Upon his Arrival there, he was ſeized with a Fever and Ague, which reduced him ſo much, that he was obliged to betake himſelf to *Bermuda* for Change of Air, and from thence came to this Iſland. Wherever he travelled, he propagated the Art of inoculating the Small-Pox, and practiſed therein with great Safety and Succeſs. Many here have experienced the Effects of his Skill in Phyſick: But, as the Inhabitants of this Place are generally more healthy than rich, the old Proverb may be apply'd to the Doctor, *A rolling Stone gathers no Moſs*. He loved his Friend and his Bottle, and was an entertaining and very inoffenſive Companion. As he was no Lover of Parade in his Life-Time, the Gentlemen, who took upon them the Care of his Funeral, invited only a few, but they were his ſincere Friends, who accompanied his Corps to St. *Michael*'s Church, where, the Reverend Mr. *Johnſon*, Rector of the Pariſh, having performed the Service, the Corps was decently interr'd in the Church-Yard; and his Loſs is much regretted by thoſe who knew his Merit.

Saturday, December 15, 1733.

Barbados, Dec. 11.

THIS Day the Grand-Seſſions began at the New Court-Houſe in *Bridge-Town*, when the Honourable *Thomas Maxwell*, Eſq; being Chief Juſtice on the Occaſion, he gave the following Charge to the Grand Jury.

" *Gentlemen of the Grand Jury*,

" REWARDS and Puniſhments are the two great Hinges of Go-
" vernment, without which it cannot long ſubſiſt; and an equal Diſ-
" tribution of them, therefore, being of the utmoſt Conſequence, has al-
" ways been ſtrictly regarded by the wiſeſt Communities. It is, as a no-

" ble

" ble and celebrated * Writer ſays, of the higheſt Service, not only by re-
" ſtraining the Vicious, and forcing them to act uſefully to Society, but by
" making Virtue to be apparently the Intereſt of every one, ſo as to remove
" all Prejudices againſt it, and lead Men into that Path which afterwards
" they cannot eaſily quit. Their Efficacy is not ſo much from the Fear or
" Expectation which they raiſe, as from a Natural Eſteem of Virtue and
" Deteſtation of Villany. which is awakened and excited by theſe Publick
" Expreſſions of the Approbation and Hatred of Mankind in each Caſe.
" For, in the Publick Executions of the greateſt Villains, we ſee generally
" that the Infamy and Odiouſneſs of their Crime, and the Shame of it be-
" fore Mankind, contribute more to their Miſery than all beſides ; and that
" it is not the immediate Pain, or Death itſelf, which raiſes ſo much Hor-
" ror either in the Sufferers or Spectators, as that ignominious Kind of
" Death which is inflicted for publick Crimes and Violations of Juſtice and
" Humanity.

" Now the Puniſhment of Offenders of all Kinds, is the Buſineſs of this
" Court, and for which alone it was eſtabliſhed. But as, according to
" our excellent Conſtitution and Laws, no One is to ſuffer for any Crime
" whatever, without being firſt try'd and found guilty by his Peers, ſo it
" is likewiſe previouſly neceſſary to ſuch Trial, that the Bill of Indictment,
" wherein the Fact is charg'd, be firſt found by, at leaſt, Twelve of the
" Grand Inqueſt. This is a Privilege peculiar to us *Britons*, and is an ad-
" mirable Security to Innocence, while at the ſame Time it can be no Pro-
" tection to the Guilty, if all thoſe, that are concern'd, take Care to per-
" form their Duty inviolably which they are ſworn to do.

" The Nature of your Office, Gentlemen, you cannot but be well ap-
" priz'd of, as it is fully expreſs'd in the Oath you have juſt taken, and to
" which, I doubt not, you will have the moſt ſolemn and ſacred Regard,
" and thereby diſcharge a good Conſcienee, and do Service to your Country.
" It will not, therefore, be expected that I ſhould be particular on that
" Head ; and the rather, becauſe you will have the conſtant Aſſiſtance of
" the King's Attorney-General, whoſe Province it is to carry on all Proſe-
" cutions at His Majeſty's Suit (as every one at this Seſſions muſt be) and
" which he has been known to do, for many Years, with Candour and Juſ-
" tice.

" But ſeeing I have, in Compliance with Cuſtom, ſaid thus much to you
" on this Occaſion, I will take Leave to add one or two Things more ;
" which, however, ſhall be of a general Nature only, and hope neither un-
" ſuitable to our preſent Circumſtances, or diſagreeable to your own Sen-
" timents ; and I am the more induc'd to it, becauſe you are come from
" different Parts of the Iſland, and your future Conduct, with relation to the

* Earl of *Shaftsbury*.

" Matters

" Matters I ſhall mention, may probably, in a good Meaſure, conduce to " the Benefit of it.

" THE low Condition of this Colony, on Account of the great Decay of " its Trade, the Want of Vent for its Produce, and the Expence we are " neceſſarily at, in making the Staple-Commodity, has been long coming " upon us, and is chiefly owing to Foreign Cauſes, not to be entirely re- " mov'd without the Interpoſition of the *Britiſh* Legiſlature. Yet it is too " apparent that we have, in a great Degree, contributed to our own Mis- " fortunes, by our inteſtine Diviſions and fruitleſs Diſputes, ſet on Foot " more to gratify private Pique and other ſelfiſh Views, than with any De- " ſign to promote the Publick Intereſt, about which our Time and " Thoughts ought rather to have been employ'd. But as we are at length " convinc'd that Laws are not to be ſeditiouſly trampled upon, or wildly " ſacrific'd to Caprice and Humour, and that Government muſt be ſup- " ported in Spite of the moſt deſperate Attempts to ſap the Foundation of " it, 'tis to be hop'd we ſhall never more fall into the like Errors again, " but that we ſhall, for the future, avoid all falſe Politicks and ill concert- " ed Projects that lead thereto, and are ſo manifeſtly deſtructive of the Peace " and Order of Society.

" BESIDES the many Royal Favours and Indulgencies, we, in particular, " have from Time to Time receiv'd, the late Inſtance of the extraor- " dinary Care, which our moſt Gracious Sovereign takes of his Sugar-Colo- " nies in general, demands from us all ſuitable Returns of Gratitude and Loy- " alty, and leaves us no Room to doubt of further Aid, in due Seaſon, eſpe- " cially as we are ſure of the good Offices and warmeſt Applications of our " moſt Worthy Governor, who will not fail, on every proper Opportunity, " to repreſent our Caſe to his Majeſty in the faireſt and juſteſt Light.

" THIS brings me to obſerve (and I do it with Pleaſure) the ſatisfactory " Proſpect there is now before us of being bleſs'd with a wiſe and equal " Adminiſtration. The Taſte, we have already had, is ſufficient, I'm per- " ſwaded, to induce all that wiſh well to their Country, to wiſh for a long " Continuance of it, wherein none can expect any Countenance that would " keep alive old Animoſities, or foment new Diſturbances, in Order to " turn them to their own Advantage, or the Oppreſſion of others. As my " Lord *Howe* has given undoubted Teſtimonies of his Talents for Govern- " ment, ſo the amiable Qualities he poſſeſſes, in his private Character, " muſt unavoidably endear him to every body; and the Concern His Ex- " cellency has expreſs'd at the growing Evil of our Publick Offices, toge- " ther with the Steps taken to redreſs it, are a Proof, amongſt many others, " of great Humanity and publick Spirit, and ſhew that no Difficulties, nor " any Attachments whatever, can diſcourage, or divert him from purſuing " the Dictates of ſo divine a Principle.

" I MIGHT

" I MIGHT be very copious on this Subject, if it were proper, or need-
" ful; but my Intention, at preſent, is barely to ſuggeſt a true Senſe of our
" real Happineſs, and to inculcate a becoming Behaviour on our Parts; in
" a Word, that ſince the Noble Perſon, I am ſpeaking of, is endeavouring,
" and always ready to do every Thing that may conduce to our Welfare,
" we likewiſe may not be wanting in our Duty, but unanimouſly reſolve
" to do all in our Power to make his Excellency eaſy, whilſt he is pleas'd
" to remain among us."

A reaſonable Prayer.

THO' all would live (ſo hard's the Lot of Men!)
Who yet would tread the ſame dull Tract again?
Still better Days we vainly hope to ſee,
And, whilſt in Fetters, wiſh not to be free:
May Heaven who gives then, and who takes our Breath,
Make *Life* more joyous, or leſs dreaded, *Death*.

Another.

AS Reaſon to ſenſual Delights is a *Dupe*,
And the wiſeſt to theſe will obſequiouſly ſtoop;
Since our Paſſions and Pow'rs do from Heaven proceed,
Whoſe gracious Protection each Moment we need;
When Appetite kindles, or when Love inſpires,
O! pardon my *Deeds*, or revoke my *Deſires*.

Barbados, *Dec.* 14. This Day about Noon the Grand Seſſions ended, when the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury unanimouſly paſs'd three very loyal and dutiful Addreſſes, *viz.* one to the King, one to the Governor, and one to the Chief Juſtice. They were openly read in Court, as uſual, and well approv'd of by every Body preſent, there being a vaſt Crowd of People. The Addreſſes were ſhort, expreſſive, and in a correct Style; without any ungenerous Reflections, groſs ill-turn'd Compliments, idle Repetitions, or tedious Hiſtorical Relations, but all tending to promote Peace, Publick-Spirit, Humanity, and Juſtice.

Wedneſday,

Wedneſday, January 2, 1733.

SIR, *Barbados, Dec.* 29, 1733.

THERE is no greater Proof of good Senſe, in a Man whoſe Station requires him to ſpeak in Publick, than his accommodating what he ſays to his Audience, and to the Occaſion; ſince 'tis certain that what may be very proper, at one Time, would be altogether abſurd at another, as that may be ridiculous when ſpoke in one Place, which would be perfectly juſt in another. The Speaker therefore, who has not Judgment enough himſelf, to diſtinguiſh in theſe Caſes, would do well always to conſult ſuch as have; otherwiſe he muſt expect Cenſure, and not be ſurprized at the Animadverſions of Men of more Knowledge, and a better Taſte.

IT will not be imagined that I intend what is aboveſaid ſhould be apply'd to the Inſtance hereafter given, becauſe that Performance muſt, without doubt, be deemed unexceptionable here, whatever may be their Sentiments of it at Home. But I was was led, I own, to this Way of thinking by the Peruſal of the *Political State* for the Month of *September*, which is now before me, and was ſent with a Heap of other Pamphlets and New's-Papers by the laſt Ship from *London*, wherein I find the *Charge* of an honourable Gentleman of this Iſland to the Grand Jury at the Seſſions held the laſt Court but one, and which I had never ſeen before, tho' I had heard much of it. The Author of that Monthly Paper, conceiving as he alledges, that there was *ſomething particular* in Mr. *Frere*'s Speech, has beſtowed a few Remarks upon it, which I ſhall here tranſcribe *verbatim*, after having firſt cited the Paragraphs that gave Riſe to them, being thoſe only that relate to *Blaſphemy* and *High-Treaſon*, the two firſt and chief Matters inſiſted upon by our Countryman from whom the Remarker ſeems to differ in Opinion; and I think too he has exhibited a little more *Sneer* than became him, while entering the Liſts of Controverſy with ſo conſiderable an Adverſary, and ſo *wiſe* and *juſt* a Magiſtrate.

HIS HONOUR's Words, as I find them in Print, are theſe, *And as Offences againſt the Almighty are of the deepeſt Dye, and they directly tend to ſubvert all Religion aud Morality, which are the very Foundation of Government, I ſhall in the firſt Place recommend it to you, as a moſt neceſſary Branch of your Duty, to enquire of, and preſent all ſuch Perſons as are hardy enough even to blaſpheme their Maker, by denying his Being, his Providence, or his Attributes;*

and

and I am ſorry I have Occaſion to mention theſe which but in a few Years, have grown ſo faſhionable among us. —— *The Offences, which next come under your Conſideration, are ſuch as more immediately concern his moſt ſacred Majeſty, his Perſon, Crown and Dignity; but as it is with Pleaſure I can obſerve that* High Treaſon *has never been attempted among us (and indeed our Situation renders moſt of the Species of it impracticable) I need only obſerve to you, that if by Information, or otherwiſe, you come to the Knowledge of any Perſon who ſhall deny the Power of Parliament, to limit the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, or that the Kings of the Realm, by the Authority of Parliament, are not able to make Laws to limit and bind the Crown, as to the Deſcent and Government thereof, you are to preſent them that they may receive the Puniſhments juſtly due to them, and incurred by ſeveral Statutes.*

Now follow the Remarks which the Reader may find in *p.* 253.

" We muſt take Notice that the firſt Sort of Offences, mentioned by this " *learned* Gentleman, always do moſt Miſchief in thoſe Countries where " they are moſt frequently taken Notice of, and moſt ſeverely puniſhed; " and, as they are generally founded upon Opinions of a mere ſpeculative " Nature, they ſeem more proper for the Notice of an Aſſembly of Divines, " than for the Notice of a Grand Jury of honeſt Laymen, who ſeldem puzzle their Heads much about Matters of Speculation. And, as to the Second Sort of Offences mentioned, the Gentleman thereby ſhews that he " has a very right Notion of the Conſtitution of his Native Country, and " ſuch a Notion as every Man of *common Senſe* muſt have; but the Species " of Treaſon, he there particularly mentions, ſeems rather to be a treaſonable Opinion than a treaſonable Act, and therefore not ſo proper for the " Notice of a Grand Jury, unleſs the Profeſſor of ſuch a ridiculous Opinion " ſhould endeavour to ſupport it by ſome open and treaſonable Act againſt " the Conſtitution and Government of his Country. For to admit that any " Man could be found guilty of Treaſon by an unguarded Expreſſion, or " an unwary Declaration of his Opinion, is very much contrary to the Spirit of our moſt excellent Laws, and would tend to the Diſturbance and " Diſquiet of any Man in the Kingdom. Such an Expreſſion or Declaration could not come within the Meaning even of that Act which makes " Speaking liable to the Penalty of a *Præmunire*; where, by Speaking, is " certainly meant an open and deliberate Declaration, from which a Deſign of " raiſing Sedition, or diſturbing the Government, may be plainly inferred. " —Thus far the *Political State*, which I apprehended it might not be amiſs, thro' your Means, to be put into the Hands of ſuch as probably would not otherwiſe have had an Opportunity of knowing, that any Man in *England* dared to diſpute what was ſo judiciouſly offered from the Bench in *Barbados*, on the moſt ſage and wholeſome Advice, even by that Advice which alſo

directed

directed the * *Addreſſes* on the ſame Occaſion but; which, however, can't be reckoned abſolutely infallible, in Regard we have found it claſh a little in other Inſtances with ſome late *Orders* of the King in Council.

Yours, &c.

Charles Crab.

SIR,

IN one of your *Gazettes* you took Notice of having ſome new *Types* ſent over from *England*, which gives me an Occaſion of telling you that I think they cannot be better hanſelled, than by reprinting the Papers of *Philalethes* on *JUSTICE*. Altho' there was, I underſtand, a conſiderable Demand for them when they firſt came out, a late *extraordinary Incident* (with which our Part of the Country rings) makes me fear that *ſome People* have never peruſed them, for whoſe Uſe, notwithſtanding, if I gueſs right, they ſeem'd to have been chiefly compoſed. Perhaps the good Folks did not care to give themſelves the Trouble of attempting it in an old worn out Letter, which Objection may now be obviated by what is propoſed. But I will take Leave to add, that ſince thoſe honeſt Performances do not only tend to ſecure the Property of all Men in general, in this Life, but likewiſe to preſerve the Souls of particular Perſons from eternal Miſery in another, if a fair Edition was to be publiſhed and given away *Gratis*, to every one that can already read, or is *learning to write*, it would, in my humble Opinion, be a Piece of Charity not unſuitable to the preſent Seaſon, wherein, therefore, you may command a proportionable Subſcription from ſeveral other Widows beſides your old Correſpondent,

Dorothy Doubt.

On CHRISTMAS *Morning.*

Written by a Young Lady.

WELCOME, Morning, to my Sight,
Thou, To-day, art doubly bright,
Damon's Eyes aſſiſt thy Light.
Oh! conduct me to his Arms,
Who beſtows thee all thy Charms;
How would'ſt Thou or I appear,
Were He not to crown the Year?

* The Gentleman had, it ſeems, before taken *other Aſſiſtance* not productive of ſuch like Animadverſions, as may be partly learnt from the Addreſſes on the Occaſion, which were of a different Complexion from theſe. *Vid. Ant.* p. 163.

On his Boſom I will praiſe
Thy Beauties, in diviner Lays;
I will too thy Sweetneſs ſing,
Mortals ſhall believe thee Spring;
And the Birds in Concert join,
As on their lov'd *Valentine*.
Here alas! I do thee Wrong:
Fond Impatience ſpoils my Song:
He will give redoubled Fire,
To my Soul, and to my Lyre:
From thy Sun how could'ſt thou ſhine,
Or I ſing, now wanting mine?

Bridge-Town, Dec. 28. We hear that Mr. *Hotherſall*, the late Treaſurer has, at length, delivered to His Majeſty's Attorney-General all the Affidavits left in the Office in his Time by Perſons that had paid their Tax, and that the ſame are now put into ſuch Order, that it can be immediately known who has, and who has not paid, as well as the *Quantum* of what has been received, and who have paid ſhort. Thoſe therefore that are ſtill in Arrear, either in Whole or in Part, would do well to diſcharge the ſame forthwith; otherwiſe 'tis ſaid no further Indulgence can be given. We have been told that ſome *Subpœnas* are already gone out, and that other Bills are preparing to be fil'd, of which, therefore we have been induced to give Notice, for the Sake of ſuch as are liable to be proſecuted, and to whom we would heartily wiſh to ſave that Expence.

Barbados. We have had lately from *South Carolina* the following Recipe, as an effectual Cure for all Diſtempers ariſing from an inveterate Scurvy, and for the Yaws, Lame-Diſtemper, Pox, *&c.* for the Diſcovery whereof, a Negro-Man in *Virginia* was freed by the Government, and had a Penſion of Thirty Pounds Sterling ſettled on him during his Life.

TAKE Four Ounces of the Inſide Bark of Spaniſh *Oak, two Ounces of the Inſide Bark of Pine, two Ounces of Shumack Root, boil them in three Quarts of Water till it comes to three Pints: The Patient muſt drink a Pint the firſt Morning; in a Minute or two after, half a Pint more, at Noon half a Pint, at Night half a Pint: Likewiſe daily after, till the Cure is perfected, half a Pint in the Morning, half a Pint at Noon, and the ſame at Night. If any Ulcer or proud Fleſh, waſh them with blue Stone Water; anointing them afterwards with Hog's Fat and Deer's Dung, or Hare's Dung.*

Barbados,

Saturday, January 12, 1733.

——— *This thy peculiar Praiſe,*
Be ſtill, to ſtudy Right. ———
——— *Let them learn from thee,*
That neither Strength, nor Policy refin'd,
Shall with Succeſs be crown'd where JUSTICE fails.

Philips.

SIR,

IT is very proper in a free Government, when any Thing extraordinary happens with regard to particular Perſons, which ſeems repugnant to the general Notion the People have had of the Laws and the Conſtitution, that the ſame ſhould be made publick and explain'd to them, in Order that every one might be appris'd of what Artifices may be us'd againſt him, and be the better able to conduct himſelf under the like Circumſtances; as alſo that he may be aware of, and know the Chief Inſtruments or Adviſers of the Good or Hurt that has been brought about, or done to any of his Fellow-Subjects.

In a late Gazette, you took Notice of an Appeal which is granted in the Caſe of Dr. *Warren* and Mr. *Bennet*, in relation to an Injunction obtain'd by the former to quiet him in the Poſſeſſion of an Eſtate he had got into, immediately before his Application for it; and you rightly obſerve that the Petition of the latter, by his Attornies here, for revoking the ſame, was diſmiſs'd by a Majority of the Court of Chancery, contrary to the Opinion of his Excellency, who firſt directed the Proceſs to be iſſued.

How that Matter will be finally determined, no body can yet ſay; and it is the Duty of the Parties concern'd, to ſubmit to the Decree of the Court here, till it be revers'd by that auguſt and moſt impartial Board, our dernier Reſort, before which, it ſeems, the Affair is ſpeedily to be carry'd. I ſhall therefore only remark thereon at preſent, (and I think it would be unpardonable to omit it) that whoever is in the right, as to the Point of Law, it muſt be allow'd to be a noble Piece of Self-Denial, and a glorious

Inſtance of the moſt inviolable Attachment to Juſtice for a Magiſtrate publickly to retract an Error, as ſoon as he is convinc'd of it, and to revoke, as far as in him lies, any Proceeding which afterwards appears to his Underſtanding to be wrong; and ſuch a Behaviour is ſtill the more meritorious when it is attended with the Suffrage of others, in the like Station, to countenance and ſupport the firſt Act. This, I muſt ſay, is worthy of the greateſt Mind, and equal to any Thing I have ever met with in the moſt celebrated for ſtrict Virtue and inflexible Integrity!

But my principal Deſign was to mention the Event of an Appeal not long ſince heard before the Committee of the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council, betwixt the ſame Parties, and concerning the ſame Eſtate; which having ſettled the Law, as to the Particulars then in Diſpute (tho' the Cauſe abated by the Death of Madam *Bennet*) ought to be known to every body, and be a laſting Precedent in the like Caſes, as well as a Caution to all, how they adviſe to, or take any Steps for the future in Matters of 500 *l.* Concern, that will not bear the Teſt of an impartial Inquiry.

That the very irregular Proceedings againſt Mr. *Bennet*, on Account whereof he haſten'd to *England*, were revers'd, is notorious enough, the Royal Order for that Purpoſe having been publiſhed in open Court here, and being now in the Regiſter's Office. But ſince it cannot be forgot with how high a Hand Things were carry'd, how poſitive his Adverſaries were of being in the right, and how reproachfully they treated him, as well as thoſe that inclin'd to do him Juſtice, I will, for thefur ther Satisfaction of your Readers, cite the Words of a Perſon of great Veracity who was preſent at the Hearing at the *Cock-Pit*, and which the Gentleman, who receiv'd the Letter, gave me Leave to tranſcribe. 'The ſtrange *Ducens Tecum* (ſays 'he) and the Regiſter's Second Attachment, together with his Refuſal to 'obey the Preſident's *Superſedeas* thereto, as alſo the Serjeant at Arms 'keeping Mr. *Bennet* in Cuſtody, and refuſing Bail, was looked upon with 'Horror and Amazement. There was no Defence made againſt that Part 'of the Proceeding, nor did Dr. *Warren*'s Counſel offer one Word by Way 'of Excuſe, or Extenuation, but openly diſavow'd them.

As the late Preſident's Conduct, in the Affair I am ſpeaking of, was entirely approv'd of at Home, and he acted therein by the Advice of His Majeſty's Attorney-General here, I have incloſ'd a Copy of Mr. Attorney's Report on the Petition of Mr. *Bennet*, which was referr'd to him by his *Honour*; it being taken from that which was tranſmitted together with the other Papers under the Seal of the Iſland; and ſeeing it contains the whole Subſtance of the Caſe (excepting what relates to the Regiſter's diſobeying the Chancellor's Order) 'tis preſum'd your Printing it may be acceptable to the Curious, without giving any Offence at all to the Author, who, I'm perſwaded,

perſwaded, will not be diſpleas'd at your making a Publick Uſe of it, for the Advancement of Juſtice, to which it at firſt ſo much contributed. You may therefore inſert the Report, underneath ; but I do not take it to be proper at all to form any Compariſons betwixt what has been already decided, and the Caſe which is as yet depending ; leaving it rather to the judicious Reader to make ſuitable Reflections within his own Breaſt, on the ſtrange Occurrences that have happen'd in ſo ſhort a Space of Time, even before the Expiration of the Year which his moſt ſacred Majeſty was pleas'd, by his Order in Council on the laſt Appeal, to allow Mr. *Bennet* to be from hence, for the Negociating his other neceſſary and important Affairs in England.

' *To the Honourable* Samuel Barwick, *Preſident of his* Majeſty's
' *Council, and Commander in Chief of this and other His* Majeſty's
' Caribbe-Iſlands *to Windward of* Guardaloop, *&c. and Chancel-*
' *lor of the ſame.*

' *May it pleaſe your* Honour,

' IN Obedience to Your *Honour*'s Order of the 12th Inſtant, referring
' to me the Petition of *John Bennet*, Eſq; and directing me to report
' what can legally be done thereon, as ſoon as conveniently might be, I
' am now moſt humbly to make my Report accordingly ; which I ſhou'd,
' in Conſideration of the extraordinary Nature of the Caſe, have done ſoon-
' er, had not my whole Time been neceſſarily taken up in carrying on
' Proſecutions in Behalf of the Crown at our Grand-Seſſions, which ended
' but Yeſterday.

' THE Petitioner complains of his having been arreſted by Colour of an
' Attachment, irregularly iſſu'd from the Regiſter's-Office, and alſo that
' the Serjeant at Arms, in whoſe Cuſtody he now is, has abſolutely refus'd
' to take any Security for his Appearance at the next Sitting of the
' Court of Chancery, perſuant to the Tenour of the Writ ; which laſt
' Fact is ſupported by an Affidavit annex'd to the Petition, wherein are
' recited, and I think truly, divers Proceedings in the Cauſe depending in
' the ſaid Court, which did not ſit the Day in Courſe, being ſoon after the
' Petitioner's firſt Confinement, but was (unfortunately it ſeems for him)
' adjourn'd for a Month longer. He prays therefore, upon the whole, a
' *Superſedeas* ; or, in general, ſuch other Relief, as Your *Honour* ſhall judge
' fitting.

' Now I beg Leave to obſerve that the Regiſter does not ſeem to have
' been rightly advis'd, in delivering out the Attachment complain'd of,
' meerly on the Application of the Sollicitor on that Side. For tho' 'tis
' true,

‘ true, that a ſecond Attachment with Proclamation generally goes out of ‘ Courſe, on a *Non Eſt Inventus* return'd on the Firſt, yet in the preſent ‘ Caſe, as there had been no Return at all made on the former, which was ‘ never ſerv'd, and near Nine Months had elaps'd after its Expiration, du- ‘ ring great part of which Time the Cauſe was under Compromiſe ; and as ‘ the Counſel for the Complainants had actually mov'd to amend the *Sub- ‘ pœna Ducens Tecum*, for a ſuppos'd Contempt in not obeying whereof, it ‘ had originally iſſu'd, which Motion was ſtill depending, and the Regiſter ‘ well knew it ; theſe Circumſtances, I ſay, being conſider'd, I think he ‘ ought not to have iſſu'd a ſecond Attachment, without the previous Direc- ‘ tions of the Court. And what, in my humble Apprehenſion, ſhou'd have ‘ been ſtill a further Inducement to the Regiſter's more than ordinary Cau- ‘ tion in this Inſtance is, that the Petitioner had, at the laſt Sitting of the ‘ Court, mov'd for Leave to appeal to His moſt Sacred Majeſty in Coun- ‘ cil, from the very Order (amongſt other Matters) for granting the firſt ‘ Attachment, which Motion your *Honour* had taken a few Days only to ‘ conſider of, and was afterwards pleas'd to grant.

‘ The Writ, however, having been procur'd, and put into the Hands ‘ of the Serjeant at Arms, he was, no doubt, in the right to execute it ; ‘ and, if he had barely done ſo, there wou'd have been no Occaſion for the ‘ preſent Complaint, at leaſt as far as concerns him. But I take it that he ‘ is bound, on a Proceſs of this Kind, by the Stat. 23. *H.* 6. *Cap.* 10. ‘ to take Bail with reaſonable Sureties for the Parties Appearance ; and by ‘ the Practice of the Court, I find, what was offer'd, by Mr. *Bennet*, has ‘ been uſually deem'd ſuch. It is my humble Opinion therefore that al- ‘ tho' the Serjeant at Arms might poſſibly have objected to the particular ‘ Security which was tender'd (and, if he had, I preſume other wou'd have ‘ been given) yet that he did not act with a juſt Regard either to his own ‘ Duty, or the Liberty of the Subject, in declaring he cou'd not take any ‘ Security, and refuſing to do ſo accordingly ; wherein he appears, indeed, ‘ to have been chiefly guided by the ſame Advice which had alſo an Influ- ‘ ence in the other Office, the Policy whereof ſeems to be the detaining the ‘ Priſoner at all Events.

‘ This then being the Caſe, and ſince any Remedy againſt the Officer ‘ bears too diſtant a Proſpect, the Queſtion is what can be done for the ‘ immediate Relief of the Petitioner ; and I confeſs I do not know of any ‘ Thing that will be effectual, beſides that which is pointed out in the Peti- ‘ tion.

‘ Now a *Superſedeas* may undoubtedly be granted to the Writ of Attach- ‘ ment in many Caſes, and eſpecially when it has been improvidently iſſu'd, ‘ as this, I conceive, will be judg'd to be from what has been already ſaid, ‘ and for that the ſubſequent Proceſs muſt always bear *Teſte*, the ſame Day

‘ that

‘ that the former was returnable, which the ſecond Attachment taken out a-
‘ gainſt Mr. *Bennet* does not, till many Months afterwards. ’Tis as cer-
‘ tain too that Your *Honour* has Power, by the Eſtabliſhment of the Court
‘ of Chancery here, to make interlocutory Orders, and to direct the iſſuing
‘ of all Remedial Writs, ſubject, however, to the Examination of the
‘ Court; and tho’ I am perſwaded there is nothing Your *Honour* wou’d
‘ more carefully avoid, than the doing any Act which might ſeem to con-
‘ troul what was done in open Court, yet that, I think, can by no Means
‘ be objected to what is now pray’d, becauſe the Court did not, in Fact,
‘ direct the Proceſs, but the Matter was rather *Sub Judice*, as has been al-
‘ ready obſerv’d.

‘ Upon the whole, as this Affair is circumſtanc’d, I can’t but be of O-
‘ pinion that your *Honour* will do the Petitioner a very ſeaſonable Piece of
‘ Juſtice, in ordering a *Superſedeas* to iſſue, according to the Prayer of his
‘ Petition.

‘ All which is moſt humbly ſubmitted, *&c.*

June 16, 1732. J. B.

To the Printer.

S I R, *Bridge-Town, Jan.* 11, 1733.

I WAS very glad to ſee the Paragraph in your laſt Gazette, concerning the Candidates for Veſtrymen for this Pariſh the enſuing Year; and, ſince the Day of Election is at Hand, I could not forbear ſending you a Line on that Subject, tho’ I had never the Curioſity to do it on any other. The Truth is, it has been Matter of Aſtoniſhment to me that, notwithſtanding the Fact is notorious to every body that the Pariſh has, within theſe few Years, been defrauded of ſome Thouſand Pounds, no Publick Notice at all has been taken of it but we have reſted ſatisfy’d therewith, as if really it were not amiſs to do ſo, but that it was look’d upon as a kind of Right for any Man to keep in his Hands, or to run away with what Money he could ſecure, on having had Intereſt enough to be choſen a Veſtry-man ſo often as to take it in Turn to be Churchwarden. I never was, nor attempted to be in that Office myſelf; nor do I pretend to know the Laws relating to Veſtries; but ’tis to be hop’d we ſhall always for the future have ſuch of the Number as are much better Judges of them. In the mean Time, I will take upon me, without the leaſt perſonal Ill-will to any one, to pronounce that whoever, after having once been a Veſtry-man, expects to be choſen again, whilſt he refuſes to ſettle his Accounts with the Pariſh, and to pay over the Ballance, is no leſs audacious than unjuſt;

and

and I need not add therefore, that to vote for ſuch a Man is publickly to declare our Approbation of both, which God forbid,

I am your, &c.

Frank Freeholder.

Wedneſday, February 7, 1733.

AS ſeveral of my future Papers will probably be filled with Matters of a more ſerious and publick Nature, I intend to dedicate this to the Service of the Ladies, by preſenting them with ſome other Pieces of the amorous Fair one mentioned formerly, who has long ſince diſtinguiſhed herſelf amongſt the fineſt Writers in Poetry. They are all addreſſed to the ſame Gentleman, and there is no Reaſon therefore to queſtion but her Paſſion was as ſteady as it appears to be ardent. How well ſhe has painted it, they are the beſt Judges who have ever been in the like Circumſtances; but I muſt declare I think there is a peculiar Softneſs in the Verſe, and a Tenderneſs in the Sentiments, which are hardly to be met with in any of the beſt Performances of thoſe of our own Sex, on the ſame Subject. Theſe Manuſcripts were, I underſtand, put into the Hands of a Friend of mine, to diſpoſe of, as he ſhould think proper, with theſe Reſtrictions only from the Owner (who is now, it ſeems, a Man of Buſineſs) that *Names* be concealed, and that he did not by publiſhing them at any Time poſtpone what might be of more immediate Service to the Iſland. For my Part, I have Reaſon to rejoice that having often been obliged to my Fellow-Labourers in *Europe*, by borrowing from their Weekly Papers, I am like to be able to return the Favour; ſince they will, no doubt, readily enough tranſcribe from me what cannot but be acceptable to the politeſt Readers of the Age.

Occaſioned by his Illneſs.

WHILE for thy precious Life I fear,
From every Pore deſcends a Tear;
My Soul and Body feels, for thee,
An Univerſal Agony:

No

No Wonder if my Fears are more,
Who loves as none e'er lov'd before;
The little Floods will not ſuffice,
That Nature gives the weeping Eyes;
O'er all my Limbs a deathly Dew;
Others may mourn, but I ſhall die with you.
With thine, behold my Face grow pale,
My Speech all broken, and my Spirits fail.
My Eyes are on thy Features fix'd;
My Looks with Death and Sorrow mixt.
Something beyond ev'n Death, I find,
That hurts not the impaſſive Mind:
But here my very Soul is preſs'd,
And languiſhes within my Breaſt:
My trembling Hands the Pen refuſe,
And Sorrow has undone my Muſe.
Oh! Can I ever live to ſee
That Boſom preſs'd ſo oft by me,
Panting and loſt for Want of Breath,
And thoſe dear Eyes ſhut up in Death?
Diſtracting Thought! for thee I'll drain
My own Heart's Blood, and every Vein,
To make thy Channels flow again.
But if thy Soul will force its Way;
If Tears nor Groans will bribe its Stay,
Our Lips in the laſt Gaſp ſhall join,
I'll catch thy Soul and give thee mine:
Till then, I'll near thy Bed attend,
My Eyes ſhall watch, my Knees ſhall bend;
The Stars my Midnight Hours ſhall ſee,
The Stars ſhall learn to watch of me:
Thy Cordials I will give with Care,
But, if a Tear ſhou'd mingle there,
Forgive my Fondneſs, —— know that ſhe,
Who weeps, as ſoon wou'd die for thee.
If thy Pulſe move too ſlow a Pace,
My Sighs ſhall wing them in their Race;
Or, if too faſt, my Tears ſhall chide
Thy beating Veins, and check the Tide.

His PICTURE.

GENTLE Love, to paint my Lover,
Let thy Pencil be thy Dart;
Every killing Grace diſcover,
That is glowing in my Heart.

Be his lovely Eyes defining,
But 'tis fatal to approach,
Where a thouſand Charms are ſhining;
I, alas! have gaz'd too much.

Be thy Pencil now deſcending,
But deſcend with tender Care;
Leſt the new-born Smiles offending,
That are ever ſpringing there.

Gently glide o'er every Feature
With bewitching Softneſs form'd;
In his Compoſition, Nature
Was by *Love* and *Bacchus* warm'd.

Touch his Lips deſign'd for Preſſing,
Where thy own fond Mother lies;
Everlaſting Love expreſſing,
From his Mouth, and from his Eyes.

Now his Shape and Air ſurveying,
How I chide my artleſs Song!
I my Fondneſs am betraying,
But have done his Beauties wrong.

Oh! how ill I am performing,
Tho' aſſiſted by thy Dart;
Damon's Picture is more charming,
It has painted in my Heart.

Written on one of his Letters.

TO thee, dear Letter, I impart
All the Anguiſh of my Heart.
Oh! compoſe its racking Care,
Pour thy healing Softneſs there;

Since

Since a thouſand cruel Forms
Keep thy Maſter from my Arms;
Thou a while his Place ſupply,
To my trembling Boſom lie;
Often whiſper his dear Name,
To Advantage dreſs his Flame;
That no Jealouſy may dare,
To alarm me with a Care;
Breathe his Sighings ſuch a Way,
That I to my Soul may ſay,
'He, my Love, my Life, is here,
'What beſide cou'd charm my Ear?
'What beſide cou'd be ſo dear?
If I to a Slumber fall,
Thou ſhalt waken at my Call;
Ev'ry ſoft inchanting Line
Shall, in Spight of Midnight, ſhine;
Gentle Love ſhall ſmiling ſee
All my Tenderneſs to thee;
And ſhall bleſs the happy Hour,
When ſhe gave thee ſo much Pow'r.

On a FAN preſented.

NOT the *Trojan* triumph'd more,
When the Golden Fleece he bore;
My Hand, with equal Pleaſure, takes
The Gift thy tender Friendſhip makes;
The Way of giving lends it Charms,
And ſo endears it to my Arms.
This ſoft Machine, for Air deſign'd,
At every Furl leaves Flames behind.
Of Magick Wood the Poet ſings;
Of ſighing Plants, and plaintive Springs:
This Ivory boaſts an equal Force;
Can raiſe, and can prolong Diſcourſe;
And, when with Modiſh Anger ſtung,
It drowns the Jarring of the Tongue.
For many Wonders it is worn;
Or to ſhew Tenderneſs, or Scorn;
To give Denial to the Fool;
To curb the Bold, inſpire the Cool.

But oh! whene'er it gives a Sign,
To any wiſhing Eye but thine,
May all the Silver Studs (avert
That Omen!) from each other, part:
May the dear Sticks together jar,
Lie wounded, and not find *Colemar*.
May it its every Beauty loſe,
And its inchanting Flap refuſe.

Barbados. On the fourth Inſtant, about Nine o' Clock, Mr. *Thomas Keeling* was kill'd on the Spot by *Gelaſius Macmahon*, Eſq; but, the Circumſtances of the Fact being pretty extraordinary, we ſhall be able to give a better Account of them hereafter. In the mean While, we hear that his Excellency has been pleas'd to appoint *Saturday* next, for trying the Perſons in Goal for a moſt barbarous and cruel * Murder committed on the High Seas; and 'tis not doubted but Juſtice will be done to the Perpetrators of ſo heinous a Crime, ſince all Chriſtians have univerſally ſign'd and ſeal'd to the Truth of this Doctrine, *Whoſoever ſheddeth Man's Blood, by Man ſhall his Blood be ſhed*; and the higheſt Reaſon for it, leſt the Blood of the Innocent cry for Vengeance, and a whole Country be involv'd in Miſery, for not acting according to the Laws of Nature, Reaſon, Juſtice, and Religion.

Saturday, February 9, 1733.

SIR, *Bridge-Town Feb.* 7, 1733.

THE following *Piece* I have had by me ſome Time, and the Title expreſſes the Occaſion on which it was wrote. I inclin'd to bring it to the Light, partly out of Affection to the Memory of my deceas'd Friend, who was well known in this Place, but chiefly in Order to give Pleaſure to my Countrymen in general from the Conſideration of their preſent Happineſs, when compar'd to what was their Caſe about 15 Years ago. At the ſame Time 'tis hop'd I may be allow'd to obſerve that the Grievances the People formerly laboured under, and, to redreſs which, as well as his own, Mr. *Gordon* repair'd to *England*, were brought upon them, while the ſame Perſon was in the Cabinet who ſo lately diſtinguiſh'd him-

* *Vide Poſt.* p. 271.

ſelf

ſelf by oppoſing the generous Intentions of our moſt worthy Governor, and the other Branches of the Legiſlature, in relation to the *Publick Offices*, and whoſe other Endeavours againſt the Paſſing of a Law highly beneficial to the Country (whilſt he is receiving ſeveral Hundred Pounds *per An.* of the publick Money) being totally fruſtrated, was pleas'd, after all, to try the Effects of *Affidavits*, in Order to get the ſaid Law repeal'd, which therefore he ſent Home under the Seal of the Iſland. I will however ſay no more of that now, and only add that there was *another* * *Gentleman* or *two* concern'd in the ſame commendable Undertaking with him who is the Subject of the Verſes herewith ſent, and who ſhar'd alſo in the Suffrage of the ſame Muſe; but as they are living on the Spot, and, if I know them rightly, would not care to hear their own Praiſes ſounded, I ſhall for the preſent ſuppreſs ſome little Performances of the like Kind that are in my Poſſeſſion.

To the Reverend Mr. † Gordon, *on his Succeſs in the Complaints againſt the late Governor of* Barbados.

Written in the Year 1720.

WHILE bright *Barbados* triumphs in her Cauſe,
And *L———r* murmurs at *Britannia*'s Laws;
The helpleſs Tyrant mourns his Loſs of Pow'r,
And curſes thoſe he can oppreſs no more;

Permit

* *Viz.* Mr. *Blenman*, Attorney-General of that Iſland for many Years afterwards, as he is ſtill, but at preſent, we underſtand, in *England*; and Mr. *Nicholas Hope*, an Attorney at Law in *Barbados* (a Relation of Sir *Joſeph Jekyl*, late Maſter of the Rolls) ſince deceaſed.

† This Clergyman was Rector of St. *Michael*'s Pariſh in that Iſland, and Commiſſary to Dr. *Robinſon*, then Biſhop of *London*. Having been ſeverely perſecuted by G——r *L——r*, he had once before made a Voyage to *England* for Redreſs, when an Inquiry was directed to be made into his Complaint, on the Spot, by an *Order* of the late King in Council. He now went again with the other two Gentlemen abovementioned, and thereupon obtained a final Order from the Lords Juſtices (his Majeſty being then Abroad) in his Favour, dated *October* 5, 1720. With this (the Governor being remov'd) he went back to *Barbados*, where he continued ſome Years. But at length, being in an ill State of Health, he reſolved to go to *England* for the Recovery of it, and accordingly embark'd the 21ſt of *July*, 1728, with his Family, in a Ship whereof Captain *Summerſcales* was Maſter, which unfortunately foundered in a Storm at Sea. They were ſeen in Diſtreſs the 26th of *Auguſt* following, by another Veſſel bound alſo for *London*, and which, with much Difficulty, got ſafe to Port; but the former were never heard of more.

Mr. *Blenman*, who had been committed to Gaol by the ſame G——r, meerly for appearing as Council for his Friend Mr. *Gordon*; and having forfeited his Recognizance of 1000 *l.* (which he had been obliged to enter into) by coming hither to complain of that Uſage, obtained an *Order* likewiſe from the Lords Juſtices, dated *April* 2, 1720. This was conceived in the ſtrongeſt Terms, the Governor being thereby declared *to have acted arbitrarily and illegally*,

Permit me, *Gordon*, with a joyful Lay,
To praiſe, who could aſſiſt no other Way.
For thee and for thy Cauſe, my Prayers were fraught,
As if 'twere mine ; —— the Buſineſs of my Thought :
My Tongue, by Nature indolent and mute,
By Juſtice mov'd, grew eager in Diſpute.
When I reflected how your Friends have mourn'd,
I felt their Pains, and with their Anger burn'd.
The Agonies thy dear Relations bore,
Taking their laſt Embraces on the Shore,
Oft have I wept, as if my Breaſt had known
The mighty Loſs, and made the Caſe its own !
The friendly Veſſel bears thee ſafe along,
Haſtes to our Coaſt, as if it felt thy Wrong.
Thy juſt Reſentment *Neptune*'s ſelf approv'd,
And Winds and Seas all in thy Favour mov'd.
Thy Conduct and thy Patience I admire,
Thy honeſt Courage warm'd with needful Fire ;
Thy Truths broke on the ſullen Bird of Night,
Who grins and curſes and abhors thy Light.
But oh ! how well the Victory you uſe !
Be that the kind Employment of my Muſe.
Oh! if I've Enemies, may they all be
As truly juſt, as merciful as thee.
What Chriſtian Modeſty in thee appears !
Hatred itſelf diſſolves away in Tears ;
Happy the Flock Heav'n plac'd beneath thy Care,
No raging Faction, no Oppreſſion there ;
Haſte to their Arms, which eagerly extend ;
Methinks I ſee thee bleſſing every Friend :
Thy Dangers o'er, thy Enemy ſuppreſs'd ;
A warmer Sun and Friendſhip heal thy Breaſt.

gally, and which is ſaid *to have appeared to be ſo, even from the Papers he himſelf had tranſmitted under the Seal of the Iſland.* Whereupon it was *ordered, that Mr.* Blenman's *Recognizance, and all the Proceedings ſubſequent thereto, ſhould be vacated. And, if any Levy had been made upon the Forfeiture, the full Sum, ſo levy'd, ſhould be forthwith, and without Delay, returned and paid back to the ſaid* Blenman, *his Agents, or Attornies, in the ſaid Iſland.* About the ſame Time, there were ſeveral other Complaints, relating to the Publick, exhibited and made good againſt the G———r, by the ſame Gentlemen ; at the Concluſion whereof, he was committed (having been allowed to come Home to defend himſelf) by the Council-Board, till he entered into a Recognizance, with Sureties in 20,000 *l.* and was alſo ordered to be proſecuted by the Attorney-General. But the Proſecution was afterwards dropped, as we have heard, on Account of the General *Act of Grace*, under which, it was foreſeen, he muſt have eſcap'd any Puniſhment propoſed.

No

No ſecond *L——r* in thy Weſt appear,
Juſtice ſhall chain the roaring Lion here;
Sweet be thy Days, and peaceful every Hour;
Till I can wiſh, and *L——r* rail no more.

Barbados, Feb. 9. This Day, at the new Court-Houſe in *Bridge-Town*, came on the Trials of *John*, alias *Ezekiel*, *Witneſs*, an *Indian*, and *Thomas Parker*, an *Engliſh* Lad of about 18 Years of Age, for Piracy and Murder, committed on the High Sea. The former pleaded guilty to the Articles exhibited againſt him, in purſuance of the Act of the 11th and 12th of King *William*; and the latter, having ſtood his Trial, was unanimouſly found guilty by the Court; ſo that Sentence was pronounced againſt each of them by his Excellency, who ſat as Preſident, according to the Directions of the Statute. The Perſons attainted are, by the ſame Act, *to be executed and put to Death at ſuch Time, in ſuch Manner, and in ſuch Place, upon the Sea, or within the Ebbing or Flowing thereof, as the Preſident, or the major Part of the Court, by Warrant directed to the Provoſt-Marſhal, ſhall direct* *. The Caſe on the Trial appeared to be as follows: *Robert Hiſlip* being Maſter of the Brigantine *Recovery*, of which Captain *Braddock*, of *Long-Iſland*, was Owner, having made a Voyage to *Madera*, and from thence to *Cape de Verde*, to load with Salt, on the 27th of *December* laſt, the Mate, one *Henry Peck*, being faſt a-ſleep, was awaken'd about 12 o'Clock at Night, with the terrible Outcry of Murder in the State-Room, where *Braddock* lay; and, getting up to ſee what was the Matter, *John Main*, one of the Sailors, bid him not ſtir, for, if he did, he ſhould be ſerved as the Owner and Captain had been; ſaying, that he was ſet Centry over him, and ordered not to kill him, but to prevent his going to the Relief of the others. The Villany, it ſeems, had been perpetrated after the following Manner: *Witneſs*, the *Indian*, being a Servant to *Braddock*, went firſt into the great Cabbin, and attempted to deſtroy his Maſter with a Hatchet; but he ſtruggling, and holding him faſt, the Villain, finding he could not get his Ends that Way, drew a Knife out of his Pocket, and cut his Maſter's Throat. At the ſame Time, *John Smith*, another Sailor, knock'd down Captain *Hiſlip* with a Carpenter's Mallet, as he was going out of his Cabbin to help his Owner, and, not being quite dead, groaned; upon which, *Thomas Parker* ſplit his Skull open with a Wood-Ax, which he had prepared for that moſt barbarous Butchery. After this, the *Indian* took the Mate out of his Cabbin, and would have murdered him; but *Main* and *Smith* prevented him, by putting him in Mind they had no other Navigator. They then forced the Mate to give it under his Hand, that the Owner and Captain were killed by Accident; and

* *Witneſs*, the *Indian*, was hung in Chains near *Needham's-Fort* in *Carliſle-Bay*.

propoſed

propoſed to come hither with that Story, and deliver 31 Pipes of Wine to the Owner's Friend, and then to proceed to *Long-Iſland*, where the *Indian* ſaid they would not be miſtruſted. After this, in their Paſſage, the *Indian* uſually got drunk, and would have the Command of the Veſſel, and be called *Captain*. He grew ſo ill-humoured, that he often put the Mate in Fear of his Life, ſaying, he could kill, with Satisfaction, a hundred Men. At length, he ſtruck out the Mate's Eye, and order'd *Smith* to throw him over Board, which he attempting, the poor Fellow took hold of the Boom-Tackle, which the *Indian* ſeeing, he went immediately with a Back-Sword, and clove his Skull; whereupon, the unhappy Wretch dropped into the Sea. A Scene of Cruelty ſo horrid, that it is amazing to think human Beings ſhould be capable of committing it!

Saturday February 27, 1733.

SIR,

AS I underſtand the Gentleman, who ſome Time paſt gave us a Specimen of the Atchievements of the renown'd *Socias*, deſigns to oblige the Publick with their compleat Hiſtory, I ſhall be proud if I can contribute to the compiling of ſo great a Work as that muſt be, when finiſh'd; and therefore here ſend him the laſt memorable Exploit of thoſe two Brothers while in that Partnerſhip of Politicks which malevolent Fortune, who often croſſes the beſt Endeavours, ſeems now to have determined, by the untimely Departure of the Younger, without whom the Elder is no more than a Judge without a Hangman.

THERE had been long and loud Complaints againſt the exorbitant Fees demanded and taken by the Publick Officers, eſpecially thoſe under the Guardianſhip of theſe two *great Patriots*, who ſeeing themſelves oblig'd to join in ſo popular a Cry, faithfully as they could, promis'd their Aſſiſtance in redreſſing the Grievance. Accordingly, the Legiſlature, which I muſt own is made up of very honeſt Men, undertook a Regulation of the Fees; but the ſagacious *Socias*, who, in Caſes of this Nature, always ſee a great deal, which no body elſe can obſerve, well knowing that many the moſt plauſible Things in Appearance are, in Fact, mere deluſive Shades, had very good *private* Reaſons for endeavouring to prevent the Evil which they plainly ſaw muſt attend this Project, how popular and promiſing ſoever. They were alſo ſenſible that theſe Reaſons, tho' very ſtrong and concluſive with

with themſelves, would not have that Weight with the Publick, and therefore reſolved, concealing their Deſigns, to divert the Stream, which they ſaw they could not dam up; and, accordingly continuing their former Promiſes of Aſſiſtance, only *requir'd a little Time to prepare the Bill, it being a Work of vaſt Importance, and conſequently not to be hurry'd over*; hoping by a Dependance on them to hinder the Committee appointed to bring it in, from getting one ready before the Time limited ſhould be elaps'd; which Stratagem they manag'd with ſo much Art, as to reduce the Committee to a very few Days; but, whom Fortune wou'd deſtroy, ſhe firſt infatuates. Alas! all the prudent Caution and Care of the good *Socias* were loſt. The Committee would have a Bill, and even in that ſhort Time, when all Dangers ſeemed paſt, provided one, which the unthinking Multitude applauded. In vain did the wiſe *Socias* point out Abſurdities in it; the Draftſman having copied thoſe very exceptionable Words from other Acts now in Force; and, to the great Mortification of theſe two *worthy Patriots*, the Bill paſs'd the whole Legiſlature with a *Nemine*. Nothing now remain'd for the poor diſappointed *Socias*, but by good Affidavits to prevent the Royal Aſſent, which accordingly they procur'd in Abundance; carefully concealing ſuch their Purpoſes, till the Evening before the Day on which the Veſſel, which carried them, was to ſail, when they were obliged to demand the Seal of the Iſland to them; and, to ſtrengthen all, the elder Brother has made a very full one himſelf. In which, after ſetting forth his Qualifications of Twenty Seven Years Practice, and a perfect Knowledge of the Profits of the Offices, he roundly ſwears that *the Patentee of the Clerk of the Common-Pleas Office will loſe between three and four hundred Pounds a Year by the new Law.* Now three Hundred and Fifty Pounds a Year being the preſent Rent, and accounting the Loſs, ſworn to by him, to be at a Medium Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds a Year, the Office muſt be let for *ſomething*, before the Affidavit can be falſify'd, and who forſooth will give one Shilling a Year Rent for that Office under this Law? I own the Leaſe by which the preſent Deputy is yearly to pay the Patentee 350 *l.* may be objected; but how can this *honeſt* Deponent be ſuppos'd ever to have heard of that? As for the *malicious* Suggeſtion of his having order'd his Correſpondent at Home to offer a conſiderable Annual Rent for this ſame Office, provided the Law be confirmed, I know him too well to believe he ever will meddle with that, or any Thing elſe wherein he can't find his Account.

THE only Hope of the *remaining* Brother, in this Matter, is from theſe Affidavits; he has often experienc'd the reaſonable Uſe of ſuch here, and why may not ſomething be expected from them at Home?

I HEAR this elder Brother deſigns to publiſh an Eſſay on the Nature and Uſefulneſs of Affidavits in deſperate Caſes, wherein, particularly, he will ſhew the Method of proving a Negative by one ſingle Witneſs againſt any Num-

ber of Affirmatives; a memorable Inſtance of which extraordinary Skill he gave ſome Time paſt, in Defence of his dear departed Brother and *moſt ſincere Friend*, when he alone prov'd the Negative againſt no leſs than ſix poſitive Affirmatives for the King. I ſhall be ready to furniſh the Compiler with great Variety of ſuch Inſtances; but, as I think theſe Colours rather too glaring, I adviſe him to lay them on ſparingly, leſt they ſhould too much deaden the Under-Shades of the Piece, which, if drawn by the ſame maſterly Hand with the Specimen, will make the moſt compleat Syſtem of *Provincial Politicks* yet extant.

I am your, &c.

John Friendly.

SIR,

BEING preſent the other Day, when the two unhappy Wretches receiv'd Sentence of Death for a very cruel * Murder committed at Sea, it ſtruck me, I muſt confeſs, with an awful Senſe of Magiſtracy, and of the Reaſonableneſs and Neceſſity thereof for the Support of Society. Tho' the Preſident of the Court, who pronounc'd their Doom, is known to poſſeſs uncommon Humanity, and to have a Breaſt fill'd with the tendereſt Sentiments towards his Fellow-Creatures in Misfortunes; yet the Duty of the Office, which his Excellency was ſworn *truly* and *impartially* to execute, obliged him undoubtedly to lay aſide all Conſiderations of that ſort, in Order to put the Laws in Force againſt ſuch great Offenders. On my coming Home, happening to turn to an Eſſay of Mr. *Addiſon* on *Juſtice*, I met with the following Paſſages, which, being ſuitable to the Occaſion, I was at the Pains to tranſcribe, and am now the rather induc'd to ſend them to you, becauſe every honeſt Man muſt agree that what is therein ſaid, of a good Magiſtrate, may be very juſtly apply'd to the noble Perſon who ſo eminently promotes our Happineſs by a ſteady Purſuit of the ſame Doctrine.——— May all in Authority under Him follow ſo laudable and worthy an Example! 'There is no Virtue (*ſays my Author*) ſo 'truly Great and Godlike as Juſtice. Moſt of the other Virtues are Virtues 'of created Beings, or are accommodated to our Nature as we are Men. Ju'ſtice is that which is practis'd by God himſelf, and to be practis'd in its 'Perfection by none but him. Omniſcience and Omnipotence are requiſite for 'the full Exertion of it. The one, to diſcover every Degree of Uprightneſs 'or Iniquity in Thought, Words, and Actions. The other, to meaſure out 'and impart ſuitable Rewards and Puniſhments. As to be perfectly juſt is 'an Attribute of the Divine Nature, To be ſo to the utmoſt of our Abilities

* See before, p. 271.

'is

‘ is the Glory of a Man. Such a one, who has the publick Adminiſtration in
‘ his Hands, acts like the Repreſentative of his Maker, in recompenſing the
‘ Virtuous, and puniſhing the Offender. By the extirpating of a Criminal,
‘ he averts the Judgments of Heaven, when ready to fall upon an impious
‘ People ; or as my Friend *Cato* expreſſes it much better in a Sentiment con-
‘ formable to his Character :

When by juſt Vengeance impious Mortals periſh,
The Gods behold their Puniſhments with Pleaſure,
And lay th' uplifted Thunderbolt aſide.

Barbados. *We have now certain Intelligence that* Gelaſius Macmahone, *Eſq; is gone off the Iſland, on Account of his having kill'd Mr.* Thomas Keeling, *in* Broad-ſtreet *in the* Bridge-Town *the 5th Inſtant ; but, where he intends to ſteer his Courſe, is not ſo well known. Mean while, we cannot forbear expreſſing our Concern for this Incident, ſince the Flying from Juſtice at a Seaſon when the moſt abandon'd, as well as ſuch as have any Intereſt in the Country, are ſure of a fair and impartial Trial, muſt imply a Conſciouſneſs of Guilt. What makes the Suſpicion ſtill the ſtronger is, that every Step, hitherto taken, has ſhewn uncommon Indulgence to the Fugitive, and no one Perſon can be charg'd either with being actuated by too much Zeal for the poor unhappy Perſon deceas'd (who has not, it ſeems, a ſingle Relation in the Iſland) or with the leaſt Spleen or Ill-will towards him who took away his Life.*

ON Thurſday *laſt arriv'd, here, Captain* Richard Crawdon *from St.* Lucia, *who brings an Account that* George Miller, *Dr.* Hearne's *Apprentice, was lately come to that Iſland (in Company with a Relation of Mr.* Macmahone*) and that he had no leſs than* 70 *Moidores in his Pocket. This* Miller *is reported to have ſeen the whole Action between the ſaid* Macmahone *and* Keeling, *but was not to be heard of the next Day, when the Coroner's Inqueſt ſat on the Body of the Deceas'd ; nor has he been in Town ever ſince. And tho' we purpoſely decline mentioning the Circumſtances of that unhappy Affair, of which, it ſeems, there are many other Witneſſes ; yet we are ſorry to hear that any Perſons of Character, and who call themſelves* Chriſtians, *ſhould be prompted, on a falſe Principle of Friendſhip, to partake ſo far of another Man's Sin, as not only to tamper with but actually ſpirit away one of the King's Evidences, which, beſides the Danger of incurring the Penalty of the Law, on a Conviction, is certainly, in* foro Conſcientiæ, *next to committing the firſt Fact.*

Saturday, March 2, 1733.

IT is a particular Satisfaction to me, that, thro' the generous Aſſiſtance of Friends, I am able to relieve the Fair Part of my Readers, from ſhocking and melancholy Subjects, by preſenting them with ingenious Performances on a Topick which cannot but be agreeable to them, and I hope, at the ſame Time, not unacceptable to thoſe of my own Sex. *Love* is, no doubt, a noble and uſeful, as well as a delightful Paſſion, and ought therefore, on no Account, to be diſcouraged, provided it be placed on proper Objects; ſuch I mean as will admit of the Gratification of it, without diſpleaſing our Maker, or injuring any of our Fellow-Creatures. The following Poetical Pieces are Originals from the ſame ſoft Hand with thoſe formerly inſerted in this Paper, and are alſo addreſſed to, or occaſioned by the ſame happy Gentleman, whoſe Name, as I have hinted before, muſt, with her's, be religiouſly concealed. They are wrote at different Times; and, tho' the Spirit of them ſeems to be pretty equal, yet, 'tis plain, the Poeteſs was not always in the like Humour, but diſcovers thereby that ſhe felt the Anxieties and Uneaſineſſes that are ſaid to attend even the moſt ſucceſsful Amours. —— I flatter myſelf, that if this Paper be ſent out early enough to wait on the Ladies with their Chocolate (as I intend) it will be no diſagreeable Entertainment, after the very elegant one they will have met with, over Night, at *Pilgrim*; where the excellent Letters on *Juſtice* have, I underſtand, procured the *Barbados Gazette* the Honour of being conſtantly taken in.

To Mr. * * * * * *.

OH! what retains thee now, what new Deſign,
With-holds thy loit'ring Heart from meeting mine?
What dull Excuſes can thy Slowneſs frame,
To my poor longing Arms and boundleſs Flame?
My wiſhing Senſes all demand their Right,
My trembling Boſom, and my aching Sight;
My Eyes are dying to behold thy Face,
And tir'd with ſearching thee in every Place,
Whilſt my Soul ſighs to Death, for thy Embrace,

Does

Does not the Winds its ardent Sighings bear?
Is not thy Breaſt ſtruck with a ſtranger Air?
Oh! let my tender Wiſhes enter there.
Why haſt thou done my fond Expectance Wrong,
And held me from my Paradiſe ſo long?
My Life, my Love, my Happineſs reſtore;
Not dying Saints wiſh for their Heaven more.

The APPEAL.

LET Love be Judge between us two,
Who beſt obſerves his Laws;
But he's a Youth as well as you,
And partial to your Cauſe.

Where ſhall my luckleſs Heart pretend,
Juſtice or Truth to find;
Since you no longer are my Friend,
And Love is brib'd and blind?

But let him ſay, if e'er his Dart
A ſofter Boſom knew;
If e'er it pierc'd a kinder Heart,
Than this which ſighs for you.

Let bright *Apollo* hold the Scales,
He'll do our Paſſions Right;
Shew us whoſe Tenderneſs prevails,
And which is much too light.

But oh! I fear thy giddy Youth
My fatal Search will find,
Fly up, and leave my heavy Truth
Sunk on the Ground behind.

For, if it was repleat before,
Alas! what now wil't prove?
With Sighs and Tears it will run o'er,
If they have Weight in Love.

Hold up thy Hand, oh! much-lov'd Swain,
  While the poor Plainant pleads;
And know, while I thy Heart arraign,
  My own with Sorrow bleeds.

The COMPLAINT.

HOW ſadly heavy has this Day,
  Oh! my ſweet Angel! crept away?
The Hours have, ſure, forgot to move;
Alas! the Hours were ne'er in Love.
For it is by the Poets told,
That Time (oh! happy Man!) is old;
He feels not my inceſſant Pains,
Nor does he hear my dying Strains.
Yet, by thy ſilver ſhining Hair,
Thy Heart has known a Lover's Care.
What elſe could make thee grey or old,
But the lov'd Object's being cold?
If ſo, oh! let thy Care be ſhown;
Pity the Torments thou haſt known:
And, when my deareſt Love and I
Are ſat together, do not fly;
Oh! then thy ebbing Sands delay,
Make every Hour a Summer's Day.

The ABSENT.

I.

I Gave thy Merit up my Heart,
  Uncounſel'd by the Wiſe;
I aſk'd no low Advice of Art,
  But of thy lovely Eyes,
Which ſaw my Soul in every Part,
  And all its Wiſhes riſe.

II.

My leaping Vein, my trembling Tongue,
  The ſoft Diſeaſe explain;
My Lips, where falt'ring Accents hung,
  And ſtrove to ſpeak in vain;
My Lyre, which once my Freedom ſung,
  Now groans beneath my Chain.

III. To

III.

To one lov'd Object ſtill confin'd,
  To ſigh my deathleſs Flame;
For that neglecting all Mankind,
  My Intereſt and my Fame;
To every other Theme unkind,
  But lovely *Damon*'s Name.

IV.

The Learned of their Friends enquire,
  While I all abſent ſit;
Is this the Muſe the Men admire,
  And whilom call'd a *Wit?*
Has the *South-Sea* undone her Lyre?
  But——heeds not yet.

V.

Dead to the Company, my Eyes
  Are fix'd upon the Ground;
Or elſe perchance in Tears they riſe,
  The Laughter paſſes round;
No ſocial Friend a Tear applies,
  Or Counſel to my Wound.

VI.

Oh! ſee the Miſchiefs thou haſt wrought,
  How will thy Heart attone,
For the Diſtraction of my Thought,
  Employ'd on thee alone?
Oh! gentle *Damon*, hide the Fault,
  With greater of thy own.

SONG.

WHILE my Eyes are fondly ſpeaking,
  They with killing Anguiſh ſee,
Thine ſome newer Face is ſeeking,
  Careleſs of my Griefs, and me.

While my Soul itſelf expreſſing,
  How can yours unmindful be?
With your faithleſs Looks addreſſing,
  Careleſs of my Griefs, and me.

Oh!

Oh! what Torments do I ſuffer,
  While our Hearts ſo ill agree!
Grow a more obſequious Lover,
  Or no longer think of me.

In the World I may diſcover
  Something that may charm like thee,
Or I'll live without a Lover;
  If not thine, I will be free.

Hopes and Fears are too oppreſſing
  For my tender Breaſt, I ſee;
Give me back, my Stars! the Bleſſing
  Of my baniſh'd Liberty.

Or elſe form ſome gentle Creature,
  That may with my Soul agree;
That will prove as hard to Nature,
  As a Change will be to me.

The PROTESTATION.

I'VE Love enough to brilliant every Line,
  To dreſs my Flame, and make my Numbers fine;
But when I think their Beauties will expire,
E're thy dear Eyes have Leiſure to admire;
To cruel Prudence ſtill an Off'ring made,
My Soul is damp'd, and its Ideas fade.
The dying *Sappho* lovely *Phaon* ſung;
No Fetters bound her Fancy or her Tongue;
By Love to Immortality ſhe ſoar'd,
Fame crown'd her Temples, while her Heart ador'd.
To equal Glory I perchance cou'd raiſe
Thy Miſtreſs too, had ſhe a Right to Praiſe;
But from the only Object I'm confin'd,
That can give Love or Glory to my Mind.
See how my Genius and my Hopes are croſt,
Oh! give me Love for all that I have loſt.
For Fame, Repoſe, and God-like Liberty,
For all that I have been, or I might be,
Oh! give me Love, and Love beſtow me thee.

Barbados, March 2. YESTERDAY *being the Queen's Birth-Day, the ſame was obſerved in the* Bridge-Town, *with the uſual Demonſtrations of Joy. In the Evening there was a Ball at* Pilgrim, *and an Entertainment ſuitable to the Occaſion, and the bright Company that had the Honour of going thither to celebrate it; where we hear they met with every Thing that was worthy of that noble and moſt endearing Family, who, from their own innate Goodneſs, never fail to produce the ſame uncommon Effect of pleaſing all about them, which but a very few only have been able to do by the utmoſt Art.*

Wedneſday, March 6, 1733.

SIR, *March* 2, 1733.

I HAD the Pleaſure laſt Night of partaking in the elegant Entertainment given by His EXCELLENCY to a numerous Aſſembly of the beſt Company in this Iſland, in Honour of *Her Majeſty's Birth*, and was extremely pleaſed to obſerve a viſible Joy and Gladneſs of Heart diffuſe itſelf thro' all Ranks, above what I had ever ſeen in this Place on any other Occaſion; all ſeeming perfectly pleaſed with themſelves, and every Thing about them. But where-ever the *Noble Benefactors* approached, Countenances were lighted up a-new, and ſo much manly Virtue and lovely Complacence ſhone through the Eyes of the ſeveral Sexes, that I thought I might then with great Safety have truſted my Fortune, or Life, on the ſingle Judgment of any Gentleman there, and could, as I imagined, though turned of Sixty, have whiſpered ſoft Things to every Lady in the Room.

THIS Scene, together with ſome other late Paſſages, confirmed me in what I have long inclined to believe, that, bad as we are, we are ſtill made of better Stuff than ſome of our paſt Errors ſeemed to have indicated; for, though Briars and Thiſtles will grow in any the beſt Soil where they are planted and cultivated, I doubt not but it will ſoon be evident, that we can produce better Fruit, under the Hands of our preſent ſkilful Manager, who, deſpiſing the Politician's Neceſſity of conforming to the Times, has, with open Truth and inflexible Virtue, attacked the higheſt Degree of Corruption in which he found us. This hath he conducted, not only with Safety to himſelf, but has at the ſame Time done Honour to a *Britiſh* Government by ſaving a ſinking State from impending Ruin; inſomuch, that our Laws and Courts will now become Terrors to the corrupt Judge, every Officer of Juſtice will now be arm'd againſt the crafty Knave, and the mighty Op-

preſſor; and every polite Company will be a Pillory to the PERJURED VILLAIN. Our Meetings for Mirth and good Humour will no longer be Cabals of Faction, where Envy, Scandal, and Malice, the fatal Productions of Party-Animoſities, were mingled with, and ſo embittered every Cup, that Entertainments were too often made or deſigned at the Expence of ſuch as never ſhared in them, and were for few other Purpoſes but to cajole one Man towards the Deſtruction of another.

Let none here ſo far miſtake me as to fancy that I mean now to blow up dying Coals; for no Man is more willing to have a Veil thrown over our paſt Misfortunes. Nor would I have them remembered for any other Uſe, than as the Mariner marks Quickſands on his Chart; not to blot it, and thereby render Navigation more perplexed and dangerous, but to warn others not to venture where ſo many have been ſwallowed up; for tho' theſe Sands, by their Shifting, may have perchance afforded a ſafe Paſſage to one Veſſel where Thouſands have periſhed, I cannot reckon him a wiſe Pilot who would truſt them.

If therefore * *Ithuriel*'s Spear has ſhewn the Fiend in his proper Shape, let all who would preſerve their Innocence beware of liſtening to the Tempter's Dreams, and remember the Fate of *Adam*; who, by ſuch a Miſtake, loſt his Paradiſe, without any Allowance for his Plea of Ignorance.

I am, Yours, &c.

Charles Meanwell.

SIR,

'I Am ordered by our Fraternity to beſpeak Ten Copies of the † *Eſſay on the Nature and Uſefulneſs of Affidavits in deſperate Caſes*, provided they ſhall be ready in a reaſonable Time before the next *Grand Seſſions*. The Gentleman entreats the Author that he would be pleaſed to lay down ſome Rules for explaining away Probabilities, and ſubſtituting bare Poſſibilities in their Room; and alſo that he would give ſuch other uſeful Hints, as he may judge neceſſary on that Occaſion.'

I am

Your moſt humble Servant,

Phillemy Mac Lawchlin.

From —— Tavern,
Feb. 28, 1733.

* See *Milton*'s *Paradiſe Loſt*, Book 4. Line 810. † *Ant.* p. 273,4.

On

On human Life.

EPIGRAM.

FROM the Prince to the Peaſant look carefully down,
And each has his Cares, each his Croſſes muſt own;
Pry nearer —— the Chorus will end in this Strain,
What gives us moſt Pleaſure, does give us moſt Pain:
Since equally mixt, then, with Good and with Bad,
Life, at beſt, can, thus chequer'd, by Mortals be had;
Who wou'd wiſh to poſſeſs it, or who wou'd not rather
To Duſt crumble early, than live to be *Father?*

Saturday, March 9, 1733.

To Phillemy Mac Lawchlin, *Eſq*;

SIR,

'I HAVE read your * Letter of the 28th of *February* laſt, and take 'this firſt Opportunity of anſwering it, that your Faternity may no 'longer expect any further Services from me, in whom alone, it 'ſeems, your Hopes were placed. I did, 'tis true, intend to have wrote 'a *Diſſertation on the Nature and Uſefulneſs of Affidavits in deſperate Caſes*; 'but this was, before I was aware that our Caſe was quite ſo deſperate as I 'now find it. There is a Cloud of Witneſſes, beſides the *Young Dog*, we 'were at ſuch a vaſt Expence to ſend off, and many of them are inexorable; 'nay, they have already ſworn; and what is ſtill worſe, 'tis now all in Black 'and White, notwithſtanding our Endeavours to avoid it. Beſides, I have 'heard of *Certificates* and *Exemplifications*, which, coming on the Back of 'the reſt, will render what was firſt intended not only dangerous, but alto-'gether impracticable. If, therefore, I may be allowed ſtill to adviſe: Diſ-'perſe, and let every one ſhift for himſelf. Be aſſured, however, that I 'ſhall always be your Well-wiſher while I can be no otherwiſe,'

Your humble Servant,

Guy Scribble.

Bridge-Town, March 7, 1733.

* *Ant.* p. 282.

From my CHAPEL *in* Bridge-Town.

THE following Article from *London* cannot fail giving much Pleaſure to all good People, as it is an Inſtance of Two of the greateſt Men in the Kingdom, having raiſed themſelves to the higheſt Poſts in the Law about the ſame Time, purely by their own Merit and Application: As the one was then made Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*, ſo the other had, ſoon after, the Seals delivered him; of which Mention was made in a former Paper. Theſe Noble Perſonages are a recent Proof, that good Nature always dwells in the greateſt Minds; and 'tis remarkable, that they ſhone many Years in the ſame Profeſſion, without the leaſt Appearance of Competition; each admiring the other's extraordinary Talents, and both exerting ſuch uncommon Abilities, attended with ſuch a Sweetneſs of Diſpoſition that 'twas hardly poſſible to know which excelled, and ſtill more difficult expreſly to give to either the Preference. This is a worthy Example to the reſt of that Honourable Profeſſion; and I cannot forbear congratulating with thoſe of it that are on this Iſland, that there is now, I am told, ſo great a Harmony amongſt them; and that inſtead of Noiſe, Paſſion, ill Manners, coarſe Language, and an over-bearing Behaviour, which we uſed to ſee and hear in our ſeveral Courts, 'tis obſerved that the Gentlemen of the Bar, at preſent amongſt us, treat the Judges with a Regard that is due to their Character, while they ſhew a decent and becoming Reſpect to one another.

'*London, Nov.* 3. On *Wedneſday* Sir *Philip Yorke*, Knt. His Majeſty's 'Attorney-General was called to the Degree of Serjeant-at-Law, in Order 'to his being made Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, and was ſworn into 'that High Office the ſame Night, before the Right Honourable the Lord 'Chancellor, at his Lordſhip's Houſe in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*. *John Idle*, of '*Lincoln's-Inn*, Eſq; delivered the Rings with this Motto, conſiſting of 'the three firſt Words of the following Verſe of *Ovid*.

'*Juſtitia vires temperat (ille ſuas.)*

'Sir *Philip* being of *Lincoln's-Inn*, the Bell was rung about Nine in the 'Morning, to give Notice to the Gentlemen of that Inn to meet at their 'Hall, where a handſome Entertainment was provided: It is uſual for 'the Treaſurer to make a Congratulatory Addreſs, when any of their Mem-'bers are advanced to any Dignity in the Law; but Mr. *Kirke*, the preſent 'Treaſurer, declining it, Mr. Solicitor-General (Mr. *Talbot*) paid the Com-'pliments of the Inn, to the general Satisfaction of that learned Body, 'ſomething to the following Effect.' '*That, as Mr. Attorney had received the* 'King's *Command to take on him the Degree of Serjeant-at-Law, he had received* '*the Commands of that Society to congratulate with him on that Occaſion: He told*

'*told him that it was his peculiar Happineſs to arrive at the firſt Dignities of the Law, at the Time of Life, when the moſt eminent of his Predeceſſors were either not known, or had not formed to themſelves the Hopes of them: That he was now going to act in a Sphere, where his extenſive Knowledge in the Law, his great Humanity, and other uncommon Accompliſhments would appear in their proper Luſtre: That he had had the Honour to ſerve, in the moſt important Stations, for near fourteen Years, two Kings, who where equally happy in diſcerning Merit, and ſteady in rewarding it. He added, That it afforded an undeniable Teſtimony of his Majeſty's Tenderneſs and Regard for the Happineſs of his Subjects, in preferring to the Poſt of Lord Chief Juſtice a Perſon, who had, on all Occaſions, ſignalized his Zeal for the Preſervation of the Rights and Properties of the People: And concluded, with recommending that Society to the Continuance of his Friendſhip*, &c.'

SIR *Philip*, in his Reply, began with '*returning his Thanks for the Honours done him by that learned Body, in giving him the moſt diſtinguiſhing Proofs of their Regard for him*; *and told Mr. Solicitor, that, if he appeared in his Profeſſion with any Advantage, it was owing to the Patterns he had ſet him, and to the leading Influence of his Example: In ſhort, to this Effect:* Lætus ſum laudari a te laudato viro. *He alſo took Notice, among other Matters, That the Profeſſion of the Law, however lightly thought of, and cenſured by ſome People, yet, upon a juſt and regular Adminiſtration of it, both the Prerogative of the Crown and the Liberties of the People eſſentially depended: To maintain and protect both which, he would apply his moſt zealous and aſſiduous Endeavours*, &c.'

Barbados. THE following Letter was ſent to a Reverend Gentleman * in *Bridge-Town*, one of the Attornies of the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, and who thought it proper to publiſh the ſame, for the Honour of that venerable Body, which will always, no doubt, give their Suffrage for Government, and the publick Laws of the Community.

Warwick-Court, Warwick-Lane,
London, Dec. 21, 1733.

'*Worthy Gentlemen,*

'THE Lord Biſhop of *London* laid this Day before the Society a
'Copy of a Letter from you, to *Jonathan Blenman*, Eſq; the At-
'torney-General of *Barbados*, dated *Auguſt* 15, 1733. Alſo a Copy of a
'Letter from Mr. Attorney-General, in Anſwer to yours, dated the 16th
'of *Auguſt*, 1733, in which he acquaints you, that he hath Directions from

* Mr. *William Johnſon*, then Rector of St. *Michael*'s Pariſh, and Commiſſary to the Biſhop of *London*; but ſince deceaſed.

the

‘ the King in Council, commanding him, to commence proper Suits for
‘ the ſpeedy Recovery of the Arrears due for a Tax upon Negroes, &c.
‘ granted to the laſt Governor. And the Society taking Notice that they
‘ had formerly given you Directions, to defer the Payment of the ſaid
‘ Tax, till it ſhou'd become an adjudg'd Caſe ; and obſerving now from
‘ Mr. *Blenman*'s Letter, that he, ſince he hath received an Order from the
‘ King in Council, to commence Suits, looks upon this, as an adjudged
‘ Caſe in the ſtrongeſt Senſe of the Expreſſion ; and therefore requires the
‘ Payment of the Arrears. The Society have therefore order'd me to ac-
‘ quaint you, that they would not have you ſtand any Suit upon that Ac-
‘ count, but forthwith to pay ſuch Arrears as ſhall be due from the So-
‘ ciety's Plantations.

I am,

Worthy Gentlemen,

Your moſt humble Servant,

David Humphreys, *Secretary.*

To the Attornies of the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts in *Barbados.*

Saturday, March 16, 1733.

THE firſt of the following Letters ſeems to be wrote with a true Spirit of Criticiſm, and, being the only one of that Kind which has come to my Hands, I muſt not refuſe it a Place in my Paper, tho' it is a Sort of Learning I do not much care to deal in. I would, however, recommend it to the ingenious Author to write on more uſeful Subjects, ſince it is not to be doubted but one, who could hint ſo many pretty Conceits from a ſingle Word, is able to entertain, or inſtruct his Readers to great Advantage out of a larger Fund. This he may be aſſur'd of, that any Thing he is pleas'd to favour me with, for the innocent Amuſement, or real Benefit of the Publick, ſhall not fail to be inſerted in the *Barbados-Gazette*, which is entirely devoted to thoſe Ends, abſtract from any other View, beſides that of recommending Virtue and expoſing Vice of every Kind. As for the ſubſequent Epiſtle, I ſhall not venture at any Apology, leſt I affront

ſront the Writer, who, if I do not much miſtake him, chuſes rather to ſpeak for himſelf, and would not be thought to ſtand in Need of a *Second*.

SIR,

THERE happen'd the other Night a ſmall Debate amongſt ſome honeſt Gentlemen of a Society to which I belong, about a *Word* that has of late been frequently us'd in your *Gazette*, and from thence is now humorouſly grown the common By-Word of the People, to denote two indented or joint Perſonages of reproachful Fame, who always have diſtinguiſh'd themſelves by being the doughty Champions of the weak and wicked, that is, of the Fools and the Knaves; who, it muſt be allow'd without any Reflection on ours, make up a Majority in moſt Countries. By a ſhameful Syſtem of wicked Policy they long rul'd and bore Sway; and were the *Idols* of the Great Vulgar and the ſmall: But now, Thanks to the Good *Genius* of the Iſland, *Dagon* is fallen, and ſhall riſe no more.

THE Conteſt, I am ſpeaking of, was critical upon the various Reading of *Soſia* and *Socia*, the Word being printed both Ways in your Correſpondents ingenious Performances: The Majority, after ſome little Altercations, were for reading it *Socia*; ſo that the *two Socias* they would have, from the *Latin*, to mean two Partners or Companions, which ſeem'd at firſt to come up pretty well to the Relative Senſe of the Word; but an unlucky Objection was ſtarted, that, as *Socia* is the Feminine Gender, the *Socias* would ſignify *She*-Companions, which is againſt the Suppoſition that they are both *Male*. This put the Company to a full Pauſe; for we were not all Scholars enough to make any thing of *Soſia*, more than that it might have been the Name of ſome notorious Rogue of Antiquity.

AT length a learned Critick who is the Oracle of the Club, and had ſat ſilent all the while, open'd and inform'd us, that *Socia* was a Typographical Error, and that the true Reading was *Soſia*, a *Greek* Word which, in *Engliſh*, is render'd *ſaved*; and, in his polite, witty Way of expreſſing himſelf, ſaid it ſignify'd properly, one who had been *ſaved* from the Gallows, or had cheated *Tyburn*; giving us to underſtand by a Sneer that the *Author* of the * *Enquiry* was a Wag —— He went on, Gentlemen, you may perhaps be curious to know how there came to be two *Soſias*; for, depend on't, this ſly Writer has ſome arch Meaning in it: You muſt know then, that he would thereby inſinuate the two Perſons to be of ſuch a Likeneſs that the Wife of one might be well excuſed in taking one for t'other. But firſt, if you'll read the old Story of *Amphitryon*, there you'll find how *Jupiter* careſs'd his Wife *Alcmena*, and afterwards, when the Secret came out, he ſo cajoled the poor Cuckold as to make him really believe (for what cannot *Jove* do) that his

* *Vid. ant.* p. 213.

Godſhip

Godſhip could never have ſucceeded in his Amour, under any other Shape than that of her dear *Amphitryon* ; into which therefore he was fain to tranſform himſelf, when he made his Addreſſes to her. For neither *Europa*'s Bull, *Leda*'s Swan, nor *Danae*'s powerful Golden Shower could have prevail'd over ſo much Virtue. So that, the Buſineſs being carried on purely by *deceptio viſus*, *Jove* ſwore by *Styx* that the good Woman *Alcmena* was ſtill as chaſte as his own Wife *Juno*. And ſhe, in Honour of *Jove*'s Love, and to commemorate the glorious treble Night which the *God* had ſo lengthened out for their mutual Diverſion, wore, ever after, a triple Tire or Ornament on her Head of *Half-Moons* or *Horn-works* ; which the good Women ſince, either out of an Exceſs of Modeſty, or not having the Embraces of a *God* to vaunt of, or for what other Reaſons I ſhall not take upon me to ſay, have, on like Occaſions with meer Mortals, thought fit to adorn the Foreheads of their Husbands with, rather than wear 'em themſelves : And this, ſaid the Critick, is look'd upon by the Learned, to be the true Original of *Horns*, which were once the Pride and Honour of the *Wife* : but, by being ſo tranſplanted to an unkindly Soil, have quite degenerated, and loſt their Primitive Dignity and Splendor.

And now as for the Sory of the *Soſias*, it is this : *Amphitryon* had a Servant called *Soſia*, who was happy in a good brisk buxom Wife, whoſe Name indeed the Antients are ſilent about ; and *Mercury* the *God* of Thieves or Rapparees, who was his Father *Jove*'s Pimp in this Amour, having a mighty Longing for the Dame, would needs imitate his Betters by making himſelf another *Soſia* ; and thus there came to be two *Soſias*, or, in our plain Engliſh Dialect, *Brothers-ſterling*.

The Gods, we are told, were highly delighted with the Ladies Charms, and the Ladies doubtleſs were over-joy'd, and wonder'd at their Huſbands Fire : But tho', by the Difference there ſurely muſt be between *Gods* and *Men* in the Ways of Love, they might think it wondrous ſtrange ; yet is there any Caſuiſt ſo rigid, but will readily clear them of Adultery! for what is a Woman wedded to but her Huſband's Perſon ? And while ſhe is true to the Reſemblance of that, tho' ſhe take the Counterpart for the Original, in Charity ſhe muſt ſtill be own'd innocent, and at moſt 'twou'd only be an *Error Perſonæ*. But by *Jove*, ſaid Old Snarl, this was the firſt and the laſt Time the *Gods* ever try'd that dull Trick of Transformation, into the Husband's Shape to gain upon the Wife. We mortal Gallants know the Sex better ; and it is our great Study, if we are not by kind Nature the very Reverſe of him, to form ourſelves by Art as unlike as poſſible we can, that we may ſucceed the better with the Wife. — *Probatum eſt* : To confirm this Maxim of Intrigue, he quoted the two laſt Lines of a Copy of Verſes wrote by a *Lady* on this Subject (who may reaſonably be allow'd to have known her Sex's Mind beſt) as an unqueſtionable Authority in the Caſe,

He,

He, in a Husband's *Shape, could welcome prove,*
Who muſt not own th' Omnipotence of Jove !

You ſee, Sir, a Specimen of what wild Work a right Commentator and Innuendo-Man may make with one poor *Word*, when perhaps the *Author* never dreamt any Thing of the Matter. However, you may be aſſur'd this comes from one who has both the *Socia* and the *Soſias* in extreme Deriſion ; but is at the ſame Time very much

Your humble Servant,

Socius.

SIR,

'TIS wonderful how all your Correſpondents can have omitted to celebrate the moſt glorious Characteriſtick of the Inhabitants of this Seat of Honour, I mean the generous Encouragement that is here given to the truly heroick Diverſion of *Murder*: We have known, within theſe few Months paſt, no leſs than *Five* Worthies who have given unqueſtionable Proofs of their Excellence therein ; and inſtead of being diſturb'd by that daſtardly Cuſtom of bringing the Succeſsful to chimerical *Juſtice* (a Cuſtom too much practis'd in more puſillanimous Nations, to the great Diſcouragement of all *ſanguine* Bravery) it is notorious that we do not ſo much as ſuffer ſuch magnanimous Actions to be mention'd, without the greateſt Marks of Approbation and Applauſe ; and they, who diſtinguiſh themſelves moſt by their Encomiums on the Hero, are had in the higheſt Eſteem and Veneration, whilſt the renown'd Hero himſelf is ſuffer'd to go bravely off, nay is generally help'd out of the Way. On the other Hand, ſuch baſe ſplenetick Minds as would pry into Motives, Manner, with twenty other Circumſtantial *Hows*, and *Wheres*, and *Whens*, and *Whys*, calling ſuch Noble Actions, cruel, barbarous, unchriſtian, and diſhonourable ; endeavouring to caſt an Odium on, and inſult the Brave, and thereby diſcountenance and deter others from thoſe martial Exerciſes, which tend ſo much to the Support of our Laws and Religion, and the Protection and Safety of our Lives and Properties ; ſuch malicious Wretches are regarded no better among us than common Informers, and therefore, to the eternal Honour of our Country, we have few of them among us.

Yours in ſome Haſte,

Cain Slaughterman.

Barbados,

Barbados, March 16. *A Hue and Cry has lately been iſſu'd by Two of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for apprehending Mr.* Theophilus Morris, *he having been charged upon Oath, and it appearing to the ſaid Magiſtrates by ſeveral Depoſitions taken before them, that the ſaid* Morris *was preſent, aiding and aſſiſting to the Murder of Mr.* Thomas Keeling *in* Bridge-Town, *on the fourth of* February *laſt; but we do not hear that the Offender has yet been taken.*

Wedneſday, March 20, 1733.

PITY, Truth, Juſtice, Openneſs of Heart,
Courage, Politeneſs, Eloquence, and Art,
The gen'rous Fire with which Ambition flames,
And all th' unſleeping Soul's divineſt Aims,
Touch'd by the Warmth of Love, *burn up more bright,*
Proud of the Godlike Power to give Delight.

Hill.

THO' I am now in the Decline of Life, and my Conſtitution is pretty much worn with the Cares and Troubles of it, I will not be aſhamed to acknowledge that I ſtill retain the utmoſt Veneration for the Ladies; free, however, from an unchaſte Thought, or a looſe Deſire. Their Perſons and Characters are always ſacred with me, and nothing therefore ſhall come out of my Mouth, or drop from my Pen, but in their Favour. The Truth is, I apply to the whole Sex, what Mr. *Pope* ſays of *Belinda*, in his *Rape of the Lock*;

If to her Share ſome Female Errors fall,
Look on her Face, and you'll forget them all.

'Tis for this Reaſon that I have determined whatever may hitherto have eſcaped me, thro' the Artifice of any Correſpondent of more Wit than good Nature (and who might poſſibly have a ſecret Meaning, which I was not aware of) nothing ſhall be inſerted in the *Barbados Gazette*, with Regard to that delightful Part of the Creation, which will admit of the Poſſibility of a Conſtruction to their Diſadvantage.

Having

HAVING made this Apology (which, perhaps, may be thought unneceſſary) I ſhall proceed to give further Evidence of my Inclinations to oblige them. *Monſieur de Voltaire*, in one of his Letters concerning the *Engliſh* Nation, lately publiſhed, tells us, 'That the Ladies who adorn the Theatrical Circle at *Paris*, as well as thoſe at *London*, will ſuffer *Love* only to 'be the Theme of every Converſation.' If this be juſtly ſaid of the two politeſt Cities in the World, it is not improbable that our own little Spot may bear ſome Proportion in the ſame Account; and, if what is contained in the Motto of my Paper be true, it is no Reflection at all to ſuppoſe it. Nor can I by any Means think what the Author I have already nam'd relates, in the ſame Book, of the renowned Sir *Iſaac Newton*, *That he never had any Commerce with Woman*, any Addition to his Character. —— But, be thoſe Things as they will, I'm perſwaded the following Pieces taken from the Stock of Manuſcripts, out of which I have already more than once fill'd a *Gazette*, will not be an unacceptable Entertainment for this Day, ſince the amiable Poet continues to ſing in Notes as ſoft as the Paſſion ſhe deſcribes, and with a Conſtancy which ſeems perfectly agreeable to the Divine Inſtitution.

To DAMON.

GO, faithful Paper, to my Love impart
All the ſoft Things his Eyes have taught my Heart;
Learn from my Cheeks a paler Look to wear,
And copy every Tear that's ſtreaming there;
Catch of my Sighs the melancholy Tone;
And imitate the Midnight dying Groan.
To his dear Soul my Agonies impart,
The everlaſting Beatings of my Heart:
Oh! let my Sorrow an Adviſer be;
For Grief itſelf might learn to look of me:
Tremble, as I do now, when you complain,
And ſay, *Thus ſhook her Soul at every Strain.*
Thus ſunk her Voice, all faint her Accents grew;
But her laſt parting Breath was bleſſing you.
Then will he fold thee to his lovely Breaſt,
Where *Venus'* Doves, or *Venus'* ſelf might reſt.
The Spring's united Sweetneſs you will find,
The Damaſk Roſe, and new-born Vi'let join'd;
The *Tuby-Roſe*, *Carnation*, and *John-quill*;
Fraught with new Sweets, from every Pore diſtil.
But why do I his fragrant Boſom Wrong,
With Similes that only grace my Song?

For, oh! its matchleſs Sweetneſs is above
All Things on Earth, form'd by the God of Love,
Who has adorn'd him with his Mother's Charms;
And to her killing Eyes has join'd his Arms.
Oh! who can ſay which Senſe he pleaſes moſt?
He has peculiar Art to touch them all;
Not Virtue's ſelf its Icy Pow'r can boaſt;
The Soul and Body haſtens to his Call.
Superior Magick to his Arms convey'd,
Than * *His* who warm'd to Life the jolly Maid;
He has a Godlike Power to create;
He made me love, ah, cou'd he make me hate!
I then no ſoft Ambaſſador ſhou'd need;
Nor would I trouble thee, ſoft Friend, to plead.
I tremble, leſt the Paper, I've convey'd,
Itſelf be warm'd into ſome happy Maid;
Cou'd the cold Statue kindle into Fire?
What wilt thou do, who burns with my Deſire!

To the SAME.

WHILE to thy dear lov'd Arms I preſs,
And tremble o'er thy Breaſt;
I love thee to ſuch kind Exceſs,
That I but half am bleſt.

The Fear of loſing thee purſues
My fond foreboding Heart;
My preſent Happineſs I loſe,
With dreading once to part.

In vain Philoſophy appears,
To reaſon me to Reſt,
And ſtop the guſhing Tide of Tears,
I pour upon thy Breaſt.

In vain gay Youth its Flattery brings
Of Fortune and Addreſs:
It talks a thouſand idle Things;
But, oh! without Succeſs.

* *Pygmalion.*

It tells what Lovers wait my Call,
  And for my Favour preſs;
But they, alas! are taſteleſs all
  To ——'s Tenderneſs.

The God of Verſe himſelf appears,
  And promiſes my Name
Shall brightly ſhine in future Years;
  But what is Life, or Fame?

Nor Life, nor Fame, my Boſom chears,
  They have no longer Charms;
Ye Powers, that promiſe ſmiling Years,
  Give them in *Damon*'s Arms!

To the SAME.

LET the God of Paſſion hear me,
It is Heaven to be near thee,
By thy lovely Eyes I ſwear,
And the Train of *Cupids* there;
I wou'd not thy Arms reſign,
If a Monarch ſigh'd for mine.
Thou wer't for my Wiſhes made,
To inchant me, to perſwade;
While I fondly gaze upon thee,
While my Soul is doating on thee,
To my Lips it eager flies,
Or to my deſiring Eyes.
On my Breaſt it will not ſtay,
By its Maſter charm'd away;
If thou lik'ſt, my Soul, then prithee
Keep the Fondling ever with thee;
For I have no Uſe for one,
When my dearer Soul is gone;
Then a kind of Corps I ſeem,
And not *live*, but only *dream*.
In thy Abſence I am dead,
Folded Arms and drooping Head:
If a Lover talks to me;
Still I anſwer him with thee;

Hear,

Hear, he cries, *my raging Flame*,
Unawares, I ſigh *thy Name*;
Oh! what Hope for any other,
Whereſoe'er thou art a Lover?
By thy Tenderneſs ingroſs'd,
None can land upon that Coaſt.
To ſome other Iſland bear
Common Sighs of empty Air;
Damon's Empire in my Heart
Intereſt will not ſhock, nor Art.

To the SAME.

THO', blind with Love, I well perceive
Thy Tenderneſs decline;
Think not my Paſſion long can live,
Without the Warmth of thine.

From thy dear Eyes my Flames I took,
They taught them firſt to ſhine;
How does the languid *Cynthia* look,
Till *Phœbus* makes her fine?

Nor Heat, nor Beauty of her own,
She borrows all her Light;
And it is from thy Beams alone,
I either love, or write.

Thy Fondneſs is the Fountain, where
My Fondneſs firſt begun;
If thou art cold, mine ſtagnates there;
And will no longer run.

Wonder not, if you ſee my Eyes
To the ſad Earth decline;
The Strings that let them fall, or riſe,
Nature entruſts to thine.

What Pity 'tis my Soul ſhou'd be
So much within thy Pow'r;
By Heaven's! I long for Liberty,
And only for an Hour.

From Heart to Heart my Sighs ſhou'd beat,
Till they a Haven found,
Where Ship-wreck'd Fondneſs might retreat,
And every Wiſh be crown'd.

Wedneſday, March 23, 1733.

Rage, Shame, and Grief, alternate in his Breaſt,
Philips.

To * * * * * * * * * * * * * *, *Eſq;*

Ubicunque terrarum.

' *My Dear Brother,*

' I HEARTILY bewailed your Misfortunes, till a Flood of woful Cala-
' mities, which have lately befallen myſelf, ſuperſeded all other Paſ-
' ſions and Cares. You remember that *unguarded Affidavit* which I
' made concerning the *Offices*, a little before you went off, for the *Safety of*
' *your Health*; and know we did not then apprehend ſuch a Trifle could be
' followed by any Inconvenience to us, believing that, like *former Jobbs* of
' that Sort, it would anſwer the preſent Purpoſe, and ſoon be forgotten.
' For who could expect, that, after ſwallowing ſo many Camels, the Fools
' would ſtrain at Gnats? But alas! it has happened much otherwiſe. From
' this ſmall Spark is kindled a mighty Flame, which I fear we ſhall
' never be able to extinguiſh. This little Handle is made Uſe of to ex-
' poſe much greater Matters: Some malicious Raſcals have got hold of
' it, and I think they will never have done with it, and me. It has al-
' ready produced ſuch a general Defection of Friends, that there is not one
' Man in Ten, whom I can now prevail on to believe, or even ſay, that
' Black is white, or White black; or, if they do ſay it one Day, I can't
' make them unſay it the next, as uſual; and what will ſurprize you yet
' more, I am not poſitive, but that, if I myſelf were to ſwear it, there
' would ſtill be ſome Unbelievers: O! my dear Brother, I much want
' you now, to compel, where I can't perſwade; for theſe Scouts never
' required the Whip more than at this very Time.

' I COULD

'I COULD ſtill make a tolerable Stand, if thoſe, who have not actually 'forſaken me, were to be truſted; but by their requiring, and ſo earneſtly 'preſſing an immediate Diſpatch of their Affairs in my Hands, I fear there 'is too good Reaſon to ſuſpect they deſign to go with the Multitude. But 'Expedition, you are ſenſible, has ever been againſt our Principles of con-'tinued Dependance, which never was more neceſſary than at this un-'happy Conjuncture; wherefore, if they will change, I ſhall endeavour 'to make their Deſertion as inconvenient, not to ſay, unſafe to many of 'them, as I can.

'WHAT do the Blockheads mean? Was it not well known that our 'Purpoſe was to plunder the Publick, and only protect them in gleaning 'after us? And did we ever ſuffer Laws, Juſtice, or Creditors, to diſturb 'one of them? Had they not every Paſſion gratified on their Adverſaries? I 'am amazed at ſuch a ſudden Alteration; as if ſomething new had been diſ-'covered. Surely, they never could miſtake us; for I think we were as 'explicit, as could be expected from Men acting againſt all Laws and Right; 'and yet, now that I put them in Mind of theſe Things, they ſtare, as if 'they were new to them, or they had not before underſtood them. I al-'ways believed many of them were only ſuperficial Knaves, but it never 'entered into my Head, nor could I imagine there were ſo many ſilly down-'right honeſt-hearted Fellows among them as they now betray, on the firſt 'Trial of their Conſtancy. I am yet willing to hope notwithſtanding, that 'there is a Remnant of thorough-paced Veterans left, whom no Change of 'Fortune can alien from me; for having been ſo deeply engaged in moſt of 'our Underwork, the Machinery whereof was ſo various and entertaining, 'they can never like ſtupid plain Dealing; nor, if they did, can I think the 'Enemy would entertain them. But, were it not for this laſt, I verily be-'lieve they would follow the reſt, and all from a peeviſh Whim of *paltry* '*Juſtice* forſooth, that Bane to all laudable Art, and polite Chicanry, which 'are now grown ſo much out of Faſhion, that ſimple Mechanick Honeſty 'is more countenanced than the moſt ſubtle Cunning, or profoundeſt Vil-'lainy. *O tempora, O mores!* I appeal to the whole World, whether the 'People were not kept in more abſolute Subjection and Obedience (the on-'ly uſeful End of Government) to us during our Adminiſtration, without 'one Grain of Juſtice, Reaſon, Right, Humanity, or any ſuch Trumpery, 'than they are at preſent with all this Heap of idle Jargon and Nonſenſe. 'But Time was, Time is, and to our Comfort, I hope, *Time will be*; and 'if ever you return in Health and Safety, and we can once more change 'the Tables, we will ſhew theſe Miſcreants what Diſcipline is.

'FORMERLY you know, if we uttered an extraordinary brazen Piece, 'it was only a little demurred at by a few ſober ſqueamiſh Dolts; but our 'merry ſtaunch Friends ſoon varniſhed and paſſed it current. Now nothing

'muſt

'muſt go down without Reaſon, their Touchſtone of Juſtice truly. The 'Time has been, when my bare *ipſe dixit* was of more Weight with both 'Court and Jury than twenty Witneſſes. Now my own Affidavits, which 'you know never us'd to fail, are examin'd into; nay ſome have the Aſ-'ſurance to doubt them. You can't imagine what a Sneer was rais'd a-'gainſt me t'other Day, by a whole Board, when I produc'd a Witneſs to 'prove a Point in which my Client was pinch'd; and all for no other 'Reaſon than that every body believ'd it was impoſſible, at leaſt very im-'probable, that he could know any Thing of the Matter in Queſtion. 'In ſhort, the Court, for that very poor Reaſon, would not examine him, 'tho' I had ſpent above half an Hour before they ſate, in fully inſtructing 'him — Thus you ſee what Hardſhips I labour under.

'I SHALL waite another Opportunity to give you a particular Account of 'the Behaviour of our ſeveral Friends; for I don't yet well know whom 'to praiſe, or whom to blame, till further Proofs ſhall be made of their Fi-'delity, and then I will do every one particular Juſtice to you. But I fear 'the Worſt, and a thouſand melancholy Reflections crowd in upon me, 'when I think on our ſudden and unhappy Fates. Even the Recollection 'of old Dreams perplexes me; and *tu Sejanus eris* ſeems to be continu-'ally ſounding in my Ears. In ſhort, I am almoſt tempted to believe a Pro-'vidence, when I conſider that we are now both effectually ruin'd by the 'very Arts which have ſo long ſupported us; you by Bullying, and I by 'underhand Knavery and Perjuries. — But avaunt ſuch idles Dreams! I 'heartily wiſh *Engliſh* Air may recover your Health, but I am told it is 'not of that ſpeedy Efficacy of late, in preventing Suffocations occaſion'd 'by Effuſion of Blood, as formerly it has been.

I am your abandoned Brother,

and diſconſolate Friend,

Soſia Senior.

Saturday, March 30, 1733.

And feeds and thrives on Publick Miſeries.

Pope.

SIR,

ALTHO' your Correſpondents have of late furniſhed your Paper with many ſeaſonable Truths, whereby the Eyes of honeſt Men have been opened, and Oppreſſion ſtripped of its Golden, I had almoſt ſaid Imperial Mantle, and ſhewn in its natural Deformity, I obſerve there are ſtill a few ſo much Slaves in Conſtitution, or ſo tainted with the tyrannical Poiſon, that they murmur at every Wound given to Vice, as the Criminal winches at every Stripe, which makes me ſometimes ſuſpect, that theſe Abettors muſt have a Fellow-feeling with the Principals: But let not ſuch impotent Adverſaries diſcourage yourſelf, or Aſſiſtants, from proceeding in ſo generous a Work, and you may always depend on the Countenance and Protection of the Good and Juſt, who, I can with Pleaſure aſſure you now, make the moſt powerful, if not the moſt numerous Party among us.

IF Liberty and Property be ſo valuable Bleſſings as *Engliſh* Subjects have ever eſteemed them, no wiſe People living under the *Britiſh* Government will neglect any Opportunity whereby ſo noble an Inheritance, ſo carefully defended by their Progenitors, may be reſcued from preſent, or ſecured againſt future Dangers, by effectually diveſting ambitious Villains of all Powers and Capacities that may leave them any Hope of Succeſs in a more lax Adminiſtration. Such an Opportunity, I think, is now fairly offered; and, if it has been made evident (as I preſume it has beyond all Controverſy) that One or more Men have not only ingroſſed too great a Share of Power, but have alſo converted that, and the Laws, into Terrors againſt the Righteous, it is the Duty of every Well-wiſher to the Community to uſe all lawful Means of expoſing and ſuppreſſing ſuch monſtrous Enemies to the Publick. To abet or countenance ſuch, is certainly too plain a Proof of a bad Head, or a worſe Heart. I have heard indeed a Pretext which ſome have made of *Buſineſs and Affairs of Conſequence lying in their Hands*; but ſure, if they had conſidered that Matter well, they never could have thought it a good Reaſon to be given inſtead of the true one: Nor can it paſs with Men of any Diſcernment: For what Sort of Buſineſs, or Affairs, muſt that be, which

which is only fit to be managed or conducted by a Knave?——Such I dare ſay as thoſe Gentlemen won't allow theirs to be.

I CAN'T imagine how any particular Man can be vain or weak enough to fancy that another who has been long accuſtomed to ſacrifice all to his own Intereſt, who never eſteemed or ſerved any beyond or againſt it, ſhould at once change his very Nature in his Favour. Let thoſe who would now protect him (if any ſuch there be) recollect whether upon any former Occaſion he ever ſacrificed themſelves, or any of their Friends; whether, when it was his Intereſt to deſtroy, he ever in one Inſtance ſhew'd Mercy, or ſeemed once to ſuffer the leaſt Remorſe from his ſevereſt Cruelties. How few Men of any Standing are there now in *Barbados*, who one Time or other, in their own Perſons, or their Friends, have not felt the Weight of that Hand of Avarice and Rapine, or taſted of his bitter Cup! Has there not been a Time when thoſe, who would not quietly bend their Necks to his Yoke, had no fair Chance for their Fortunes in the Courts, or their Lives out of them? Have not the moſt remarkable Misfortunes (except *Weather* and *Markets*) which have befallen this Place theſe twenty Years laſt paſt, ſprung from this ſame Fountain; the Councils this very Man ſupported, too often by Government, and, when that failed him, by Faction? Can he, even now in his preſent abandoned State, refrain from what he has been ſo long accuſtomed to? If theſe Things be true, it is the Office of a publick and a brave Spirit to expoſe and exterminate the Impoſtor from Society; nor can I here with-hold my Acknowledgments from the Merit of that *worthy Gentleman* who alone dared to attack the Oppreſſor, encircled with the Multitude, and ſingly defended the little Remains of Right againſt a lawleſs Army, under the other's Banner.

BUT ſome have ſaid, ſuppoſing all theſe Things to be true, would it not have been ſufficient to have told them once, and to have done? Why muſt they be for ever dwelt upon? I aſk ſuch, why are they offended at the Repetition, unleſs they fear the more Truth is opened, the more it will gain Credit? But, ſay they, Mercy is never to be forgotten to the greateſt Offenders: I allow that to be ſo true, that this Godlike Virtue can be exerciſed only upon Offenders; but ſtill the prior Principle of Preſervation and future Safety muſt have its firſt Place, and when this is once ſecured, I would ſhew Mercy even to the Mercileſs. If a ravenous Wolf ſhould enter a Village, and devour ſeveral of the Inhabitants, but at length be wounded and lanced, would the People call out to ſave, and ſuffer him to return to the Forreſt, that he might recruit for ſuch an other Adventure? Indeed, if any one would undertake to chain him, cut his Talons, and draw out his Tuſks, and by thoſe Means, ſecure the People againſt future Danger from him, there might be ſome Room for Mercy, and even then I believe he would have but a bad Chance for Safety. Are ten Wolves ſo deſtructive to a Commonwealth as one wicked Man armed with Power?

If any particular Perſons apprehend themſelves or their Friends injured by what has been lately publiſhed on theſe Subjects, the propereſt Defence they can make, is either openly to avow and juſtify the Facts, or deny them. I believe few will be ſo hardy *at this Time* as to attempt the former, though poſſibly ſome may the latter; and where-ever they point out the Particulars which they except againſt, they ſhall either have ſuch publick Proofs given as ſhall ſatisfy all unprejudiced Perſons of the Truth, or as publick a Recantation. But if all theſe Truths ſtand unimpeached, and any proper Attempt of Juſtification be declined, I hold it highly neceſſary to continue the Alarm till the Enemy ſhall be put beyond all Poſſibility of another Charge.

I am your humble Servant,

John Freeman.

Barbados, March 30. *ON* Thurſday *laſt a Warrant having been iſſued by Two of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, for apprehending Mr.* William Perry, *he was brought the ſame Day before the Juſtices, and on Examination committed to Goal; it appearing by the Depoſitions of ſeveral Witneſſes that he was aiding, abetting and aſſiſting to the Murder of Mr.* Thomas Keeling *in* Bridge-Town, *the fourth of* February *laſt. But we are credibly informed that Mr.* Theophilus Morris, *another of the Accomplices is actually gone off the Iſland.*

YESTERDAY being the Court of Exchequer Day of Courſe, the Information in Nature of an Action of Debt againſt Gelaſius Macmahone, *Eſq; for his Tax as a Lawyer, was call'd, and the Defendant would have been put under a Rule to plead thereto; but* Robert Warren, *Eſq; Attorney to Mr.* Macmahone *having undertaken to pay the Money, it was thereupon continu'd by the Conſent of His Majeſty's Attorney General.*

SIR,

SHOULD you want to fill up a Paper at any Time, you may inſert the following Lines which were haſtily wrote by a Young Lady to her Lover, the firſt favourable Opportunity ſhe had, after ſeeing him from her Chamber-Windows, where it was improper for her to ſeem to take Notice of him. I believe you will think it a Proof that the *Fair* are as capable of Heroiſm in Love, as the Men; and for my own Part I am very apt to think, notwithſtanding the Raillery ſo plentifully beſtowed on that Sex by ours, that they are generally much more conſtant too.

MY longing Boſom wiſh'd to throw
It ſelf into your Arms below,
Forgetful cruel Death wou'd meet
My bleeding Heart, ere it cou'd kiſs your Feet ;
Or that thy generous Breaſt wou'd dare,
To take my Fate, and periſh there.
That killing Thought alone reſtrains
My eager Arms, and makes me drag my Chains.
Better, far better, it will be,
To ſuffer all Things than to murder thee.
In Death we ſhou'd our Tenderneſs betray
My guſhing Blood to thine wou'd force its Way ;
And in the thoughtleſs Agonies of Death,
My Lips wou'd draw in thy departing Breath ;
My ſhatter'd Arms wou'd their Imbracements hold,
Ev'n after Life, when the poor Clay was cold.

Wedneſday, April 3, 1733.

——— *This Point to gain,*
You muſt no Crime, no Perjury refrain.

Oldham.

SIR,

THE Gentleman, who has been very much and very juſtly cenſur'd of late for his Ingratitude to this Iſland, on many Accounts, and particularly in oppoſing, by the unfaireſt Methods, one of the moſt beneficial Laws, in its Intention, that has been paſs'd here, theſe many Years, does, I am told, alledge, in his Vindication, *his Attachment to the Patentees, and his being Security for ſome of their Deputies.* This, I think, is no leſs provoking than a weak Defence ; being, in truth, an Aggravation of the Crime. It is aſſigning That as a Reaſon for his Conduct, which we all know to be a great Ingredient in the Evil complain'd of. What is it but gravely telling us, that he found it expedient to ſacrifice the Publick to his own private Views ? And that he preferr'd his Intereſt with the Patentees to the General Good of the Iſland ? Who bid him be Security for ſo large

large a Rent? If he had not done that, perhaps a leſs would have been taken; and yet who is there will pretend to ſay, that the Rent may not well be paid out of the Profits under the new Law, tho' the Dividend will be leſs amongſt the Sharers? But I ask further, Who was he Security for? Was it not for ſuch as would allow him to make his own Advantages from the Offices? And has he not all along done it accordingly? Nay have not ſome of them been mere ſtalking Horſes to his partial and ſelfiſh Purpoſes?

THIS leads me to what is my chief Aim at preſent, namely, to ſhew that the Perſon, I am ſpeaking of, is by no Means fit to be in any publick Office himſelf, or to have the leaſt Influence on thoſe that are; and that his having been too long ſo already has prov'd highly detrimental to the Country in general, and cruelly prejudicial to the Liberties and Properties of particular Subjects.

INSTANCES hereof might be given in Abundance; and 'tis undoubtedly true, that he, who can perſwade another to act contrary to his Duty and his Oath, would not be over ſcrupulous, were he in the like Situation, and ſecure of Impunity. But I will offer one Example, which may ſerve inſtead of a Thouſand, to prove the Fact I have aſſerted, and which ought never to be forgotten, as it was a Reproach to, and an Inſult on Government itſelf, and the moſt impudent Violation of Juſtice and the Laws of the Community that ever was perpetrated on a ſingle Member, without raiſing the Indignation of all the reſt. The Caſe, I mean, is that of Mr. *Bennett*, of which you formerly took ſome Notice, but have not yet ſufficiently laid the Circumſtances of it before your Readers. What was done by our late worthy Preſident Mr. *Barwick*, in Relief of the Party, has indeed been hinted in your Paper of the * twelfth of *January* laſt; but how contemptuouſly his Honour's Orders were treated, and how ineffectual they were render'd, at the Inſtigation, and by the Advice of the ſame *common Enemy* (for ſo he ſhou'd now be deem'd) remains ſtill to be told; as well as the neceſſary Steps that were afterwards taken, in Oppoſition to thoſe illegal, daring, and moſt dangerous Meaſures, which would ſeem to have been proſecuted with a Spirit like that repreſented by the Poet at the Top of my Paper. I ſhall therefore firſt cite a Paragraph of the *Printed Caſe* which was laid before the Lords of the Council on the ſeventh of *March*, 1732, relating to this Part of the Affair, and then give you a Copy of the Letter wrote by his Majeſty's Attorney-General here, to Judge *Vaughan*, in Anſwer to one he had ſent to Mr. Attorney for his Advice, concerning it. This laſt is the more proper to be publiſh'd, becauſe his Honour was ill-us'd, and much reflected on, for doing his Duty therein; and as many have been deſirous to know the Ground and Reaſons, on which he proceeded, I now preſume to gratify their Curioſi-

* *Ant.* p. 259.

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ty, and hope to do it without offending the Author, whoſe ſeaſonable Interpoſition has often prevented the wicked Attempts of the ſame *Inſtrument* from meeting with Succeſs.

THE *Caſe* I juſt mention'd was ſign'd by two eminent Council at Home, *viz.* Mr. *Willes* and Mr. *Fazarkerly*, the former having been ſince appointed, and being now the King's Attorney-General there; and the Paragraph I referr'd to is as follows: 'The Deputy-Regiſter refuſing to obey the 'Preſident's Orders, and iſſue the *Superſedeas*, and the Deputy Serjeant at 'Arms refuſing to take any Bail, and no Court of Chancery being held, 'and the ſaid *John Bennett* being all the while in Priſon, he, upon the thir-'tieth of *June* laſt, petitioned *Francis Vaughan*, Eſq; Chief Judge of one of 'His Majeſty's Courts of Common-Pleas in *Barbados*, and obtain'd His 'Majeſty's Writ of *Habeas Corpus*; and thereupon, and, on the Deputy 'Serjeant at Arms his Return of the Cauſe of his detaining Mr. *Bennett* to 'be by Vertue of the ſaid ſecond general Attachment, the ſaid Chief Juſ-'tice heard the now Appellants, and alſo the ſaid *Warren* and his Wife, 'by their Council, and thereupon order'd his Majeſty's Writ of *Liberate* 'to iſſue for the Diſcharge of Mr. *Bennett*, upon the third of *July*. *For* '*which Piece of Juſtice, the Council for the Reſpondents, particularly one* Ge-'laſius Macmahone *grievouſly inſulted, menac'd, and even challenged the ſaid* '*Chief Judge in the Execution of his Office, as well as Mr.* Bennett, *and other* '*Perſons then preſent, to the Reproach of Juſtice; as may appear by ſix ſeve-*'*ral Perſons Affidavits, return'd under the Seal of the ſaid Iſland, and ready to* '*be laid before his moſt ſacred Majeſty.*

THE inclos'd is a Copy of Mr Attorney's Opinion I promis'd you above, and which may be depended on as genuine, becauſe it was tranſcribed from and collated with that which was annex'd to the Seal of the Iſland, by a Perſon imploy'd to forward the Appeal-Papers to Mr. *Bennett* in *England*.

To the Honourable Francis Vaughan, *Eſq;*

'*SIR*,

'I HAVE receiv'd your Honour's Letter wherein you are pleas'd to de-'ſire my Opinion on the Caſe of Mr. *Bennett*, which is indeed, on 'many Accounts, a Caſe of Importance, and well deſerves, therefore, the 'Caution you are taking in it.

'THE Queſtion is, Whether your Honour has Power, or not, to diſ-'charge the Priſoner on a *Habeas Corpus*; in Order to anſwer which, it 'will be neceſſary to have Recourſe not only to the Petition and the Re-'turn of the Serjeant at Arms, but to all the other Papers relating there-'to, Copies whereof I underſtand were laid before you, and moſt of them 'are now in my Hands. It would *prima facie* ſeem by the Return (the

'preciſe

‘ preciſe Words of which I have not ſeen, tho’ the Purport of it I ‘ know) that the Party was taken up by Vertue of an Order of the Court ‘ of Chancery ; and, if it were really ſo, I ſhould think that your Ho- ‘ nour could not by any Means interpoſe, but ought to remand the Pri- ‘ ſoner : On the other Hand, if the Court did not direct any ſuch Pro- ‘ ceſs upon which he was arreſted, I preſume it will not be denied but ‘ that he may be diſcharg’d. Now the Writ itſelf does, according to the ‘ Form of it, ſuggeſt the Firſt, and the Officer who executed it, and is ‘ not ſuppos’d to know how it was obtain’d, has made the Return ‘ accordingly ! But on a further Enquiry, which, I apprehend, your Honour ‘ may make in the preſent Caſe, without being thought to controvert the ‘ Truth of the Return, it will appear that the Party was taken up by Colour ‘ only of ſuch an Order, and that the Writ was, in Fact, iſſued by the In- ‘ advertency, to ſay no worſe, of the Regiſter, and not by any Directions ‘ of the Court.

‘ There had been formerly, ’tis true, an Attachment order’d and ta- ‘ ken out ; but that was never executed, had been for many Months ex- ‘ pired, and the Cauſe was under Compromiſe ; ſo that a ſecond Attach- ‘ ment, which is that we are ſpeaking of, cou’d not, I conceive, be deli- ‘ ver’d out, of Courſe, as when a *Non eſt inventus* is returned on the for- ‘ mer, but the Court ought firſt to have been mov’d for it, eſpecially un- ‘ der the Circumſtances hereafter to be mentioned.

‘ It muſt be confeſs’d, however, that there was a Petition preferr’d by ‘ Mr. *Bennett*, when the Compromiſe was off, praying for the Reaſons there- ‘ in ſet forth, that the *Ne exeat Inſulam*, together with the Writ of *Subpœ- ‘ na ducens tecum*, and the Attachment grounded thereon might be ſuper- ‘ ſeded, and alſo that in the mean Time (which ſeems by the Way to have ‘ been unneceſſary) the Execution of the ſaid Attachment might be ſuſpend- ‘ ed, which Petition was diſmiſs’d at the laſt Sitting of the Court of Chan- ‘ cery. It may therefore be objected that, as the Matter of the Attachment ‘ was a Part of the Prayer, the Court did, by Implication, allow of the ‘ Execution of the Attachment, tho’ they made no Order for the iſſuing ‘ of it. But this will loſe its Force when it is conſider’d in the firſt Place, ‘ that the Petitioner mov’d for Leave to appeal from the Decree of Diſ- ‘ miſſion to the King in Council, and the Preſident, having taken ſome ‘ ſhort Time to conſider of it, did afterwards admit him to appeal accord- ‘ ingly, the Order for which, your Honour will obſerve, bears Date ſeve- ‘ ral Days before that of the Attachment.

‘ You will likewiſe be pleaſed to take Notice that the Attachment was ‘ firſt granted, for a ſuppos’d Contempt in not paying Obedience to the ‘ *Subpœna ducens tecum*, which commanded the bringing into Court cer-

‘ tain

'tain Papers at a Time that had been long paſt before the *Subpœna* itſelf was 'iſſued. This is proper to be mentioned here, becauſe the Complainants 'Counſel were ſo ſenſible of the Error that they mov'd to amend the Writ, 'which the Court did not think fit to grant, but allow'd the Defen-'dants Time to ſhew Cauſe to the contrary : So that as the Court has not 'ſat ſince, even putting the Appeal out of the Caſe, it is manifeſt that 'there was no Order for a new Attachment, but that the Matter ſtill re-'mains undetermined. For, if the Proceſs were to be amended, it ought, 'no doubt, to be ſerv'd *de novo* on the Party, and he muſt then diſobey it 'before an Attachment for the Contempt can go out againſt him ; or if 'the Court ſhou'd be of Opinion that the old *Subpœna* cannot be amended, 'in Regard the Complainants may have a new Writ, ſuch new Writ muſt 'alſo be firſt ſerv'd on the Defendants for the ſame Reaſon.

'THAT a Perſon is not to be diſcharg'd out of Priſon by *Habeas Corpus*, 'who ſtands committed for Debt, for any Decree of Chancery, or any le-'gal Proceedings of any Court of Record, is moſt certain ; and the Royal 'Inſtructions have particularly provided againſt it. But as 'tis evident that 'the preſent Caſe does not come within any of theſe Reſtrictions, ſo I would 'only beg Leave to ſuppoſe (and, after what we have ſeen, I preſume it 'will not be thought a very wild Suppoſition) that the Regiſter of the 'Court ſhould meerly out of Wantonneſs, or in Order to gratify the ſecret 'Views, perhaps of the Perſon who procur'd him the Office, give out an 'Attachment againſt a Man, who is taken up thereon, and the Officer, in 'whoſe Cuſtody he is, ſhou'd contrary to Law refuſe any Security, ſhall 'ſuch Perſon continue a Priſoner till the Court, which by its Eſtabliſhment 'ſits generally but once a Month, and ſometimes, as it happens, not once 'in two or three ; I ſay ſhall he continue a Priſoner all this while, with-'out a Remedy ? Surely not ! And yet this might be the Caſe, if a Chief-'Judge of the Court of Common-pleas can't diſcharge a Priſoner taken up 'by Vertue of an Attachment iſſuing from the Regiſter's Office ; and the 'Chancellor, as Mr. *Dodſworth* is, it ſeems, pleas'd to ſay on this Occaſion, 'has no Authority, out of Court, to direct a *Superſedeas*.

'THIS brings me to what may alone fully ſatisfy your Honour, that the 'Attachment, on which Mr. *Bennett* is now in Cuſtody, was not iſſued by 'the Order of the Court of Chancery, and that is, That the Chancellor him-'ſelf has been pleas'd to order a *Superſedeas* to it, upon that very Conſide-'ration ; and I don't doubt but it muſt have ſtartled your Honour to find 'that the ſame ſworn Officer who had, on the bare Application of the Sol-'licitor of the other ſide, given out a Writ for confining a Gentleman, 'ſhou'd, within a few Days afterwards, abſolutely refuſe to iſſue another for 'ſetting him at Liberty, tho' he had for that Purpoſe the expreſs Order of

'His Majeſty's Commander in Chief, and the Chancellor of the Court 'whereof he is Regiſter! Yet your Wonder at this may poſſibly abate, when 'you look a little farther, and obſerve another ſworn Officer ſo far influ-'enc'd by the ſame Advice as peremptorily to refuſe any Security for the 'Priſoner's Appearance, when there is nothing better known than that a 'Perſon, taken up on an Attachment to anſwer a ſuppos'd Contempt, is 'bailable by Law, tho' One actually committed for a Contempt is 'not. —— But this is the Caſe of Mr. *Bennett*, and the chief Adviſer, 'who is beſides a Politician, has determin'd (and that is ſufficient) to pre-'vent his Voyage to *England*. ——— In a Word, I do not take it that 'the Court of Chancery is at all concern'd in this Affair, tho' probably 'there will be Artifices enough us'd to make it thought ſo.

'I WOULD, however, for my own Part, be the laſt to adviſe any Thing 'that might occaſion the Claſhing of Juriſdictions in the Courts of Juſtice; 'but as the moſt extraordinary Steps have been taken to deprive the Gen-'tleman, who was brought before you, of his Liberty, I ſhou'd be ſorry if 'any legal one were omitted for his immediate Relief. I am of Opinion 'therefore, upon the whole, that your Honour will not interfere with the 'Juriſdiction of the Court of Chancery in diſcharging Mr. *Bennett*, how 'much ſoever you may thereby diſappoint the Patron of ſome of its Offi-'cers.

'THUS, Sir, I have, tho' in a good deal of Hurry, occaſion'd by other 'Avocations, and the ſhort Time limited me, given your Honour, accord-'ing to your Deſire, my explicit Thoughts on the Caſe before you in Judg-'ment, which I ſubmit to your moſt mature Conſideration. I will only add, 'that as the beſt of Kings has been pleaſed by His Royal Inſtructions to 'His Governor here, to declare that *He is above all Things deſirous that all 'his Subjects may enjoy their legal Rights and Privileges*, I ſhall think my-'ſelf obliged, as long as I have the Honour to ſerve His Majeſty in the 'Capacity I now do, to uſe my utmoſt Endeavours to promote ſuch His 'Majeſty's gracious Intentions, and to diſcountenance all Attempts to fru-'ſtrate them.

I am, with great Reſpect,

Your Honour's

Moſt obedient humble Servant,

July 1, 1732.

J. B.

Saturday,

Saturday, April 13, 1734.

——— *The ſwelling Wiſh*
For general Good, erazing from the Mind:
While nought ſave narrow Selfiſhneſs *ſucceeds,*
And low Deſign, the gloomy Paſſions all
Let looſe, and reigning in the rankled Breaſt:
Induc'd at laſt by ſcarce perceiv'd Degrees,
Sapping the very Frame of Government.

Thomp.

THE following Letter was wrote ſome Weeks ago, as appears from its Date; but it will be needleſs, I preſume, to acquaint my Readers with the Accident by which it was poſtpon'd, if the Writer be ſatisfy'd, who, for aught I know, may be in another Climate. Nor is it neceſſary to make any Apology for inſerting a Performance of this Kind now, ſince as the Subject is far from being exhauſted, ſo (if I'm not miſtaken) the greateſt *Foible* of the good People of our Iſland has been that of ſuffering the ſame falſe Guides to lead them into one Scrape after another, without taking Warning from what was paſt, to avoid what was to come. They always found themſelves abus'd, and in the Wrong, yet were never enough upon their Guard, to be Proof againſt the Force of new Cajoles and Impoſitions; to inſpire which, for the future, ſeems to be the main Deſign of what therefore I here moſt chearfully communicate to the Publick.

SIR, *Barbados, March* 3, 1733.

SINCE the younger *Soſia* has at length brought himſelf into thoſe deplorable Circumſtances which are the natural Conſequence of a continued vicious and profligate Courſe of Life, and wherein moſt that knew the Man, I believe, expected to ſee him involv'd much ſooner, I ſhall avoid ſaying any Thing that may look like inſulting the Afflicted, being what I ſhou'd deteſt, were it the Caſe of my greateſt Enemy. On the contrary, I ſincerely wiſh him, where-ever he be, a true Senſe of his Sins, and ſuch a hearty Contrition for them as may procure him the Divine Favour; at the ſame Time that I commiſerate, with a religious Tenderneſs, any that

may ſuffer thro' his Means, or be reduc'd to Streights and Neceſſities on Account of his Offences.

It muſt, however, be obſerved, that there is a wide Difference betwixt the Caſe of a Perſon who, by ſome inevitable Accident, or otherwiſe, innocently comes to Misfortunes; and that of another who draws them on himſelf by his own criminal Actions, and the moſt flagrant Violations of the Laws of the Community; to elude which, he afterwards makes his Flight, and thereby declines giving it that Satisfaction which thoſe Laws (the Benefit whereof he had long enjoy'd) demand from him. The firſt, no doubt, deſerves the Pity and the kind Aſſiſtance of his charitable Neighbours; whereas every good Subject and good Chriſtian, that thinks rightly, will think himſelf oblig'd, in Honour and Conſcience, to uſe his Endeavours to bring the laſt to condign Puniſhment.

But notwithſtanding good Nature, or *particular Conſiderations*, unneceſſary to name, may reſtrain our Pen, with regard to one who is now, 'tis hoped, no longer able to hurt us, common Prudence and the Safety of the Publick require that we be leſs indulgent to the other Brother, who, ſtill remaining amongſt us, may, without due Caution, be ſtill farther troubleſome, if not dangerous; and who, tho' guarded by his natural Complexion from committing open perſonal Outrages, muſt yet be acknowledg'd to have had, at leaſt, an equal Share in the Confuſions, the Diſturbances, the Miſchiefs, and the Injuſtice that have, for ſome Years paſt, been known and committed in this poor deluded Colony. I'm of opinion therefore, that it would be a very uſeful Undertaking to ſhew from inconteſtable Facts, and by collecting them together, to convince my Fellow-Subjects (now diſpos'd to liſten to Truth) that this Gentleman's loud and repeated Proteſtations *for the Good of the Iſland*, and all his Pretenſions to Patriotiſm, with which he ſo long amus'd the World, center'd meerly in himſelf; that the whole Bent of his Actions, throughout, has been to raiſe his own Fortune, to aggrandize his Family, and to gratify a proud, ambitious, and revengeful Heart, at the Expence of the publick Quiet, and of every Man's Intereſt and Character that ſtood in his Way. To which may be added, that, in Order to bring about thoſe Ends, he has occaſionally been *content* to ſacrifice all other Paſſions, even ſuch as are moſt predominant in the greateſt Minds, and which being apt to touch Mankind in the *tendereſt* manner, they are generally leaſt able to withſtand them.

This, I am perſwaded, wou'd be no difficult Task to ſeveral of your ingenious Correſpondents, whoſe Performances, already publiſh'd, ſeem to promiſe ſome ſuch Thing, and whoſe Abilities cannot, I think, be better imploy'd. For my own Part, I ſhall barely touch upon the Behaviour of our Mock-Patriot in a few of the moſt recent Occurrences, ſuch as are within the Remembrance of every body, and which in a good Meaſure concern'd

almoſt

almoſt every body in the Iſland; whereby, however, I conceive it will be manifeſt that while he was ſetting up for Popularity, and did actually poſſeſs the general Vogue, he was in truth, in all Reſpects, the moſt dangerous Enemy to the Country that ever appear'd in it.

If herein I repeat ſome Things already taken Notice of, or which may be thought to bear hard on the Conduct of the Generality of the Inhabitants, I hope for their Pardon, ſince as I may poſſibly conſider thoſe Particulars in a different Light, ſo it muſt be allow'd that there is no better Way to avoid future Errors, than by often repreſenting to ourſelves, and ſeriouſly reflecting on thoſe we have already fallen into, either thro' Inadvertence, Credulity, or too much Dependance on others. At the ſame Time, I humbly preſume to congratulate my Countrymen on their Deliverance from the *worſt* Effects of ſuch deſperate Meaſures, and which, they will not need to be told, is chiefly owing to the Prudence of the *beſt* of Governors.

It cannot be forgot then how our *Sofia* having learn'd from the Situation of Affairs, and the Spirit which prevail'd on the Demiſe of the late King, that it wou'd ſuit his Politicks (*i. e.* his own Intereſt) to oppoſe the raiſing the Publick Tax, and to render ineffectual the Law whereby it was granted, and by Vertue whereof it had been duly paid, for ſeveral Years ſucceſſively, did in Order to give a Colour to the Project, and the more eaſily to lead the People into the Sedition, at once draw up a State of the Caſe to be ſent to *England*, purpoſely omitting the only Fact upon which the Point muſt turn, and which he depended therefore (as indeed it happen'd) wou'd produce *Opinions* to his Mind. When theſe came over, many * Copies of them being made out, they were handed thro' the Country, and, according to Expectation, the miſguided Inhabitants were ready enough to fall in with what ſeem'd immediately to favour their Property, eſpecially now that they had, as was apprehended, ſome Kind of Authority for it: So that the *Incendiary* began to laugh in his Sleeve, and to hug himſelf with the Succeſs his Scheme had hitherto met with. This he continu'd to improve by all the Ways his fertile Brain cou'd invent, never failing to apply every Incident to his own Advantage, and not doubting but he ſhou'd make it well worth his while in the End; beſides the Gladneſs he ſhou'd give his Heart in being reveng'd on thoſe who, with all their Faults, had too much Virtue to be influenc'd by his Counſels. As he knew Conteſts and Diſputes wou'd ariſe, he was ſure to be apply'd to in them all, on one Side of the Queſtion; and, whatever might happen, he had Art enough to throw the invidious Part of the Conduct on others, while he was himſelf acting only as a *private Man*, and therefore not to be ſuppos'd anſwerable for Conſequences. The greater the Confuſion, the more Room for Rapine; and the deeper others went in the Mire, the better Opportunities for him to plunder. Such as were in publick Stations, that requir'd their executing any of the

* *Vide Append.* No. 2.

the Directions of the Law, he by the moſt unjuſtifiable Means ſeduc'd from their Duty; and, if he was ſometimes oblig'd to give any of them Security for their Indemnification, he took Care to get Counter-Security from many others whoſe whole Fortunes, in Effect, lay in his Hands. —— Of this perhaps there will be an Occaſion for a more minute Inquiry hereafter; when the *Lawyer* and the *Politician* may be compar'd together, and both found to ſhine with equal Luſtre, in the ſame Perſon.

THUS he carry'd on the Tragi-Comick Farce for ſeveral Years, refuſing to pay his own Quota of the Tax, and diſcouraging others from paying theirs, notwithſtanding the *Act*, for levying it, was declar'd, by the Sovereign Authority, to be ſtill *in full Force, and all Perſons concern'd, commanded to pay due Obedience thereto, as they wou'd anſwer the contrary.* No Matter for that. *One and all* was the Word he ſecretly gave out; and tho' he was aware that what he had ſet on Foot, cou'd not poſſibly be ſupported, but was indeed univerſally condemn'd at Home, as the Effects of downright Infatuation, he had the Aſſurance to propoſe, and the Skill to procure large Contributions, in Order, as was pretended, to get theſe Proceedings countenanc'd *there*, but rather at moſt only to retard the Evil-Day, which he cou'd not but foreſee muſt at laſt arrive. —— What Account has been render'd of the Money, I ſhall leave to the Conſideration of thoſe that were prevail'd on to part with it on ſo ſtrange a Project, and on the Recommendation of ſo deceitful an Inſtrument.

BUT when the *Sofia* perceiv'd that all the idle ill-penn'd Remonſtrances, Petitions, and Addreſſes, he had fram'd and tranſmitted, were to no Purpoſe; when he found the obtaining a Sanction for the Iniquities he had promoted was impracticable, and that his moſt ſacred Majeſty cou'd never be prevail'd on to authorize what tended to ſubvert all Authority, and to deſtroy the very Fundamentals of Government; when, in a Word, the Royal Order requiring the Attorney-General here, to proſecute for the *Arrears*, was publiſh'd, and he was convinc'd there was no holding out any longer, the very Populace, whom he had ſo long miſled, being determin'd to comply, rather than be at the Expence, after all, of a Suit in the Equity-Side of the Court of Exchequer, which wou'd put Money in his Pocket only, without the leaſt Proſpect of Succeſs; when, I ſay, all this ſtar'd him in the Face, he had another Game to play, and to which therefore he readily turn'd his Hand, without the leaſt Alteration in his Countenance. —— He reflected within himſelf, that he cou'd no longer make *Dupes* of the People in the old Channel; that the Arrears amounting to Six and Twenty Thouſand Pounds, or thereabouts, were to be paid into the Treaſury, then in the Hands of one of his Dependants, and that the Uſe of good Part of that Money amongſt his Friends might, at a Time eſpecially of ſo great Scarcity, prove advantageous, more Ways than one, as well as be a Diſappointment to others whom he always ſtudy'd to diſtreſs;

diſtreſs : He concluded therefore to apply his Genius to that Point only, and to make the moſt of it. With this View, as he was aware that the Gentleman, chiefly intruſted with the Execution of His Majeſty's Order, wou'd have an Eye to the right and ſpeedy Application of the Money which was paid in Vertue thereof, the *Soſia* found it very neceſſary to ſuggeſt Difficulties (which no one elſe wou'd have conceiv'd) about the parting with what came into the Office for the Uſes originally intended, and to ſtart Doubts as to the Power of thoſe that demanded it, obliging the Treaſurer to act accordingly. So that you'll find him who had before made no Scruple of trampling upon Laws, and breaking thro' the moſt ſacred Ties, become, to ſerve a Turn, on a ſudden, the moſt ſqueamiſh Man alive, and even to be cautious where there was no Need ! In ſhort, how much ſoever this Emolument might abate of the *Soſia*'s Expectations, by reaſon of the juſt and well known Meaſures that were taken on the other Side, the Event was, that, on the T —— r's leaving the Office, he remain'd in Debt of the Publick Money, which ought to have been paid over, as faſt as it came to his Hands, *ſome Thouſand Pounds* ; and which the Defaulters had made the hardeſt Shifts to raiſe for Fear of being proſecuted, whilſt they had been favoured by the Proſecutor, to his own apparent Detriment, and at his own Hazard, meerly in Compaſſion to their Circumſtances. Thus, the Diſtreſſes of the People were turn'd to the Benefit of the *Soſia* (or his Tools) who brought thoſe Diſtreſſes upon them, and who, beſides, laboured ſtrongly to have the ſame obſequious Officer continu'd another Year, in Order, no doubt, to ſerve the ſame, or the like Purpoſes.

It is worthy of Remark too, that altho' the *Soſia* began now privately to adviſe his particular Creatures and Relations to pay, and to avoid a further certain Expence which wou'd otherwiſe enſue, he notwithſtanding judg'd it proper to make the Shew of a Defence, and to that End put in ſomething by Way of Plea to the Bill filed againſt himſelf. For this he knew, how frivolous ſoever, wou'd not only carry an outward Face of perſiſting in his firſt Opinion, but encourage others to follow his Example, and thereby procure him the laſt Advantage to be made of the fatal Project, *viz.* that of being employ'd in the Defence of thoſe Suits, which, he had before publickly intimated, he would not undertake *without his Fees*, as many of his Followers were weak enough to expect, from his having himſelf been the Occaſion of them.

But it would be endleſs to ſet down all the provoking Circumſtances of our *Soſia*'s Conduct in this unhappy Affair, as it is hardly poſſible for an honeſt Mind ſufficiently to expreſs its Indignation againſt them. I ſhall therefore proceed to the next Thing to be mention'd, and which came immediately in the Way of this indefatigable Patriot, who never once ſuffer'd an Opportunity to eſcape, wherein it was in his Power to ſerve —— himſelf, tho' it were to the Ruin of a Thouſand better Men. How

How long, and how grievouſly, this Iſland has ſuffer'd by the exorbitant Fees of the publick Offices, which were encreaſing upon us every Day, no one can be inſenſible, becauſe we have all, at ſome Time or another, felt the Calamity; and while there was no Proſpect, or ſcarce a Poſſibility of obtaining Redreſs, no body exclaim'd more againſt it than our *Soſia*; eſpecially before he became ſo much intereſted in the Evil. But he had all along a conſiderable Share in ſome of the Offices himſelf, and found it, from Experience, to anſwer ſo well, that of late Years he worm'd himſelf into, and has, indeed, had the ſole Direction of thoſe of the greateſt Profit; by Means whereof, he cou'd, and did protect ſome in the ſhamefulleſt Manner, and grind others to the cruelleſt Degree, as it beſt anſwer'd his own Ends. The Sweets of this he enjoy'd, till there was Virtue enough amongſt us to think in good Earneſt of the Publick, and the ſeveral Branches of the Legiſlature, being, to their eternal Credit, above his Influence, unanimouſly reſolv'd to do all in their Power towards ſaving a ſinking Country, to which they rightly apprehended nothing wou'd more contribute than a ſpeedy Regulation in the Inſtance before us. As he cou'd not but obſerve the happy Juncture approaching, a Juncture till then rather wiſh'd for, than expected, he did not fail to accommodate his Behaviour to it; which was ſeemingly to fall in with ſo laudable a Deſign, but, in Reality, to throw every Obſtacle in the Way, and, by all the Chicanry he was Maſter of, to prevent its taking Effect. At length, however, it came to a Criſis, and the *Soſia*'s Aſſiſtance was ask'd. What then was he to do? Did he peremptorily refuſe it? No, that wou'd at once have diſſolv'd his Popularity, render'd him the Object of the Publick Hatred; and muſt beſides probably have depriv'd him of *a large annual Salary* which he has long receiv'd out of the Treaſury. But he did what might have prov'd, and he intended ſhou'd be much worſe. He endeavour'd to make thoſe, that apply'd to him, depend on his preparing the Bill till the Time for doing it was ſpent, and wherein as he would certainly have ſucceeded, had it not been for the commendable Zeal of ſome that ſaw thro' the Artifice, and therefore got the Aid of other Hands, ſo, if now that it is become a Law (in Spight of his moſt artful Contrivances) it ſhou'd meet with any Oppoſition at Home, it can be attributed to nothing but the Haſte wherein it was neceſſarily drawn, and of which he alone was the Cauſe.

This incomparable Patriot would have had it believ'd however, that *he only wanted Time to digeſt the Matter of the Bill. It was of great Importance, requir'd Conſideration, and ought not to be hurry'd.* But, beſides that his Conduct afterwards knocks theſe Pretences in the Head, give me Leave to ſay, we have known him draw much longer and as difficult Bills, in leſs Time. He never fail'd to get ready an Exciſe-Bill tho' in the utmoſt Hurry, when permitted to clog it with Clauſes invaſive of the Royal Prerogative,

tive, and which might foment Controverſies, and raiſe tedious and uſeleſs Diſputes. He never wanted Time to frame long * Speeches full of Scandal and Sedition, join'd with the fouleſt Malice and ill Manners ; nor to perſwade Perſons of leſs Experience, but as good Underſtanding, and much more Honeſty than himſelf, to father them afterwards. He had always the Pen of a ready Writer, when any Thing was to be done that tended to ſuppreſs Virtue and Merit, or to ſupport Impudence and Faction. But when the moſt glorious Opportunity offer'd that could be wiſh'd of ſerving the Country, and freeing it from the greateſt Oppreſſion it ever labour'd under, the good Man is not at Leiſure ! If this was a Matter of Importance, as 'tis readily agreed to be, why was it delay'd a Moment ? If it requir'd Conſideration, how came it not to be conſider'd ? The Anſwer is obvious. *If ſuch a Bill paſs, I ſhall loſe my Intereſt with the Patentees at Home, and conſequently the private Advantages I make of the Offices here ; and I am ſure to make a Merit with them by preventing it.* This is the only true Anſwer he cou'd have given, and this the ſole Principle by which he was actuated.

But the moſt ſhocking Incident is ſtill behind ; and indeed it will ask ſome Philoſophy to ſpeak of it with Temper. Whilſt the whole Iſland were rejoicing at what had been done for them, congratulating each other on the Occaſion, and relying on their principal Benefactor's further Care in getting the *Act* confirm'd ; and whilſt that noble Perſon, who does Honour to the high Station he fills, was preparing to ſend it Home, and exerting his whole Intereſt for that Purpoſe, this Adverſary to every Thing, that does not immediately bring Pelf into his own Purſe, was meditating Meaſures to fruſtrate all theſe generous Intentions for our Good. After he had made an Affidavit of his own (on which I ſhall not remark at preſent) and procur'd ſeveral others, in Prejudice of the *Act*, he declin'd asking for the Seal to annex to them, till the very Night before the Ship ſail'd, leſt his unfair Practices, if thereby diſcover'd, ſhould be properly expos'd by the ſame Conveyance ; and in Hopes that the Poyſon might have its Effect, before an Antidote cou'd arrive, there being no other Ship going for ſome Months afterwards. As *my Lord*, therefore, was with a Publick Spirit not to be equall'd, breaking his own Reſt to forward Letters for *England*, and ſtudying every Thing that cou'd poſſibly be urg'd in Favour of the Law, the *Soſia*, who had been no leſs ſolicitous for our Deſtruction, had the Aſſurance to interrupt thoſe valuable Moments, by demanding the Seal to his *ex parte* Depoſitions, in Order to overthrow all at laſt, and obtain a Repeal. Who can enough extol, here, the Goodneſs of his *Excellency*, or ſufficiently explode the unparallell'd Baſeneſs of the *Soſia !*

* For the Uſe of ſome Gentlemen of a former Aſſembly, of which he was known, it ſeems, to be Author.

What humble Gratitude is due to the One, and what Reſentment ought to be ſhewn to the other! — I will only venture to declare as to this laſt, that whoever ſhall hereafter give his Vote, for feeding the ſame inſatiable Cormorant out of the Publick Store, will richly deſerve to be deſtroy'd by him.

I WAS going on to ſome other Particulars of our Hero's Exploits, but ſo many Things crowd to my Pen, that I am at Loſs which to handle firſt; and, ſince I perceive my Letter is already run to an unuſual Length, I will take further Time to range them in due Order, and for the preſent conclude by ſubſcribing, my Country's Well-wiſher, and, as long as you are a Friend to it,

Your humble Servant,

Tacitus.

Saturday, April 20, 1734.

SIR,

MOST of your Readers, I preſume, who have ſeen the Performances of the *amorous* Lady already publiſhed in your Paper, will obſerve a Freedom in them which ſeems to deſpiſe the Rules of Criticks, and which muſt expoſe her therefore ſometimes to their Cenſure. For my own Part, however, I think I ſee more Beauties in thoſe Faults than in the moſt exact Compoſitions, without her Fire and Eaſe. But I am now to acquaint you that the lovely young *Minx* (who was not then above Nineteen) being once told the Opinion of others concerning her Writings, immediately took up a Pen in a Hand fairer than Alabaſter, and, with the ſame Readineſs that others dictate in Proſe, wrote the following Verſes, which probably may not be unentertaining to the Curious, as it is a true Specimen of the Genius and Spirit of the Author.

On being charged with Writing incorrectly.

I'*M incorrect*, the Learned ſay,
That *I write well, but not their Way.*
For this to every Star I bend;
From their dull Method Heaven defend;

Who

Who labour up the Hill of Fame,
And pant and ſtruggle for a Name;
My freeborn Thoughts I'll not confine,
Tho' all *Parnaſſus* could be mine.
No, let my Genius have its Way,
My Genius I will ſtill obey;
Nor, with their ſtupid Rules, controul
The ſacred Pulſe that beats within my Soul.
I, from my very Heart, deſpiſe
Theſe mighty dull, theſe mighty wiſe,
Who were the Slaves of *Buſby*'s Nod,
And learn'd their Methods from his Rod.
Shall bright *Apollo* drudge at School,
And whimper till he grows a Fool?
Apollo, to the Learned coy,
In Nouns and Verbs finds little Joy;
The tuneful Siſters ſtill he leads
To Silver Streams and flow'ry Meads;
He glories in an artleſs Breaſt,
And loves the Goddeſs Nature beſt.
Let *Dennis* hunt me with his Spite,
Let me read *Dennis* every Night,
Or any Puniſhment ſuſtain,
To 'ſcape the Labour of the Brain.
Let the Dull think, or let 'em mend
The trifling Errors they pretend;
Writing's my Pleaſure, which my Muſe
Wou'd not for all their Glory loſe:
With Tranſport I the Pen employ,
And every Line reveals my Joy:
No Pangs of Thought I undergo,
My Words deſcend, my Numbers flow;
Tho' diſallow'd, my Friend, I'd ſwear,
I wou'd not think, I wou'd not care,
If I a Pleaſure can impart,
Or to my own, or thy dear Heart;
If I thy gentle Paſſions move;
'Tis all I aſk of Fame, or Love.
This to the very Learned ſay;
If they are angry, —— why they may;
I, from my very Soul, deſpiſe
Theſe mighty dull, theſe mighty wiſe.

Barbados, April 20. ON *Thurſday* laſt arrived Capt. *Newton* from the Coaſt of *Guinea*. He brings an Account that Capt. * *John Gordon*, late of this Iſland, died of a Fever at *Anamaboe* the 4th of *January*, on Board the Ship *Kent*, of which he was Maſter, belonging to the *African* Company. The Corpſe was carried from *Anamaboe* to *Cape-Coaſt* Caſtle, where it was interr'd with great Decency, and as much Ceremony as could be ſhewn in that Place, the chief Factors (one of whom, *viz.* Mr. *Wheeler*, was his intimate Friend) being preſent on the Occaſion. The deceaſed was bred up in the Navy under his Uncle Capt. *Thomas Gordon*, well known amongſt the Officers in the Sea-Service, who was very fond of his Nephew, and propoſed to do well for him; but, upon ſome Diſguſt ſoon after the Death of Queen *Anne*, he went to *Muſcovy*, where he was knighted, is now an Admiral in the *Czar*'s Service, and in great Vogue. Mr. *Gordon*, having thus loſt his Uncle, did with him quit all Expectations of Preferment in the Navy, for which yet he ſeemed to be cut out, and became Maſter of a Merchant-Man trading to this Iſland, in which Buſineſs he continued ſeveral Years. He was an ingenious and worthy Perſon, a good Scholar, a zealous Friend, an inoffenſive and agreeable Companion; he fenced and danced extremely well, eſpecially the former; and was much of a Gentleman in all Reſpects. He had a ready Genius, a quick Invention, a retentive Memory, and was very capable of Buſineſs, but rather too much given to his Pleaſures. Theſe Qualities and Accompliſhments made him well beloved by all that knew him; but his uncommon Generoſity and extenſive Humanity led him into Expences beyond his Circumſtances, which, however, we are informed, he was in a fair Way of retrieving, had he lived a few Years longer.

EPIGRAM.

OUR *Iſle*, enur'd to Noiſe and Strife,
Has purchas'd Peace with *K*——'s Life.
Behold a Calm throughout appears!
(The like ſcarce known for twice ten Years)
Nor aſk the Cauſe —— The fell Diſturber
Is fled, at length, for horrid Murder.
Hapleſs the *Man* his Rage purſu'd!
But happy *We*, in ſo much Good!

* He was ſuppoſed to be Author of two or three ſmart Pieces in this Collection.

Wedneſday,

Wedneſday, May 8, 1734.

And Days *of Vengeance follow* Years *of Grace.*

To ******* *******, *Eſq;*

To the Care of Mr. M. C. *Merchant.*

' *Dear Brother,*

' THO' I am as full of Troubles, Perplexities, and Uneaſineſs, as ' you can poſſibly be yourſelf, I now ſit down, according to Pro- ' miſe, to give you a further Account of our Affairs here; and 'tis with ' the utmoſt Sorrow I relate that nothing has occurred ſince my laſt, to ' favour your Intereſt, or our common Cauſe. On the contrary, it looks ' from a cool Survey of the whole, as if the Time was come wherein we ' are to attone for all our former Actions, and to ſatiate the ſanguine Wiſhes ' of our Enemies by the cruelleſt Diſappointments, and the moſt ignomi- ' nious Puniſhments.

' THE Cenſures and Reproaches we lie under with reſpect to publick ' Matters, tho' never to be got over, are not the only Difficulties I am like ' to encounter; but almoſt every private Concern, wherein we exerciſed our ' Talents, is to be over-hauled, and all the deſperate Caſes we patched up, ' for our own Emolument, and at the Expence of the poor Cullies who ' rely'd on our Authority to ſupport them afterwards, are looked into with ' a curious Eye, which you are ſenſible they will not bear; ſo that Diſco- ' veries are continually making to our Diſadvantage, and People, inſtead ' of being afraid to ſpeak their Minds, as uſual, are every Day blabbing ' what none dared formerly to open their Lips about. Such as we, for good ' Reaſons, either Political or Pecuniary, ſerved in a more particular Man- ' ner, and with a higher Hand than ordinary, are now under the moſt ter- ' rible Apprehenſions that all will be unraveled again, whilſt thoſe, that ' were tricked and defrauded by our dextrous Management, are big with ' Threats, and ſwell with the Hopes of obtaining Redreſs; *Juſtice* and ' *Right* being the only Terms they are fond of repeating, tho' there are ' none that ſtrike ſo much Terror to my poor Heart.

' I FIND

'I FIND too I am like to ſuffer moſt confoundedly on Account of new 'Alliances, and the curſed Revival of old Ones; not ſo much with Regard 'to my being thereby excluded from any Share in Publick Tranſactions, for 'that I deſpaired of before you left us, but by Means of the mutual Con-'fidence that begins to be cultivated, which, I underſtand, has produced a 'Recollection, and occaſioned the canvaſſing of old Paſſages happening in 'our Intimacy on one Side, that touch me to the very Quick. It is not, be-'ſides, to be conceived the Mortification I feel from the Reflection that other 'Perſons Virtues are become the more refulgent by our impotent Attempts 'to ſully their Characters, and that our own Crimes are magnify'd by our 'having endeavoured to palm them on the Populace for Virtues.

'BUT there is ſcarce a Piece of Chicanry of the moſt refined Sort that 'I ever contrived, or you helped to execute, either at the Courts, or in 'our Offices, with Judges, Juries, Knaves, or Fools, that are not ript up, 'and ſpoke of in plain *Engliſh*; a Re-examination of all which would go 'nigh to teize me to Death, even ſuppoſing I were to eſcape Criminal Pro-'ſecutions for any of them, which I hardly expect, and would give more 'than your popular Extravagance has left you worth, to be ſure of.

'YOU cannot but remember how often we have dreaded an equal and 'impartial Adminiſtration; what a Damp it ſtruck on our Enjoyments in 'the midſt of our wild Succeſs, and how the Thoughts of it made our Spi-'rits ſhrink by Intervals, while we were grown wanton with lawleſs Power. 'Such an Adminiſtration, alas! is now come upon us, and like to be more 'firmly eſtabliſhed than ever was known in this Part of the World. A *Tal-'bot*, or a *Hardwicke*, could not be a greater Adverſary to our Meaſures, or 'more deſtructive to our Morals and Politicks than ———. Corruption, 'Injuſtice, and Oppreſſion, with all their Concomitants, fly before him, 'like Miſts before the Sun; and a Thouſand Things, conſequently, make 'me tremble in Expectation of an *Enquiry*; not knowing which may firſt 'be fallen upon, or in what manner to defend, whenever a Beginning is 'made. I have try'd all the Artifices I could conceive, and intimated the 'moſt obſequious Terms, in Order to be admitted to an Audience, and to 'procure a tolerable Underſtanding; but all in vain, and to no Purpoſe. 'He ſeems to know my very Soul, and it is impoſſible to deceive him, or 'ſo much as make him *indifferent* towards me, with which I would gladly 'compound, be ſatisfied with ſo many Years Tyranny already practiſed, 'and give up all Pretenſions to a longer Reign, ——at leaſt, till, by a Re-'ceſs, I might find an Opportunity of rallying our Forces, and appearing at 'the Head of a new Faction.

'IT is now Time to acquaint you that thoſe contemptible Tools whom we 'uſed to treat like *Spaniels*, and could at the Expence of a Supper, a Bottle of 'Wine, nay, often of a few ſoft Words, or, if needful, as many hard Ones,

'oblige

‘ oblige to do what we pleaſed, aſſume alſo to be in Faſhion, and are en-
‘ deavouring to retrieve their Characters, or rather to acquire good Ones;
‘ they take a Tincture from the Humour in Vogue, aukwardly ſet up for
‘ rigid Juſtice, and begin really to be afraid, or aſhamed to forſwear them-
‘ ſelves! This, you'll ſay, is an incredible Turn; and I appeal to your Judg-
‘ ment what could be done in ſuch a Situation, if you were on the Spot,
‘ and *Rectus in Curia*; which, however, is abſolutely impracticable, as you
‘ may eaſily imagine from what is already mentioned, and therefore I'm
‘ certain you would never have entertained a Thought of it, had you known
‘ half as much when you wrote your *Letters* as I do at this unhappy Junc-
‘ ture. I believe, indeed, you was not in Earneſt on that Head; and am
‘ aware with what Views you lately diſpatched ſo *large a Packet*. This lays
‘ me under the Neceſſity of declaring, once for all, that there is nothing
‘ to be done without a * Change of G——t, which alone you are to wait for
‘ with Patience, and at a proper Diſtance; and which, to ſpeak truly, the
‘ People in general wiſh you may never ſee, becauſe they are now perfectly
‘ eaſy and quiet; but have got a damn'd Whim in their Pates, that, if you
‘ and I were to be once more in Proſperity together, we ſhould not long
‘ ſuffer them to continue ſo.

‘ The Hint indeed, which you give of a Deſire that your Friends would
‘ repreſent your Caſe favourably at Home, is a ſufficient Proof of what I juſt
‘ now mentioned concerning your Intention. But, for the Love of God,
‘ conſider who amongſt your Friends have any Intereſt there? Or who, if
‘ they had any, would offer to make Uſe of it in ſuch a Cauſe? Why, the
‘ Sentiments of Mankind in *Europe* are quite different from what you and
‘ I have been inculating on this Side the Tropick. We had no Opportu-
‘ nities of ſeeing any Thing till we came here, but of the loweſt and worſt
‘ Part of Life; whereas the better Sort in *England* have a ſtrange Notion that
‘ a Man's Actions are to be conſidered in themſelves, abſtracted from the
‘ Perſon, and that what is criminal in one would be ſo in another; nay, they
‘ carry it ſo far, that whoever juſtifies or countenances the neareſt Friend or
‘ Relation, in a baſe and villainous Action, is, in their Judgment, as baſe and
‘ villainous as the firſt Actor, and to be looked upon with equal Abhorrence.

‘ As for my Influence in the Courts, or elſewhere, you may eaſily per-
‘ ceive it is entirely loſt, and that I am no more able to ſerve you or myſelf,
‘ as I have done, either by ſecret Practices, or open and downright Swear-
‘ ing. I have, 'tis well known, often help'd out at a dead Lift, and did,
‘ by the Uſe of both theſe Expedients, bring you off the laſt Time; but
‘ that, 'tis true, was deemed next to a Miracle, and could not, perhaps,
‘ have been done, after all, had *ſomebody* ſtay'd a little longer, which his
‘ Indiſpoſition luckily prevented. —— But why did I ſay, *luckily?* I don't
‘ know

* He did not return till this happened.

'know whether it had not been better, according to' the Event of Things, 'that he had ſtaid and you been puniſhed. I've often been apt to impute 'your preſent Pilgrimage to that Eſcape, and probably if you had ſuffered in 'a leſs Degree then, you might have been free from the Dread of Suffering 'in a higher now.——And yet how ſtupid am I to imagine that you would 'have taken Warning, when I recollect the many Scrapes you have brought 'yourſelf into, and the Trials of all Kinds you have ſo often ſtood! How-'ever, if Juſtice had been done you in the Inſtance I am ſpeaking of, ſe-'veral well-meaning Free-holders would have been eaſier in their Minds 'than they are ſaid to be. For tho' I never felt the leaſt Pang or Qualm 'for the Part I bore, having long ſince (thank my Stars) conquered all ſuch 'ſuperſtitious Weakneſſes, yet there are ſome, it ſeems, who could not reſt 'for many Nights after, and ſtill attribute the ill Succeſs of their Family-'Affairs to the Injury they did their Conſciences, by my Means, on that 'memorable Occaſion.

'I NEED not tell you that thoſe who are capable of ſerving you moſt 'effectually, in Caſe of your Return, are not to be dealt with in our Way; 'and tho' I am perſwaded they would not act out of Prejudice or Re-'venge, notwithſtanding the barbarous Treatment it muſt be acknowledged 'we gave them formerly, yet Honour, Reputation, the Laws, and the Lord 'knows what, are ſo riveted in them, that you may imagine they will 'liſten to nothing that can come from our Quarter, nor hearken to any of 'thoſe Arguments which have been ſo often prevalent with ourſelves.

'As for my own Part, what diſheartens me more than any Thing elſe 'is, that every body begins to be ſhy of me; and tho' my Houſe was for-'merly the Place of Rendezvous, to which all reſorted, becauſe nothing 'of Importance could be done without our Sanction, yet ſo it is at this 'preſent Writing, that thoſe, who are ſtill under a Neceſſity of attending 'me, do it in the privateſt Manner, and are unwilling to be ſeen talking 'to, or having any Buſineſs with me; as if they were afraid of being ſuſ-'pected of ſome ill Deſign, and my Company was infectious. In a Word, 'the whole Scene is changed, and, were you now in *Barbados*, you would 'hardly believe yourſelf to be on the ſame Ground where you had play'd ſo 'many Pranks with Succeſs, and committed ſo many Outrages, not only 'with Impunity, but Applauſe.

'I MUST not forget to advertiſe you, before I conclude, how diſagree-'able ſoever the News may be, that the Secret of your firſt Voyage to this 'Iſland is now in every one's Mouth, and all the Circumſtances of it known 'from the Beginning to the End, with the Gentleman, in particular, that 'ſollicited for you. Beſides the *Tranſcript* or *Exemplifications*, which I 'am aſſured can be produced, on Occaſion, there are now actually amongſt 'us thoſe that can prove the Identity of the Perſon; and People have learnt

‘ to diſtinguiſh betwixt ſpreading Scandal, and publiſhing Facts that are upon ‘ Record, which, as they rightly enough urge, ought to be known by every ‘ body. —— For Heaven's Sake then be the more cautious, accept in good ‘ Part this haſty Epiſtle; and, as you have long ago fixed on me the moſt ‘ *indelible Marks* of your ſincereſt Affection, I beg you will always believe ‘ me to be, with Gratitude,

Your oblig'd tho', at preſent, much

diſtreſſed Brother.

Socia Senior.

Saturday, May 11, 1734.

WHAT I ſhall give, for the Entertainment of this Day, came, if I miſtake not, from a Gentleman to whom I am indebted for ſome of the moſt ingenious and valuable Performances that have at any Time appear'd in my Paper. Beſides ſeveral fine Original Pieces of Poetry, that had long remain'd in Manuſcript, on Subjects of Amuſement, and which I take to have been handed to me thro' his Means, I have particularly obſerv'd that his Letters tended to promote Religion and Virtue, with a conſtant View to the General Good of the Iſland; and all of them were intirely free from *Prejudice* or *Party*. 'Tis to be hop'd therefore I may be pardon'd for ſaying thus much concerning ſo worthy a Perſon, eſpecially when I declare that nothing ſhall induce a further Diſcovery but Leave from the Author, which I do not expect to obtain.

SIR, *Bridge-Town, May* 9, 1734.

THO' ſome of your Correſpondents have diſcover'd an honeſt and uſeful Spirit, as well as a good Genius, in ſeveral Letters lately inſerted in the *Barbados-Gazette*, concerning the Authors of our Publick Misfortunes; yet I apprehend it is now highly proper to cultivate a good Underſtanding amongſt one another, leaving Capital Offenders to be proſecuted and puniſhed according to Law, without either Favour or Malice, both equally prejudicial to *Juſtice, which alone*, as Sir *Richard Steele* rightly ſays, *can prevail for any Duration of Time*. 'Tis to be hop'd, however, that ſuch,

as have done amiſs in a lower Degree, will do ſo no more, and that ſuch, as have been miſled, will be leſs unwary for the future, whilſt all others reſolve to exerciſe their Talents, and exert their utmoſt Abilities, in the real Service of their Country. There is nothing, in my Opinion, that contributes more to publick or private Happineſs than a benevolent Diſpoſition, and which ſhould on that Score, methinks, be encourag'd, as well as on Account of its being agreeable to the whole Tenour of the Chriſtian Religion. For my own Part, I will not be aſham'd to confeſs that I never could take Delight in reading the beſt Satyrical Writings that fell in my Way, but generally thought the Wit intirely deſtroy'd, by the Ill-Nature I met with in them; which I mention without alluding, in the leaſt, to any Thing I have ſeen in your Papers, ſince they ſeem to aim more at the Crimes than the Perſons, in all Caſes but where it was neceſſary to point out the latter. 'Tis for this Reaſon, indeed, that I can by no Means be an Admirer of a late celebrated Performance, though I have perus'd ſome others of the Author's Works almoſt with Rapture. But it ſhocks me, I own, to obſerve a Gentleman, and a Scholar, endeavouring, contrary to his own Knowledge, to repreſent moſt of his Contemporaries of conſiderable Characters in the learned World, as mere *Dunces*; and at the ſame Time I equally blame theſe laſt, in giving too juſt Occaſion for it, by having ſuffer'd their own Pens to run into the like Error: Nor can I doubt, but the Authors of ſuch like Compoſitions, whatever Senſations may at firſt ariſe, will feel leſs Pleaſure than Pain, from a ſerious Reflection thereon, towards the End of Life. The two following *Pieces* (to introduce which I was led to this Subject) are of a quite different Nature, and, tho' they were wrote many Years ago, have never yet, to my Knowledge, been in Print; but 'tis preſum'd they will not be judg'd unworthy of it by your polite Readers, eſpecially thoſe that poſſeſs the Quality I have been recommending, for whoſe Amuſement you have now Leave to publiſh them, by

Your humble Servant.

To Mr. -------- on his having reſolved to write no more.

By CLIO.

IN vain I for a Reinforcement ſtay'd,
The Muſes all are thine, *Apollo* too;
Once the bright God purſu'd a flying Maid,
But I, alas! a flying God purſue.

In vain I turn my Darling *Shakeſpear* o'er,
Thence to extract the Sweetneſs I admire;

But

But he converſes with my Soul no more,
  Silenc'd, like me, by thy ſuperior Lyre.

To thee the Muſes all their Bounty gave,
  They're ſweet, they're flowing, and they're nobly Strong;
Muſick's thy Friend, and Fancy is thy Slave,
  Giving immortal Beauties to thy Song.

Whom ſhall I court? Oh! what ſhall *Clio* do,
  To tune her artleſs Numbers for thy Ears?
Clio, tho' bolden'd by ſuch Praiſe from you,
  Is loſt, and trembles with Confuſion here.

My Thoughts thy higher Genius does controul,
  And all within my Boſom now lie bound;
They us'd to pour too faſt upon my Soul,
  And, till this Moment, ne'er forgot to ſound.

Oh! had I equal Forces, and cou'd break,
  Revoke it ſtrait, thy moſt ungentle Vow.
Oh! write again; if only for her Sake,
  Whom thou haſt fetter'd up to Silence now.

What mighty Wonders thy ſweet Muſe performs!
  What all the Language of my Tongue confines;
My Words are Priſoners to the matchleſs Charms,
  And feels the Pow'r of thy victorious Lines.

Stay yet, our Frozen Climate to improve,
  Awake our Spirit with thy charming Lyre,
Inform us how to ſing, and how to love;
  Nor let the Soul of Harmony retire.

To other Worlds, great Star, ariſe,
  When this thy noble Buſineſs is compleat;
Shine on my Numbers from thy Native Skies,
  And warm my Soul from thence with thy own Heat.

The ANSWER.

To the moſt excellent and moſt admirable CLIO.

PLUNG'D in deep Thought, and pond'ring Life away,
Dead to the Muſe's World, I bury'd lay;

You, fair Enchantreſs, wav'd your pow'rful Hand,
And my pleas'd Ghoſt obey'd the Magick Wand ;
But, rais'd by you, 'twill haunt you evermore,
For ne'er was Spirit, ſure, ſo charm'd before.
I ſat not near you, at the mention'd Play ;
My Form, perhaps, was there, my wand'ring Clay ;
My untun'd Caſe of Life, my outward I,
But my true Self, my Soul, was ne'er ſo nigh :
No,— 'twas impoſſible—— ſo nearly bleſt,
'Twou'd have ſprung, conſcious, from my beating Breaſt,
Shot thro' thoſe ſparkling Windows of your Mind,
Round it, in pure and Flame-like Folds, to wind.
Renouncing Verſe, and on loud Buſineſs bent,
Why doſt thou charm me from my fix'd Intent ?
Tempt me not thus, ſweet Syren ! by thy Song,
T' unbend my ſlack'ning Soul, and ſteer it wrong :
True, thou art all that Mortal Worth can be,
And thy whole Sex's Wonders mix in thee ;
Soft as the Dews, or opening Roſes, ſhed,
Which, in the Dawn, diſſolving Odours ſpread !
Strong and Majeſtick as an Angel's Notes,
When, thro' the Void of Heav'n, his Muſick floats !
Lovely as fancy'd Nymphs ! as *Sybils* wiſe !
Froſt at your Heart, and Lightning at your Eyes !
Thou art all this — and more. —— Ah yet forbear,
Nor force my liſtening Soul to change its Care.
If, at your Call, my vow'd Reſolve I break ;
Oh learn, at leaſt, what rooted Strength you take.
Hear what an inborn Pride of Will I own,
And judge your Pow'r in my Obedience ſhown.
A rough drawn Picture of my Heart peruſe,
Till now, no eaſy Victim of a Muſe.
Strong in my ſtruggling Breaſt, Ambition beats,
And my Mind blazes with unbounded Heats.
'Tis my wiſh'd Task to climb the Steeps of Thought,
And leave the Lawns of Life to Souls half wrought ;
To do ſuch Things as might a World amaze,
And merit, or receive, a *Clio*'s Praiſe.
I hate and ſhun th' inſipid middle State :
Give me the nobleſt, or th' obſcureſt Fate.
On the Hill's ſlipp'ry Side, let others tread,
And, trembling, view the Tempeſts o'er their Head.

I'd graſp the topmoſt Point, and, ſtanding high,
Rain Comforts round where-e'er I turn'd my Eye.
Oh! happy he who, gathering to beſtow,
Is bleſs'd himſelf, by making others ſo.

THESE were the Hopes with which my Boſom glow'd,
When o'er my delug'd Thought thy Numbers flow'd:
Fir'd with ſuch Aims, too lovely Charmer, ſay,
Was it well done, to melt my Vows away?
With ſoft'ning Sounds, my ſtarting Muſe to wake,
And thro' my Breaſt, in tuneful Inroad, break?
Weaken'd with Wonder at thy pow'rful Lays,
My ſlack'ning Soul diſſolves in ſilent Praiſe;
Still thy ſweet Voice I hear, thy Charms I ſee;
And all my lab'ring Heart is full of thee!

EPIGRAM.

On the late Difference amongſt the Poets.

SINCE the Poetick Tribe, of late, think fit
To join their Skill, in proving Pope *no Wit*;
And Pope *himſelf his Brother Bards won't ſpare,*
But roundly tells us, they all Dunces are:
Now both in Spleen have gone their utmoſt Tether,
Whom ſhall we credit? —— Both, *I ſay, or* neither.

Wedneſday, May 15, 1734.

A Letter from a Gentleman in Town, *to his Friend in the* Country.

SIR,

I HAVE, at your Deſire, peruſed Mr. *A*——'s Treatiſe on the * *Sugar-Trade*, and find it a Work too much above my Capacity to preſume giving an Opinion thereon; for it would be an Affront to the good Senſe of thoſe Gentlemen, who ſingled out this Honourable Author as the ableſt Hand for ſuch a Work, to ſuppoſe he had failed in the Execution of their Truſt; and yet there are ſo many Things in that Piece, which have very much the Appearance of Error, that I conclude there muſt, in thoſe

* It is entitled, *The Sugar-Trade, with the Incumbrances thereon, lay'd open*; and dedicated to the Lord *Howe*.

ſeeming

ſeeming Imperfections, be lapt up important Myſteries, whic h my wea Sight cannot diſcern; and therefore ſhall not pretend to judge, much leſs cenſure Things ſo far beyond my Reach.

BUT to ſhew you I cannot be indolent in a Matter which you recommend, and withal, how much I confide in your favourable Conſtruction of what is done at your own Requeſt, I will venture to expoſe my Weakneſs, and tell you ſome of my *Doubts*, which 'tis probable that compleat Maſter of Schemes, Tables, and Numbers can eaſily ſolve; and as you are happy in his Acquaintance, and he is known to be as abundantly communicative, as he is ready in his Projects, and ever willing to inſtruct all who would learn of him, I muſt entreat your Favour with his Honour to bring me out of Darkneſs.

THAT I may the better make you ſenſible of the Ground of my *Doubts*, I will conſider what probably was the Purpoſe or Deſign of ſuch a Work, and what Qualities it ſhould have to ſucceed in that Deſign; and then enquire whether the Author has had a ſtrict Regard to thoſe Qualities, or the Performance be anſwerable.

I APPREHEND the Deſign to have been to apprize the Miniſtry, Legiſlators, and others at Home, of our preſent unhappy Condition; and, to ſhew that the Relief and Aſſiſtance, we aſk, are abſolutely neceſſary to ſave the *Britiſh Sugar Colonies* from falling into nothing. I take it too that this Method is the rather uſed, becauſe a Writer of a Book may at Leiſure recollect many uſeful Hints, which an Agent may forget, and may range and dreſs the whole in better Order, and more perſwaſive Terms, than can be done *extempore*, and often in Haſte: A Book may moreover be received, and perhaps read, when an Agent, or even the Author, may not have eaſy Acceſs to the great Man whoſe Aſſiſtance is wanted.

To anſwer this Purpoſe then, I conceive the Performance ſhould, beſide other Qualities, be *plain*, *ſhort*, *true*, *pathetick*. It ſhould be *plain and ſhort*, becauſe we cannot expect the *Great Ones*, for whom this is deſigned, will ſpend much of their Time, which is commonly filled up with more advantageous Buſineſs, or be at much Trouble to learn what they have ſo little Perſonal Intereſt in. It ſhould be, in all its Parts, inconteſtably *true*; for Falſhood, when Facts are canvaſſed, will only expoſe its Patrons, and be ſo far from gaining Friends, that it will raiſe Indignation againſt an attempted Impoſture. It ſhould have ſome ſtrong hidden Strokes of the *Pathos*, to move and prepoſſeſs the Reader in our Favour, and thereby diſpoſe him to overlook what ſmall Matters may poſſibly oppoſe our Intereſt.

I PROCEED now to compare this Piece with theſe Rules. And, firſt, I *doubt* its *Plainneſs*; for, tho' I can lay no Streſs on my own ſlow Apprehenſion thereof, I muſt on that of ſeveral of my Neighbours, Men in other Matters eſteemed very intelligent, who have all owned it was with ſome

Difficulty

Difficulty they underſtood the Tables, and even yet *doubt* they do not perfectly take the Author's Meaning, becauſe, in the Senſe they and I underſtand them, ſome Things appear erroneous, and others ſuperfluous, Faults not to be admitted againſt an Author of ſo much Experience. I very much incline to think, notwithſtanding that without ringing the Changes of 20 *s.* in *London*, or 11 *s.* in *Barbados*; 30 *s.* in *London*, or 21 *s.* in *Barbados*; 40 *s.* in *London*, or 33 *s.* in *Barbados*, and perplexing each of theſe with three ſeveral Columns, for the mere Variety of ſhewing the ſame Things in different Lights, it would have anſwered every proper Intention fully as well, and been ſtronger in our Favour, only to have enumerated and annexed the Value of the ſeveral Charges, as *per* Column a, which 100 *lb.* of our *Muſcovado* Sugar, whereon the Charges run higheſt, pays in its Paſſage through *London*, to Foreign Markets, and thoſe Charges added, and exchanged in one Sum, and from thence the Proportion ſhewn to 100, would have magnified our Loſs as much as Truth would admit: For, though it might be diſcovered by ſome that the Loſs on high prized Sugars doth not run ſo high, it would not in the leaſt affect the Credit of what had been ſhewn on others. This Method, I apprehend, would have rendered the Work much clearer, ſhorter, and ſtronger in our Favour, and have ſaved the Trouble of finding out the Meaning of a long Table.

If the firſt Table be liable to a Charge of Superfluity and Intricacy, I *doubt* the ſecond cannot have a better Fate; for after the Author had ſhewn, that the round-about Charges made 52 *per Cent. &c.* would it not have been ſufficient to have ſaid, as a neceſſary Conſequence from thence, that a direct Carriage to Foreign Ports would ſave that 52 *per Cent. &c.* without the Trouble of another uſeleſs Table, made up of Lines, and Titles of Blank Columns? I cannot believe that ſo expert an Author would chuſe this prolix Method, without a better Reaſon than to ſhew that he had been at great Pains to frame theſe Tables, and to give the Readers alſo their Share, before they could underſtand them; and yet I have not been able to find out any other Meaning in them. —— Wherefore I conclude I don't underſtand them.

I come next to the Article of *Truth*, a Quality ſo neceſſary in all Writings, but more eſpecially in Numerical Calculations, which ſhould always be *demonſtrative*. And here, tho' the *kind Reader* may indulge the Author in his Neglect, or rather the Benefit of large Fractions, I *doubt*, he will not ſo readily admit ſome Principles upon which the whole ſtands, and of which (to avoid a Fault I blame in others) I ſhall inſiſt chiefly on two. The firſt is the Author's Suppoſition, that when Sugar ſells in *London* for 20 *s.* it may be bought in *Barbados* for 11 *s. per Cent.* Pray, did not the Sugar which ſold laſt Year in *London* for 20 *s.* paſs in *Barbados* for 15 *s. per Cent.*? If ſo, then omitting Fractions, 100 *l.* this Money would buy here but

but 13300 *lb.* of Sugar, and after paying for 10 Caſks, and other Charges here, the Remainder of that 100 *l.* will not purchaſe here at the Price of 15 *s. per Cent.* above 12000 *lb.* of Sugar, inſtead of 18000 which the Author muſt ſuppoſe to prove his Calculations. I obſerve indeed, that he ſays Page 8. 'Sugar at 20 *s. per Cent.* in *London*, after paying Freight, Duty, and Port 'Charges, will not make the Planter above 11 *s. per Cent. Barbados* Money.' But I apprehend there is a manifeſt Difference betwixt what it will make the Planter, or the neat Proceeds from the Sale in *London*, and the Coſt or Value in *Barbados*, from which Coſt or Value in *Barbados*, he expreſly declares his firſt Table to be calculated. Now, by Coſt or Value in *Barbados*, he muſt either mean what Sugar coſts the Planter in making it, or the common Value of it at the *Barbados* Market: The firſt is foreign to the preſent Account, and the common Value at Market, or in Payment of Debts, was laſt Year what I have rated it, *viz.* at 15 *s. per Cent.* for the Truth of which I appeal to Merchants Books.

THE other Principle, which I *doubt* cannot be readily admitted, is the Author's Suppoſition, that *Muſcovado* and all other Sugar will hold out the ſame Weight in *London* as *Barbados*, or in other Words, if he ſhips 18000 *lb.* of Sugar in *Barbados*, he can ſell out of it 18000 *lb.* in *London*; whereas *Muſcovado*, by Pilferage and Waſtage from hence to *London*, and Difference of Tare, will loſe at a Medium full 10 *per Cent.* and thereby reduce 12000 to 10800, making at 112, to the 100 in *London*, but 96 C. of neat Sugar, which I believe was full as much as any Man, who laid out 100 *l.* or received that Value of Debts in Sugar here laſt Year, was able to ſell and deliver in *London*; upon every 100 *l.* of which charging 5 *s.* 9 *d.* according to the arbitrary Charges of *Column* A, in the firſt Table, the whole will be 27 *l.* 12 *s.* on 100 *l.* firſt Coſt, or 27 and half *per Cent.* inſtead of the Author's 52 *per Cent.*

I DOUBT alſo for the ſame Reaſons, that the new Addition of 9 *d. per Cent.* will not make 9 *per Cent.* as the Author, in Page 5, ſays *it appears from the foregoing Tables.* For he all along ſuppoſes, that he can buy 18000 *lb.* of Sugar here, and ſhip it for 100 *l.* this Money, and that he can ſell and deliver 18000 *lb.* of the ſame Sugar in *London*, whereas he can deliver little more than Half; nor is he liable to Freight, Duty, or any other Charge at *London*, or to any Port from thence, for more than his Sugar weighs neat in *London.*

As to the Home-Conſumption in the ſecond Table; ſuppoſe the Legiſlature, in Complaiſance to ſo great an Author, ſhould conform the Laws to his Table by remitting 2 *s.* 6 *d. per Cent.* for the old or new, and one, Third Subſidies, would there not ſtill remain on that Home-Conſumption Port-Charges, Commiſſion and Brokage, Waſtage and Pilferage, Riſque and Inſurance, and 3 *s.* 6 *d. per Cent.* Freight Home, over and above the one Subſidy,

Subſidy, and 4 and half *per Cent* ? Which by that Table ſeem to be the only Charges on the Home-Conſumption.

How far the Author has ſucceeded in the laſt Rule, the *Pathetick*, by his Contraſt betwixt the *Frenchman* and the *Engliſhman*, I dare not venture my Judgment, but only tell you I read the whole without any other Emotion than what is common to a Mind toſs'd from one Doubt to another. But a poor Woman, coming to my Door while I was reading this Treatiſe, ſoon gave me a lively Impreſſion of our melancholy Circumſtances. She had with her, two Fowls, which, ſhe ſaid, were all ſhe had left, and hoped to have ſaved for Breed ; but hard Neceſſity compelled her now, to entreat me to give her ſome Corn in Exchange for them, for that her ſmall Family could not breakfaſt before ſhe ſold this laſt, this only Saleable ſhe had upon Earth.

I HAVE yet other remaining *Doubts* in this Matter, ſuch as the Comfort, which, in Page 2, the Author gathers from the late Act laying a Duty on foreign Produce, when imported into our Plantations, and yet ſuppoſeth, in Page 13, a Time to come, when it will turn to Account for us to pay that Duty, and carry that Sugar to foreign Markets ; and this, when we ſhall make near double the Quantity of Sugar we do now : I only fear we muſt beſeech the ingenious Author, if he encreaſes Sugar ſo liberally, that he would alſo be pleaſed in the ſame, or rather a greater Proportion, to multiply Mankind to eat it ; for all the People, now upon the Earth, are not ſufficient to conſume what is already made. But I choſe to confine my Doubts chiefly to his two Tables, as the principal Pillars of the whole Work, and what a current Eye will moſt readily fix on ; and, when I ſhall have ſeen theſe Fundamentals fully demonſtrated, I will, like a true Catholick Believer, abſolutely reſign my Faith to the Author, and cancel all my other *Doubts* of more minute Matters in this Treatiſe. In the mean while,

Bridge-Town,
May 10, 1734.

I am, &c.

To the Printer.

SIR,

I ACKNOWLEDGE myſelf, amongſt others, much obliged to your Correſpondents, for the many original Pieces of Poetry that have occaſionally been publiſhed in your *Gazette*, and hope to ſee more of the ſame Kind ; as they tend to improve our Taſte, refine our Manners, and give a polite Turn to the Mind, while they ſerve to amuſe it alſo with a *Variety*, which ſeems to be agreeable to the Nature of Man, and muſt be ſtill the more acceptable in a Climate that admits of ſo *little*. The following Lines were wrote when

the Author, who has notwithſtanding ſeen a good deal of the Gayeties of Life, was in a very ſerious Mood, as moſt People ſometimes are, and all ought to be. 'Tis preſumed therefore that it will be neither contrary to the Deſign of your Paper, or the Inclinations of ſome of your Readers, to meet with a ſhort Copy of Verſes, on the moſt awful Subject that can poſſibly employ our Pen. I was the rather induced to ſend them to the Preſs, from the pleaſing Conſideration of the Noble Examples which our Iſland now affords of real Virtue, and unaffected Religion, in either Sex; Perſonages of whom one cannot ſpeak, or think, but with an elated Heart, and who (to ſay no more at preſent) at the ſame Time they love to promote Chearfulneſs and Mirth, always take Care that it be attended with Sobriety and Innocence, conformable to the true Spirit of Chriſtianity.

On LIFE, *and on the Holy* CROSS.

MY Sands ebb faſt, and Life itſelf will end,
E're I have found the Treaſure of a Friend;
Such, as the World calls Friends, my Soul can find,
But none, alas! that ſatisfies my Mind.
—— Ah, fooliſh Wretch, unreaſonably nice!
Thou would'ſt have human Kind without one Vice.
Of thy own Boſom the ſad Proſpect take,
Thro' all thy various Sins a Journey make;
Judge not, but view thyſelf ſeverely firſt,
And then bow down thy guilty Head to Duſt.
Thy haughty Inſolence will learn to know,
Thou art the moſt imperfect Thing below;
And Sin, the World's Deſtroyer, made thee ſo:
It dragg'd thee down from thy exalted State,
And ſtill purſues thee with its deadly Hate;
It envies ſtill thy ſmall Remains of Grace,
And wou'd thoſe Steps, that I have made, deface.
His precious Life thy dying Saviour gave,
To lift thee up from Sin, and from the Grave:
For us the Spear wounded his holy Side,
To bathe our Wounds with the Balſamick Tide;
For us he did his Agony ſuſtain,
And wept forth Blood at every Pore and Vein:
For us his Head wore Thorns, his Feet the Nails,
His Love o'er all his human Fears prevails;
He drinks the Cup, ſo bitter to the Taſte,
Where all our Sins with mingled Gall were plac'd.

Oh!

Oh! mighty Proof! Oh! everlaſting Friend!
My Soul, thy Knees with Adoration bend;
Fix'd to the Croſs, nor hence remove again;
Let the World frown, and court thee back, in vain.
Oh ſee! he does his ſacred Arms extend,
And bids thy lagging trembling Feet aſcend:
Let me with haſty Steps obey thy Call;
But they are faſten'd to the rowling Fall;
And, as I riſe, the World ſteps in between,
And drags me from my Saviour's Breaſt again.
How weak am I, but thou, O Lord! art ſtrong,
Strengthenſt my Arm, and doſt inſpire my Song.
To thee all that I am, all that I have, I owe;
By thee my Numbers in their Order flow.
My joyful Eyes thy many Wonders ſee,
Of Heav'n and Earth, all wrought alone by thee.
I lift up theſe poor Lids by thy great Power,
Which elſe would cloſe in Death, and gaze no more;
By thee they view the Sun, that glorious Light,
And Silver Moon, the lovely Lamp of Night;
The Stars that do her Midnight Tour attend,
And light their Torches to her Journey's End.
Thou didſt my Senſes graciouſly beſtow,
Gave 'em their Order, and ſtills keeps them ſo.
Shou'dſt thou, O Lord, with-hold thy mighty Pow'r
From me thy wretched Veſſel, but one Hour,
The Springs of Life no longer wou'd go on,
And the World's Frame, without it, be undone;
This feeble Hand, that does my Thoughts convey,
Wou'd grow, alas! a Piece of lifeleſs Clay.

Saturday, June 1, 1734.

THE following Letter, I find, is by Way of Anſwer to one from a Gentleman in the Bridge-Town, *to his Friend in the Country, which was printed in my Paper of the 15th of* * May; *and, ſince it concerns the Trade and Intereſt of the Iſland, I ſhall readily inſert it, as I did the other,*

* *Vid Ant.* p. 325.

not doubting but that altho' the Authors may differ in Opinion, with reſpect to the propereſt Means for promoting thoſe Ends, they both equally aim at them; and the Publick will be beſt able to judge which is in the right, after having ſeen the Arguments offer'd on either Side.

SIR,

I HAVE lately perus'd the Treatiſe on the Sugar-Trade you ſent me, and alſo a Letter lately publiſhed in the *Barbados-Gazette* concerning it; and have ſince ſpent an Evening with the Author of the former. Mr. *A*——, I find, upon the firſt Notice, that ſome Remarks would be made on his Treatiſe, expected to have been attack'd by ſome *French* Planter, *London* Factor, or *Martinique* Trader, with ſome artful Inſinuations againſt a direct Exportation: Or elſe that ſome other *Barbados* Planter and Well-wiſher to his Country would have candidly help'd forward ſuch a Ground-work as he had laid; and diſcover'd, in a plainer Manner, the great Advantages of the two Points he aims at, and particularly that of a direct Exportation. But, he ſays, he can't find any Thing in that Letter that means well to this Colony; however, he deſires I will mention to you ſome of his Sentiments thereon, which I ſhall now do, together with my own interſpers'd on the ſame Subject.

THE Letter-Writer is pleas'd to hint what, he thinks, ought to be the Qualities of a Performance of the Nature of that of Mr. *A*——'s. But I obſerved that Gentleman did not pretend to, or ſeem to value himſelf ſo much on his Skill in the Art of Writing, as on an honeſt Intention to ſerve his Country, yet he cannot but be of Opinion that it is *plain* and *ſhort* enough. He ſays, it contains but 22 Pages in 8vo, that it may be read in a few Minutes, and that it is well underſtood and approv'd of by thoſe, who, having it in their Power to relieve us, there is good Reaſon to hope, will take the Affair into Conſideration the next Seſſion of Parliament, when we may not doubt of the good Offices of the Noble Perſonage who graces the Dedication.

As to the Table, ſhewing the ſame Thing in different Lights, the Author apprehends on the contrary, that it ſhews different Things in one and the ſame Light; ſince the Incumbrances on the Sugar-Trade vary very much, in Proportion to the Sorts and Prices of Sugar, and for this Reaſon three Inſtances are as few as could be ſhewn, to give a clear Idea of a Thing of this Nature: And ſhewing the Difference upon high-pric'd Sugar, as well as low, is a fairer Way, he imagines, than to have ſhewn it on coarſe *Muſcovado* only, which might have given Room for ſome juſt Objections.

Now, as to the Article of *Truth*, a Quality alledged in that Letter to be ſo *neceſſary in all Writings, but more eſpecially in Numerical Calculations, which ſhould*

ſhould always be demonſtrative, he ſays no one can demonſtrate, that 20 s. *per Cent.* in *London* is equal in Value to 15 s. *per Cent.* in *Barbados*, according to the preſent Freight, Inſurance, and Exchange, and allowing 10 *per Cent.* for Pilferage, Waſte, and Tare: For the Truth of which, he appeals to Merchants Accounts. And he inſiſts that the Prices at each Market, mentioned in the Tables, may be of equal Value, and may be demonſtrated by a *Barbados* Invoice compared with a *London* Account of Sale. But then the Sugar Trade is attended with great Varieties, almoſt in every particular Voyage and Charge: Freight has been from 2 s. 6 d. to 8 s. *per Cent.* Inſurance from 2 to 8 s. *per Cent.* Waſtage and Pilferage, from 2 to 10 *per Cent.* Exchange from 28 to 34 *per Cent.* and the 2d Freight and other Port-Charges often vary, ſo that 20 s. *per Cent.* in *London* will ſometimes be equal in Value to 12 or 13 s. and ſometimes to 9 or 10 s. *per Cent.* in *Barbados*, wherefore he thinks 11 s. a Medium Price, and as near the Truth as ſuch an uncertain Affair can be brought to: And, at that Price, it is admitted 18000 lb. of Sugar may be bought in *Barbados* for 100 l. which (after deducting 10 *per Cent.* &c.) will be 144 l. at 112 l. *per Cent.* which at 5 s. *per Cent.* of 112 l. will amount to 11 l. 16 s. inſtead of 27 l. 12 s. according to the Letter-Writer's own Way of reckoning; which Advantage the *French* now have over us, and is enough to beat out any Competitor in Trade. He ſhewed me an Invoice of Sugar bought laſt Year at 8 s. 6 d. *per Cent.* which ſold in *London* at 20 s. and he alſo ſhewed me another Invoice bought at 15 s. *per Cent.* which ſold at 25 s. *per Cent.* in *London* laſt Year. Thus you ſee the Variety and Uncertainty of the Sugar-Trade; ſo that if the Author allows his 20 s. and 11 s. for 100 l. or 112, it avails not as to the Intention of the Thing, or even the Calculation; becauſe other Varieties will, and uſually do, make that up, either one Way or the other, as well as the ſuppoſed Waſte.

As to the 2d Table which is ſaid in the Letter to be uſeleſs, and made up of Lines and Titles of blank Columns, I muſt own I can't find a blank Column in it. There are, indeed, ſome Blanks left in ſome of the Lines, but, as that Table refers to the 1ſt, you will there ſee what thoſe ſeveral Charges amount to, and, when the Legiſlature ſhall pleaſe to conform the Laws to the Author's Wiſhes, thoſe Charges will be blank Articles to us, as we ſhall then have nothing to pay for 'em.

The other Charges of Freight, Waſte, and Port-Charges upon the Home-Conſumption, are conſidered in the different Prices of 20 s. and 11 s. and thoſe are Charges on the Trade that cannot be avoided; but thoſe that are mentioned in the ſecond Table may, in ſome Meaſure, be abated, when the *Britiſh* Legiſlature ſhall think proper and then you'll ſee clearly, what Duties will afterwards remain upon the Trade.

Mr.

Mr. *A*—— further obſerves, that the *European* Nations may be ſerved with Sugar produced from *Britiſh American* Soil, and with the Manufactures of *Britiſh* Dominions, as well as with foreign Sugar; and that our Plantations may encreaſe and flouriſh as well as thoſe of the *French*, and perhaps faſter, when we are put upon a Level with them, and have Permiſſion to ſeek the beſt Market, and the ſhorteſt Way. And it is well known the *French* have more than double their Quantity, within theſe few Years, and have found People enough to eat it, at a better Price than we Planters can now get for ours, and more eſpecially improv'd Sugars.

A direct Exportation, he is perſwaded, would make a moſt conſiderable Alteration in favour of this Iſland; nay, he talks of 8 or 10 s. per Hundred, or 4 or 5l. per Cask Advance upon Clay'd Sugar, which is what they ſold for in 1728. That, indeed, would be 1000 Pound *per Annum* to ſuch Planters, as make 200 of thoſe Casks a Year, which advanced Price would create a larger Conſumption of Wine and other Goods, and revive our Trade, and keep up the Exciſe Revenue, and publick Credit, now at a very low Ebb. And as a Confirmation of this his Opinion with regard to the Advance on Sugar (which I thought a high Reckoning) he ſhew'd me an Account of the Sale of ten Casks of Sugar at *Genoa*, ſold there about 4 or 5 Years ago, which cleared 47 Shillings and 6 Pence Sterling per Hundred *Engliſh* Weight, clear of the *London* Freight to that Port, being 2 Shillings and two Pence per Hundred *Engliſh* Weight, and all other Charges, which is equal to 53 Shillings per Hundred in this Iſland, after allowing 2 Shillings and 6 Pence per Hundred more Freight; the Sample of that very Sugar was brought over here, and was not better than ſuch Sorts as then ſold here at 40 Shillings per Hundred, and now at 30 or 32 s. and 6 Pence.

Upon the whole, I perceive Mr. *A*——'s Intentions are purely to obtain reaſonable Advantages and Encouragements upon our Sugar-Trade, and ſuch as we really ſtand in need of; and I don't ſee, that his private Gains can be conſtrued any further, than upon the gainful Vend of our Sugar and Rum, which is a Benefit that every one will have a Share of, in common with his Neighbours. And I really think there is a Neceſſity for ſome ſpeedy Relief by ſuch a Permiſſion, to ſave us from the Ruin now impending over us. But, before I conclude, I muſt give you the Subſtance of what was aſſerted on this Head, by a Gentleman at Mr. *A*——'s Houſe while I was there, who, having made a Voyage from *Martinique* to the *Streights* a few Years ago, ſpoke, with a good deal of Warmth, to the following Purpoſe. 'Such a Permiſſion, ſays he, would ſave Ye all from Ru-
'in; It would (with good Rains) increaſe the Income of the Iſland, 60
'or 80 Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, which would be ſenſibly felt by you
'Planters in general, and every Family in particular: The preſent Executions

'tions againſt Debtors would then be paid off, and become as old Alma-'nacks: The many ſorrowful Hearts, and ſowre Countenances, now 'amongſt you, would then vaniſh and change into eaſy Minds, with Plen-'ty and Freedom: The richer Sort of Inhabitants would tumble over their 'Surplus Proceeds to *Great-Britain*, inſtead of ſending the little they 'can ſpare to the Northern Continent; and the poorer Sort would keep at 'Home ſuch Breeding * Hens, as is mention'd in the Letter you were ſpeak-'ing of, and not be compelled to ſell them for a Meal of Corn. The 'Rents of *Bridge-Town* would riſe, in Proportion to the Trade carried on 'there; the Streets wou'd be full of Merchants and Factors from *London*, '*Briſtol*, *Liverpool*, and elſewhere, bidding upon one another for your Su-'gar, as the *Guernſey* Men, and others, now do for your Rum, trying 'who ſhou'd get firſt to the beſt Market: The Merchants of *London*, who 'trade to *Hamburgh*, *Cadiz*, the *Streights*, and other *European* Ports, and 'have ſetled Factories there, wou'd, in all probability, lodge conſiderable 'Effects in *Bridge-Town* of the Produce and Manufacture of *Great-Bri-'tain*, to anſwer your Occaſions, and alſo the Demands of the *French* and '*Spaniards* in this Part of the World, by way of *Curacoa*, *Martinique*, and 'other foreign Ports, in Exchange for Caſh and Cocoa, with which Caſh 'they wou'd buy your Sugar, to make up a Loading with the Cocoa, for 'the reſpective Ports they trade to: This would prevent the neceſſitous 'Planter from preſſing the *London* Market with his haſty Bills of Exchange, 'and wou'd, in time, make them leſs dependant on their Factors, and not 'be compelled to ſend all their Sugar to a glutted and reſtrained Market, 'now, in a manner, under the ſole Power of united Companies of Sugar-'Bakers and Grocers, who muſt always be the only Buyers of your Sugar, 'if you are continued under your preſent Circumſtances.' After this, we drank good Succeſs to the direct Exportation, Trade and Navigation, and ſo parted.

This is all, at preſent, from Your, &c.

From my CHAPEL.

LEST the above ſhould be thought to ſmell too much of the Counting-Houſe by ſome of our Readers, we have ſubjoin'd another Piece from the *Fair-Fountain* which has ſo often entertain'd them. There have been great Inquiries concerning the *happy Man*, on whom ſo much Female Incenſe is beſtow'd, but to no Purpoſe. However, as this Performance will help us to one Circumſtance, *viz.* his being himſelf no Stranger to the Muſes, ſo I am now able to add another, which is, that he has been in the Iſland at leaſt ſeven Years.

To

* *Vide Aut.* p. 329.

To my gentle Damon *haſte ;*
Pour my Soul into his Breaſt,
Where I wiſh myſelf to reſt.

TO my Breaſt thy Verſe applying,
Jealouſy is heard no more ;
Were I on the Point of dying,
It would every Pulſe reſtore.
Now I am with Tranſport crying,
As I did with Pain before.

While thy Soul itſelf expreſſing
In ſo dear, ſo ſweet a Key ;
Mine, an equal Flame confeſſing,
Sounds in every Line to thee ;
Oh my everlaſting Bleſſing,
Form'd by Love himſelf for me !

While I to thy Arms am preſſing.
All the World is loſt to me :
If *Apollo* were addreſſing,
I would turn into a *Tree*,
And be cold to his Careſſing,
Fondly thus to gaze on thee.

If he with his Stars deſcended,
And would give them all to me ;
Wer't thou poor and unbefriended,
I would yield them all for thee ;
With ſuch Truths the Love's attended,
Which now fills my Breaſt for thee.

I, no Tenderneſs diſguiſing,
Pour out every Thought to thee ;
Every little Art deſpiſing,
Which with meaner Hearts agree ;
Take my Soul, as it is riſing,
Flowing in my Verſe to Thee,

If with Truth I can retain thee,
Oh how happy I ſhall be !

Let theſe Arms for ever chain thee;
  Never wiſhing to be free;
If their eager Preſſings pain thee,
  Pay back all the Wrongs on me.

Be with Tenderneſs ſurveying,
  Think how great my Love muſt be;
My Heart, for Numbers never ſtaying,
  Flies almoſt in Proſe to thee;
And the God of Love, obeying,
  Thinks not of my Fame, nor me.

Wedneſday, June 12, 1734.

A ſecond Letter from a Gentleman in Bridge-Town, *to his Friend in the Country.*

SIR,

IN Anſwer to yours enquiring whether Mr. *A*——'s Letter, in the *Gazette* of the firſt Inſtant, has not remov'd all my *Doubts*, I am ſorry to find his attempted Solution of them has changed them into *Belief*: In giving my Reaſons for which, I ſhall conſider the Contents of his Letter in the Order he has divided them into nine Paragraphs; and, to ſave Trouble, ſhall mix his three Perſons into one, taking the whole Letter as his own Sentiments.

HE ſays in his firſt Paragraph, *He can't find any Thing in that* (my) *Letter that means well to this Colony.* Had it not been for this and ſome other ungenerous Inſinuations to the ſame Purpoſe, I would have thought a Reference to my former Letter a ſufficient Anſwer to his; but, leſt my Silence may be miſtaken for a tacit Confeſſion, I declare, tho' his Honour's Stake here be much larger, and his Rank and Abilities be far above what I ever had Pretenſions to, his good Wiſhes for the Welfare of this Place cannot be more earneſt than mine are; nor can I, upon a Review of my former, obſerve, or has he pointed out any particular Part thereof, which by the moſt ſtrain'd Conſtruction can bear the Senſe he unkindly impoſes on it.

I AM willing to encourage his Turn in the 3d Paragraph where he ſays

his Table *ſhews different Things in the ſame Light*, unleſs the Majority of his Readers ſhould be of Opinion that he has ſhewn them in no Light at all. But I cannot ſo eaſily admit his weak Pretenſions to a *fairer Way*, with which he would varniſh his Parade of Tables and Figures in a Book which he calls ſhort, becauſe it contains but 22 Pages (for it ſeems he juſtly thinks his Tables can paſs for nothing) and yet all the Truth and fair Reaſoning in it might have been contain'd in half the Number; and His Honour is not inſenſible, that a Book of 10 Pages in 8vo may have more Superfluities than another of 100 in Folio.

His 4th Paragraph, where he labours a Defence of his *Truth*, I beg Leave to ſay, is made up of Miſtakes, Superfluities, falſe Facts, and inconcluſive Reaſoning. He ſtill miſtakes *Equality in Value* for the ſeveral preſent Prices of Sugar at the two Markets, upon which Prices alone his firſt Table ſtands; and therefore the greateſt Part of this Paragraph can ſerve no Purpoſe, but Confuſion and Prolixity; for what has he to do with all the Variety of the Sugar-Trade for theſe many Years paſt, when the only Queſtion is, *What Sugars which ſold laſt Year in* London *for* 20 *s. per C. paſs'd for in* Barbados, which he ſeems to admit as the main Point when he ſhews his Invoice of 8 s. 6 d. here, and 20 s. in *London*, upon which he falſly grounds his pretended Demonſtration. I have now before me Mr. *Newport*'s Account of the Sale of 20 Hhds. of Sugars, among which, the Owner tells me, were thoſe very Sugars mention'd by His Honour at 8 s. 6 d. but there were alſo other *Muſcovado* Sugars with them, ſome at 12 s. 6 d. ſome at 13 s 9 d. ſome at 15 s. and ſome at 18 s. *per C.* here, which were all ſold together at 20 s. *per Cent.* and yet the Owner loſt more than 8 *per Cent.* upon the Adventure above the 32 *per C.* Exchange, ſo that by the ſame Rule I can demonſtrate 18 s. here, to be what he calls equal in Value to 20 s. in *London*, tho' he ſays no one can demonſtrate 15 s. to be ſo; and I ſuppoſe his 15 s. and 25 s. in *London*, upon a fair Enquiry, will appear of the ſame Sort. Thus you ſee his *fairer Way* ſupported by a falſe Fact, a Practice unworthy of a Gentleman in his Honour's preſent high Stations. But had that and his other 15 s. here, and 25 s. in *London*, been true in the Senſe he uſes them, he could not have concluded generally from two Particulars when there are Hundreds againſt him; for which I again appeal with him to Merchants Accounts, and undertake for every Invoice he ſhall produce of 8 s. 6 d. or his own 11 s. here, which ſold in *London* at 20 s. *per Cent.* to ſhew Ten at 15 s. or upwards.

If Sugars which ſell in *London* for 20 s. *per Cent.* could be bought here for 8 s. 6 d. or 11 s. would not Dealers rather buy them than pay Planters 32 *per Cent.* for Bills which are often proteſted and paid here with as bad Bills next Year, and ſo on till another unwary Chap can be found who pays his Money for them, and who muſt ſtand the ſame Bears till the Folly

ly of another ſhall relieve him? His Honour knows this is not meer Fiction, but that ſome have actually ſupported their Credit by Means of this Sort for many Years.

WHAT can His Honour mean when he ſays *Inſurance has been from* 2 *to* 8 *s. per Cent?* By *per C.* he muſt either mean 100 lb. of Sugar or 100 l. of Money; if Sugar, 8 s. or 96 Pence upon 100 lb. according to his firſt Table, would be 96 *per C.* more than ever was paid upon any Riſque, becauſe Inſurers, in Caſe of Loſs, don't pay ſo much to the Merchant; if Money, I believe 100 l. never was inſured for 2 s. If this be an Error of the Preſs he ſhould have ſaid ſo in the *Errata* which he publiſh'd afterwards; where alſo he ſhould have made his 144 lb. 144 *C.* and, after all theſe Corrections, he has only changed one Error into another, tho' a leſs, for 5 s. 9 d. *per C.* upon 144 *C.* will not make 41 l. 16 s. as he ſays it will; which I think the more worth Notice, becauſe his ready Exactneſs in Figures is one of His Honour's remarkable Excellencies.

HE ſays in his 5th Paragraph, he *can't find a blank Column in his ſecond Table:* But let him take away the 4 and half *per C.* which is improperly placed there, as not being any Part of his 52 *per C.* Charges in the firſt Table, to which his Letter owns his ſecond refers, and he will find 9 Blanks in it, and the 3 firſt Lines of his 7th Page expreſs and explain that Matter more fully and clearly than thoſe whole 9 Columns, which I ſtill inſiſt are abſolutely uſeleſs, and therefore equal to ſo many Blanks.

HIS Honour gives no other Reaſon in his 6th Paragraph for ſtriking off Freight, *&c.* from the Home-Conſumption, than that *thoſe are Charges on the Trade that cannot be avoided*, and therefore it ſeems, by His Honour's Logick, they are not to be reckon'd as Charges at all. I can't gueſs His Honour's Reaſon for inſiſting ſo much in his Three laſt Paragraphs on the Advantages and Neceſſities of a free Exportation, unleſs he would thereby poſſeſs his Readers with a Belief that I oppoſe it; whereas, ſo far from that, I have endeavour'd to point out what I thought were the beſt Methods to obtain it; and, had His Honour vouchſafed to have made the Uſe of my Hints which I intended, his future Performances of this Sort might poſſibly not have appear'd the worſe for them: But I muſt allow for a Father's Fondneſs, and I hope all who read this (I am ſure you who know me) will do me the Juſtice to believe that I value the Intereſt of one *Barbados* Planter higher than that of all *French* Planters, *London*-Factors, and *Martinique*-Traders upon Earth; and I think a free Exportation the beſt Thing can at this Time be done for us, perhaps the only one that can prevent a total Deſertion of the Sugar Iſlands. But I muſt alſo own my Hopes from it are not ſo very ſanguine as His Honour's ſeem to be. Nor can I underſtand how the *French* ſell their Sugars at a better Price than we do, when they ſell their *Muſcovado* in *Martinique* at a vaſtly lower

Price than we do ours here; and yet I have heard moſt of their Merchants, who have dealt in Sugars for theſe 4 Years paſt, have been ruin'd. As to His Honour's Story of *Genoa* 5 Years ago, it is no more to the preſent Market than the Clouds at that Time are to the preſent Weather. I heartily ſubſcribe to his Honour's good Intentions, but I alſo think there are other Qualities neceſſary in one who would conduct others in Matters of this Importance; and I believe his Honour would not think himſelf much obliged to a Guide who would voluntarily ſhew him a wrong Way for nothing.

His Honour might have ſpared the Deſcription of the Gentleman's *good deal of Warmth* who ſpoke the *Rhapſody* in his laſt Paragraph, for every Reader muſt have ſeen it to have been the Produce of a pretty warm Imagination. But, to ſhew how much I deſire his Golden Dream ſhould portend ſome future real Good, I will ſubmit to Conſideration a Propoſal for the more advantageous Improvement of a free Exportation, which is Permiſſion to land *French* Sugars here, and lodge them in publick Warehouſes for Exportation to foreign Markets only. This, I apprehend, with our cheap Carriage, would enable us to underſell the *French* in their own Sugars, and, in a very ſhort time, give us the Monopoly of moſt Sugar Markets in *Europe*, with many other contingent Advantages. If His Honour ſhould not like this Propoſal, I beſeech him however not to call me a *Frenchman* for propoſing it.

I SHALL conclude this Letter with one Petition to His Honour, that he would be pleaſed, in theſe hard Times, to ſhew us by what Almighty Power he creates 5000 Hogſheads of Sugar out of nothing in Pag. 11. of his Book; for if 10000 Hhds. lie on Hand as by the 2d Paragraph of that Page, and foreign Importation which above is made 10000 Stops, as by the 3d Paragraph of the ſame Page, will not 10000 anſwer 10000? If ſo, then whence came the 5000 which ſo puzzle and diſtreſs him to get rid of, unleſs he made them off Hand? If his Honour ſhould think this Subject worth drawing his Pen again, I beg he will pleaſe to explain this, and I ſhall perhaps treſpaſs ſo far upon his Honour's Goodneſs as to ask ſome other Favours of him of the ſame Nature. In the mean while I remain his, and, in a particular Manner,

SIR,

Your, &c.

Saturday,

Saturday, June 15, 1734.

SIR, *Friday Evening.*

SINCE I underſtand a good Friend of yours is preparing a juſt Vindication of your Papers, and particularly of that of *Wedneſday* laſt, from the Imputations which, by Miſtake, have been this Day thrown upon them, I ſhall not anticipate that Gentleman's Intentions by entering on the Subject. But having been credibly informed that two or three *Wiſe-acres* were of Opinion, on your being brought before the Court, that you ought to have been immediately fin'd, without any Trial, I thought proper to ſend you the following authentick Copy of an Order of the late King in Council, in relation to *Cook* the *Hanoverian*'s Caſe; and which I think cannot be made too publick in a Country where our Memories are ſo remarkably ſhort, and we are ſo often apt to forget the Conſequence of paſt Errors, and to run headlong into the ſame again. 'Tis to be hoped therefore that the Publication of the Royal Order herewith ſent (and I have always obſerved you ready to inſert any Thing tending to promote ſo good an End) may be of Service in Reſpect to the Liberties of His Majeſty's Subjects here, and alſo by Way of Caution to ſuch Magiſtrates, if any ſuch there be, as may have more Zeal than Knowledge. I ſhall only add at preſent, that thoſe, who were cenſured and diſplaced for their illegal and cruel Behaviour towards *Bernard Cook*, owe the Favour to the ſame worthy and of late very celebrated Patriot who now privately ſet on Foot, and actually drew up, the Preſentment againſt *Samuel Keimer*, ſince it was alſo by his Advice, and on his Inſtigation, that thoſe Gentlemen, in the Year 1719, were prevailed on to do what was a Diſgrace to a Court of Juſtice, and a Scandal to a *Britiſh* Colony.

AT the Court at St. *James*'s the 20th of *January*, 1721.

PRESENT

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Lord Chancellor,
Lord Preſident,
Lord Chamberlain,
Duke of Dorſet,
Earl of Weſtmorland,
Earl of Southerland,
Earl of Loudon,
Earl of Stairs,
Earl of Tankerville,
Earl of Portmore,
Lord Viſcount Townſhend,
Lord Viſcount Cobham,
Lord Viſcount Falmouth,
Lord Viſcount Torrington,
Lord Viſcount Carteret,
Lord Chief Juſtice King,
William Pulteny, *Eſq*;
Lieutenant General Wills.

'UPON reading this Day at the Board a Report from the Right Ho-
'nourable the Lords of the Committee for hearing Appeals, Com-
'plaints, &c. from the Plantations, dated the 29th of *December* laſt, in the
'Words following, *viz.*

'His Majeſty having been pleaſed by Order in Council of the 22d of
'*March*, 1719, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of *Ber-*
'*nard Cook* of the Iſland of *Barbados*, ſetting forth, that *Robert Lowther*,
'Eſq; his Majeſty's late Governor of *Barbados*, having conceived a Diſ-
'pleaſure and threatened a Revenge againſt him, for no other Cauſe as he
'knows of, but that of his diſcovering the ſaid Governor's contemptuous
'Treatment of His Majeſty's moſt gracious Letter to him the ſaid Gover-
'nor in Favour of the Petitioner concerning his Eſtate in *Barbados*, which
'is wrongfully detained from him by ſeveral Perſons of great Intereſt and
'Authority there, and particularly * *John Frere*, Eſq; the ſaid Governor's
'Nephew: And that the ſaid Governor, to gratify ſuch his Reſentments,

* This Gentleman, being Father of the preſent Member of Council of that Name, was left *Preſident* by Mr. *Lowther*, when he was recalled from the Government, and who, in order to make Way for his Nephew, removed from that Board, not only Mr. *Cox*, but alſo *Timothy Salter*, Eſq; againſt the former, he was pleaſed to aſſign ſome pretended Reaſons, but gave none at all for diſplacing the latter. However, they were both ſoon after reſtored, with an Order, directing Mr. *Frere* to deliver up the Enſigns of Government to Mr. *Cox*, which *Frere* having at firſt diſobeyed, he was ſent for Home to anſwer for the ſame, where he died of the Small-Pox. But Mr. *Cox* at length became, and continued Preſident of the Council till Col. *Worſley*'s Arrival; ſoon after which, there having been ſeveral Complaints againſt him, and they being referred to the new Governor, he was pleaſed, on a ſolemn Hearing thereof (which took up ſeveral Days) to declare Mr. *Cox* for ever incapable of ſerving his Majeſty as a Counſellor. This Judgment, however, was thought by many very hard, and not to be ſupported on a ſtrict Examination. But the Defendant was refuſed an Appeal; and thereupon he left the Iſland, and not long afterwards died in North *America*,

did

'did together with *Robert Warren*, and *Samuel Adams*, Gent. contrive to 'oppreſs and injure the Petitioner, under a falſe Pretence that the Petitioner 'had uttered ſome Words reflecting on the Modeſty of the ſaid *Warren*'s 'Wife, and the Wife of the ſaid *Adams*, by cauſing the Petitioner to be 'bound over to a Pettit-Seſſions of the Peace, where ſeveral Juſtices from 'different Precincts were ſent by the ſaid Governor, and *Guy Ball* preſided 'in Order to puniſh the Petitioner for the ſaid pretended Words without 'any Trial; that the ſaid Petitioners, well knowing the Attachment of the 'ſaid Juſtices to the ſaid Governor, moved to traverſe or remove the ſaid 'Complaint to the Grand-Seſſions, to the End it might be try'd by a Jury 'of twelve Men: But the ſaid Juſtices, notwithſtanding all his Majeſty's 'Subjects have an undoubted Right to demand it, abſolutely refuſed to let 'the Petitioner traverſe the ſame, and, taking upon them to hear the ſaid 'Complaint, did without any Legal Proof againſt the Petitioner, or any 'Trial by a Jury, take upon themſelves to condemn the Petitioner for the 'ſaid pretended Words, to be publickly whipt, and to have Thirty-nine 'Laſhes on his bare Back, tho' he was never convicted thereof. That pur-'ſuant to the ſaid Orders the Petitioner was in open Court, in the Preſence 'of the ſaid Juſtices, publickly whipt by the common Whipper of Slaves 'in an unhuman, cruel, and barbarous Manner, which the Petitioner con-'ſiders as the leaſt Part of his Puniſhment, when he reflects upon the In-'famy and Scandal thereby brought upon himſelf and his Poſterity; and 'therefore the Petitioner moſt humbly prayed his moſt ſacred Majeſty to 'take this unexampled Piece of Barbarity ſo groundleſly inflicted on the 'Petitioner into Conſideration, and to give him ſuch Relief againſt the ſaid '*Lowther*, *Warren*, *Adams*, *Ball*, and the other Juſtices, as to His Ma-'jeſty's great Wiſdom ſhall ſeem meet.

'THAT the ſaid Lords of the Committee on the 11th of *May*, 1720, 'taking the ſaid Petition into Conſideration, and thinking it proper, before 'they entered into the Examination of the ſaid Complaint, to order that 'it ſhould be firſt examined into in the ſaid Iſland of *Barbados*, and there-'upon directed and appointed Commiſſioners on both Sides to take ſuch 'Examination by Anſwers, Depoſitions, and other proper Proofs, and to 'tranſmit the ſame unto their Lordſhips, under the Seal of the ſaid Iſland; 'which having been accordingly done, their Lordſhips this Day fully heard 'the whole Matter by Council Learned on the Behalf of all Parties con-'cerned, and thereupon do agree humbly to report.

'1*ſt*, THAT, as to the Accuſation in the ſaid Petition againſt *Robert* '*Lowther*, Eſq; the Petitioner offered no Proof to maintain that Part of 'his Petition.

'2*dly*, THAT the Juſtices of the Peace have proceeded againſt the Peti-'tioner without any Crime alledged, for that ſcandalous Words ſpoken of 'private Perſons are no Grounds for Criminal Proſecutions. '3*dly*,

'3*dly*, THAT the ſaid Juſtices have taken upon them to try the Matter 'of Fact without a Jury, and to deny the Petitioner Liberty to traverſe 'and remove the Proceeding to the Grand-Seſſions of the Iſland.

'4*thly*, THAT the ſaid Juſtices have, at the Proſecution of *Warren*, ſen-'tenced the Petitioner One-hundred Pounds Fine, before he went out of 'Court, or to receive Thirty-nine Laſhes, and likewiſe, at the Proſecution 'of *Adams*, the Juſtices gave the like Sentence.

'5*thly*, THAT the Petitioner, not paying the Fines, was publickly whipt 'in open Court by the common Whipper of Slaves, and received Four-'ſcore Laſhes ſave Two, on his bare Back.

'AND, upon the whole Matter, their Lordſhips are of Opinion that the 'Juſtices preſent in Court at the Time of the Proceeding againſt the Pe-'titioner, who were *Guy Ball*, *Francis Bond*, *Thomas Maycock*, jun. *Robert* '*Biſhop*, *George Barry*, *John Fercherſon*, *Stephen Thomas*, and *William* '*Kirkham*, Eſq; have proceeded illegally, for that they had not proper Cog-'nizance of the Matters before them, and have taken upon them to examine 'Witneſſes, and determine Matters of Fact without a Jury, and have gi-'ven two Sentences which were arbitrary and cruel.

'HIS MAJESTY in Council, taking the ſaid Report into Conſideration, 'is pleaſed to approve thereof, and to order, that ſuch Part of the ſaid Ac-'cuſation as is againſt *Robert Lowther*, Eſq; be, and it is hereby diſmiſſed, 'and His Majeſty is hereby further pleaſed to order, that *Guy Ball*, *Francis* '*Bond*, *Thomas Maycock*, jun. *Robert Biſhop*, *George Barry*, *John Fercher-*'*ſon*, *Stephen Thomas*, and *William Kirkham*, Eſqrs; who were the Juſtices 'preſent in Court at the Time of the Proceedings againſt the Petitioner 'be all removed from the Commiſſion of the Peace; and as *Guy Ball* and '*Francis Bond*, Eſqrs; are of His Majeſty's Council there, that they be 'likewiſe removed from their ſaid Poſts; whereof the Governor, Preſident, 'or Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Iſland of *Barbados* for the Time 'being, and all others whom it may concern, are to take Notice and yield 'due Obedience.

'*Edward Southwell.*'

Barbados, June 15. *YESTERDAY the Grand Jury found a Bill of In-dictment againſt* Gelaſius Macmahon, William Perry, Theopilus Morris, *and* John Lawrence, *for the Murder of Mr.* Thomas Keeling *on the fourth of* February *laſt*; *and 'twas expected that the Trial of* Perry, *who was in Gaol on Account of the ſaid Crime (all the reſt having abſconded) would have came on, the ſame Day, he having petitioned for the ſame. But the Attorney-General being ready to make it appear by Affidavits, that ſome very ill Practices had been uſed in tampering with ſeveral of the King's Evidences, and that one of them was actually enticed away, and carried off the Iſland, the Trial was put off by the Conſent*

Conſent of thoſe that appeared in Behalf of the Priſoner, without reading the Affidavits. Whereupon the Priſoner was ſoon afterwards brought up to the Bar, and his Council moved that he might be admitted to Bail; which having been argued on the Part of the Crown, and his Majeſty's Attorney-General not preſſing over-much his being remanded, the Court was pleaſed in Regard to his ill State of Health, and the Circumſtances of his Family, to admit him to Bail; and accordingly he gave four good Securities for his Appearance at the next Grand Seſſions, himſelf being bound in Ten-thouſand Pounds, and they in Five-thouſand Pounds each.

Wedneſday, June 19, 1734.

The Underſtanding is always the Bubble of the Paſſions.
Rochefouc. Mor. Ref.

SIR,

IT has been long ago, and often, obſerved that all Companies and aggregate Bodies of Men, tho' made up of honeſt Individuals, ſuch as are unblameable in their private Character, and ſtrictly juſt in the Way of Commerce and their Dealings in the World, will notwithſtanding, in a publick Capacity, and when acting in Concert, be eaſily brought to do very unjuſtifiable Things, and what no one of them, ſeparately, would approve of. Whether this be owing to a Notion they may conceive that they are not, in ſuch Caſes, ty'd up to the ordinary Rules of Morality; or, whether they expect to be ſcreened from Reproach, or any worſe Conſequence, by the Countenance of a Multitude ſubject to the ſame Imputations; or from what other Cauſe it ariſes, I ſhall not now enquire.

BUT I was led to Thoughts of this Kind, I confeſs, from what happened at the Concluſion of the laſt Grand Seſſions, which however I do not mean ſhould be literally apply'd. There was on that Occaſion a very reputable Grand Jury, who, by all that I could learn, performed the Duties of their Office, and diſcharged the Truſt repoſed in them by our Laws, with great Probity, and, in every Inſtance *but One*, with good Judgment too. It was a Concern to me, therefore, to find them *ſurprized*, at laſt, into what might be apt, in the Opinion of many, to deſtroy the Merit of their whole previous Behaviour. What I mean is with regard to you, Mr. *Keimer*, and your Paper of the 12th Inſtant. I am far from charging the Gentlemen

with making the *Preſentment out of Malice*, contrary to the Tenour of their Oath, and hope you have more Chriſtian Charity than to think ſo; but they muſt excuſe me at the ſame Time, if I ſay the doing it was, in my poor Apprehenſion, a very inadvertent Act, and altogether improper, both in reſpect to themſelves, and the honourable Court they were pleaſed to addreſs; of which I cannot doubt their being fully convinced, on a more mature and ſerious Reflection.

BEFORE I proceed to make good what I juſt now advanced, it will not be amiſs to mention that the *Barbados-Gazette*, beſides the innocent Amuſement it has procured us in a Part of the World which affords but little Variety of Diverſions, has chiefly been filled with Papers wrote in Support of Government, and the *King*'s Authority, in Vindication of our Conſtitution and Laws, and in Favour of Virtue and Religion; in Oppoſition to Vice, Oppreſſion, and Impoſture. There have alſo been occaſionally interſperſed ſeveral curious Pieces concerning Bills of Exchange, and the Trade and Commerce of the Iſland; and ſome of the Papers publiſhed here, I am informed, have been judged worthy to be reprinted in *London*, and well received there. If any Sentence therefore, or Paragraph, had happened to eſcape the Pen of a warm Writer in the Heat of Argument, which might have been liable to Cenſure, and could not perhaps abide the Teſt of a minute Examination, it would, I humbly conceive, have been much more prudent to paſs it over in Silence, than from thence to take an Occaſion of doing what might prove a Diſcouragement to ſo commendable a Deſign, and thereby rob the Publick of the uſeful Performances of ingenious Men ſo worthily diſpoſed. Nor would it be reaſonable or juſt, I conceive, from ſuch an Eſcape of the Author, to brand an honeſt, ſober, and peaceable Man (for ſo they tell me you are) with the general Character of *a publick Diſturber of the Peace, a Libeller and Publiſher of malicious and falſe Scandal, Detraction, and Defamation.*

I TAKE it that his Majeſty's good People here are, in Vertue of the Laws, and the Royal Inſtructions, entitled to the ſame Liberties, on Account of the *Preſs*, and otherwiſe, with their Fellow-Subjects at Home. This, I'm ſure, we have Reaſon to conclude from the known Conduct of our preſent ſupreme Magiſtrate, whom all good Men wiſh long to continue ſo, as well as from the conſtant Practice of the Gentleman, whoſe Duty it is, and has been for many Years, to proſecute for the Crown; and it will not be pretended, I ſuppoſe, that the *Perſons* of ſuch, as are in Authority in this Iſland, are more *ſacred* than thoſe in our Mother-Country.

BUT, becauſe I would be candid in this Affair, I will mortify the Gravity of your *Beard* a little, by tranſcribing the whole Charge againſt you (omitting only the Names of the Subſcribers to it, becauſe they are moſt of them my Friends, and all my Acquaintance) and then cite, from the *Ga-*

zette

zette referred to, the only Paragraph that can with the leaſt Colour, or by the moſt forced *Innuendo*, be ſuppoſed to contain any Thing libellous, or of the malignant Nature ſuggeſted; which ſhall afterwards be followed with a few ſuitable Remarks.

THE *Preſentment* then runs thus:

BARBADOS.

'WE preſent *Samuel Keimer*, of the Pariſh of St. *Michael*, and Iſland 'aforeſaid, Printer, for that he, the ſaid *Samuel Keimer*, is a Per- 'ſon of ill Fame, and, for divers Years laſt paſt, hath, and ſtill doth pub- 'liſh, ſet forth, and ſpread abroad, and in a moſt infamous, malicious, and 'wicked Manner openly ſow Sedition amongſt, and Scandal of, againſt, 'and concerning ſeveral of his Majeſty's loyal Subjects inhabiting, living, 'and being in this Iſland, and for that he, the ſaid *Samuel Keimer*, in ſo 'doing, is a publick Diſturber of the Peace, a Libeller and Publiſher of 'malicious and falſe Scandal, Detraction, and Defamation of ſuch His Ma- 'jeſty's ſaid loyal Subjects, the Inhabitants of this Iſland, as aforeſaid. And 'more particularly for that he, the ſaid *Samuel Keimer*, in and by a certain 'printed Paper by him the ſaid *Samuel Keimer* publiſhed, ſet forth, entitled, 'or called, *The Barbados-Gazette*, &c. No. 159, and bearing, as and for a 'Date thereto, the Words and Figures following, *viz.* From *Saturday*, *June* 'the 8th, to *Wedneſday*, *June* the 12th, 1734, he, the ſaid *Samuel Keimer*, 'did publiſh, ſet forth, and ſpread abroad a moſt falſe, ſcandalous, ma- 'licious, notorious, and defamatory Libel againſt the Honourable * *J*—— '*A*——, Eſq; one of His Majeſty's Honourable Counſellors, in and for 'the Iſland aforeſaid, and now Chief Juſtice of this Honourable Court, 'which ſaid falſe, ſcandalous, malicious, notorious, and defamatory Libel we 'humbly conceive to be contrary to the Laws of this Iſland, to tend very 'much to the Scandal of, and is a very evil and pernicious Example to all 'His Majeſty's Subjects, and againſt the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the 'King that now is, *&c.*'

THIS is general; and tho' it has a Relation to that dangerous Fellow, Mr. *Samuel Keimer*'s Conduct for *divers Years paſt*, yet it particularly points out only one of his Papers, which happened to be the very laſt. Since therefore no Recourſe can be had to any other, and that muſt be preſumed to be the moſt virulent of all, being the immediate Inducement to this Procedure, let us ſee even the *worſt* Part of that ſame Paper. Behold then a *moſt falſe*, *ſcandalous*, *malicious*, *notorious*, *and defamatory Libel* in the ſubſequent Paſſage, *viz.*

* It is allowed that he had no Hand at all in the Preſentment, or did any Thing to encourage it.

'His fourth Paragraph where he labours a Defence of his *Truth*, I beg 'Leave to ſay, is made up of Miſtakes, Superfluities, falſe Facts, and in-'concluſive Reaſoning. He ſtill miſtakes *Equality in Value* for the ſeveral 'preſent Prices of Sugar at the two Markets, upon which Prices alone his firſt 'Table ſtands; and therefore the greateſt Part of this Paragraph can ſerve 'no Purpoſe, but Confuſion and Prolixity; for what has he to do with 'all the Variety of the Sugar-Trade for theſe many Years paſt, when the 'only Queſtion is, *What Sugars which ſold laſt Year in* London *for* 20 s. *per* 'C. *paſſed for in* Barbados; which he ſeems to admit as the main Point, 'when he ſhews his Invoice of 8 *s.* 6 *d.* here, and 20 *s.* in *London*, upon 'which he falſly grounds his pretended Demonſtration. I have now before 'me Mr. *Newport*'s Account of the Sale of 20 Hhds. of Sugars, among 'which, the Owner tells me, were thoſe very Sugars mentioned by his Ho-'nour at 8 *s.* 6 *d.* but there were alſo other *Muſcovado* Sugars with them, 'ſome at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* ſome at 13 *s.* 9 *d.* ſome at 15 *s.* and ſome at 18 *s. per* C. 'here, which were all ſold together at 20 *s. per Cent.* and yet the Owner loſt 'more than 8 *per* C. upon the Adventure above the 32 *per* C. Exchange, of 'that by the ſame Rule I can demonſtrate 18 *s.* here, to be what he calls equal 'in Value to 20 *s.* in *London*, tho' he ſays no one can demonſtrate 15 *s.* to 'be ſo; and I ſuppoſe his 15 *s.* and 25 *s.* in *London*, upon a fair Enquiry, 'will appear of the ſame Sort. Thus you ſee his *fairer Way* ſupported by 'a falſe Fact, a Practice unworthy of a Gentleman in his Honour's preſent 'high Stations. But had that and his other 15 *s.* here, and 25 *s.* in *London*, 'been true in the Senſe he uſes them, he could not have concluded generally 'from two Particulars, when there are Hundreds againſt him, for which I 'again appeal with him to Merchants-Accompts; and I undertake for every 'Invoice he ſhall produce of 8 *s.* 9 *d.* or his own 11 *s.* here, which ſold in '*London* at 20 *s. per Cent.* to ſhew Ten at 15 *s.* or upwards.'

HERE we perceive are two Writers got into a Controverſy about ſome Articles of Trade, wherein one of them, it ſeems, being a Perſon in *high Stations*, deſcends, in Support of his Point, to make Uſe of a falſe Fact, which the other (who is ſuppoſed to be in a *private Station*) diſcovering, tells him of, in his Reply, and adds withal, that ſuch a Practice *is unworthy of a Gentleman in His Honour's high Stations!* This is the whole Cauſe of Complaint! And 'tis for this alone the Grand Jury for the Body of our Iſland have preſented the Printer as a Perſon of ill Fame, *&c! Parturiunt montes.*——I would, with great Submiſſion, aſk thoſe Gentlemen who are at once grown ſo tender of a Magiſtrate's Character, whether they think the Practice, thus exploded by Mr. *A*——'s Opponent, is becoming his Character, or their own? Do they imagine a Man's being in high Stations give him any Privilege, as a Writer, above others? Or that he may be allowed to make good the moſt abſurd Projects by the falſeſt Means, and no body be

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at Liberty to oppoſe him in it? Is it not by this Method, and on ſuch Principles, we have been ſo often miſled and abuſed? And ſhall we never come to ſee our Miſtake; but, after one falſe Guide is detected, make Uſe of another, and ſo go on in a continued Round of Impoſition and Deceit? —— For God's Sake, let us all reſolve to ſeek after Truth, ſtand by it, and expoſe Error where-ever we ſee it, without reſpect to *Stations* or *Perſons*, or let us at once give up our Pretenſions both to Reaſon and Religion. — But under Favour I demand further, having at the ſame Time a very good Eſteem for Mr. *A*——, does what is ſaid to be unworthy of His Honour's high Stations relate to any Thing, but the Matter betwixt him and the Gentleman he judged it fitting to enter the Liſt with? Has it any Reference to his Behaviour as a *Counſellor*, or as *Chief Juſtice* of that Court wherein he happened to be ſitting, on Account of the Paper's not being publiſhed, ſo ſoon by ſeveral Days, as was expected? Does it charge him with Corruption, or Partiality, in either of thoſe Stations? If there had been any Thing of this Sort, I would have been the firſt to condemn, and, if it had been in my Power, to deliver up the Printer and the Author; but nothing leſs, methinks, ſhould have occaſioned ſo pompous a Complaint againſt, or drawn ſo ſevere a Cenſure on either.

It is, indeed, amazing to conceive, and hardly credible, if Experience did not verify the Saying at the Head of my Epiſtle, how ſo many Gentlemen of Senſe and good Nature, or in truth, that any who had ever read the *London-News-Papers*, which, they might recollect, do every Day afford Inſtances of fifty Times more Freedom uſed with the greateſt, and perhaps, at Times, ſome of the beſt Men in the Kingdom, could fall into ſo narrow a Way of Thinking, or be prompted to do ſo weak a Thing, to gratify any Perſon whatſoever; much more, if they were ſenſible (as many of them I believe were not) whom in particular they gratified thereby, and with what Views he put them upon it, which ſhall be taken Notice of hereafter, becauſe his *good Offices* to this Iſland have not, I preſume, deſerved ſo much Complaiſance at their Hands. Such a Preſentment, at this Time, could not poſſibly, I apprehend, anſwer any good Purpoſe, whilſt it might probably enough be attended with very bad Conſequences. Nor was it to be imagined, after all, that there would have been any Proſecution where there was no real Crime, any more than that the Court would puniſh without a Trial, or giving the Party an Opportunity of pleading to his Indictment, and ſhewing by his Counſel, if he was able, that he had been guilty of no Offence. For tho' ſome Deference is to be paid to the Opinion of ſeventeen Grand Jurymen, yet their Preſentment is certainly not concluſive upon the Subject; nor can they determine, whether what is contained in the Paper be libellous, or not.

BUT, as I intend another Letter or two on the Subject, I will conclude this, with aſſuring you that I am a ſincere Friend to my Country, and

Yours too, tho' unknown,

Chriſtopher Creole.

Saturday, June 22, 1734.

IT is a great Satisfaction to me, that, on the Riſing of a Storm, there happens to fall in my Way ſuitable Means of Protection from the evil Effects of its Power; and that, while I am threaten'd on the one Hand, I meet with a ſufficient Defence on the other. I have, indeed, on various Occaſions, experienc'd the Goodneſs of an Almighty Providence, which has of late Years guarded me againſt the Fears and Uneaſineſſes that formerly had, and, would otherwiſe, ſtill have too much Influence over me, even equal, for aught I know, to what my Adverſaries ſometimes feel, from the ſame daſtardly Paſſions. But I have been ſo lucky, under the *late* Attempt on my honeſt Character, and diminitive Fortune, that no Room is left for me to offer any Thing in my own Behalf, more Friends, than enough, having voluntarily tender'd their Aſſiſtance; which, 'tis true, I attribute entirely to the Juſtice of my Cauſe; for the Sake whereof, and not out of any Regard to ſo inconſiderable a Perſon as myſelf, they ſo generouſly appear. Mr. *Creole* ſeems determin'd, by the Foundation he has laid, to make thorough Work of it, to exhauſt the Subject, and not to leave off, till he has *ſet the Saddle on the right Horſe*, which is all I want. I depend upon hearing further from that common Friend to Mankind; for ſo, I'm perſwaded, he muſt be, by his eſpouſing the Intereſt of one who is meerly a Stranger to him. In the mean while, I cannot refuſe the following Letter a Place in my Paper of this Day. It was wrote, I underſtand, by an impartial Spectator, to a very ſerious Perſon of his Acquaintance, who, by reaſon of ſome Avocations, was not preſent at the laſt Grand Seſſions but was pleas'd to ſend the ſame to me, ſoon after it came to his Hands. I preſume, it will not be judg'd improper, after the Example of a *Gentleman in high Stations*, to repreſent the *ſame Thing in different Lights*, which, Mr. *A*—— ſays, he has done, in the little Treatiſe concerning the Sugar-Trade, if the Letter, printed in my *Gazette*, No. 156. be his Honour's, as the World ſays it is. On ſo good and great an Authority, therefore, I will beg my Readers

Readers to accept of a Piece for the Entertainment of this Day, which was at firſt intended only for private Uſe.

' *Dear Sir*,

' IT would have given you Pleaſure to have been in Court this Day, being the laſt of our Grand Seſſions, when the Grand Inqueſt preſented Mr. *Keimer*, for his *Gazette* of the 12th Inſtant. The Court, on reading it, immediately order'd him before them, and that venerable Sage was ſoon brought thither, by a ſtrong Detachment of Mid-night Monarchs, who introduc'd him in their uſual Way, as a very great Offender. When he appear'd, his Prophetick Countenance, and the Majeſty of his Beard, ſeem'd to ſtrike Terror into his Foes, and the Majority of the Court would willingly have waſh'd their Hands of the Matter, while two or three *dead at Mark Men*, I don't ſay they were of the Bench, were for acting the Second Part of a Tragi-Comick Farce, call'd, *The Whipping of Bernard Cook*; that is, Fining him without a Trial, which, as Biſhop *Burnet*, in the ſecond Part of his *Hiſtory of his own Time*, rightly obſerves, is contrary to *an indiſpenſable Rule of Juſtice*, and would have been followed with another wholſome Royal Order; but the A——y G——l, by ſome reaſonable Caveats, prevented the ſpreading of that Doctrine, and convinc'd the Court, that there was nothing in the Paper againſt any Law that he knew of, and therefore nothing deſerving their Cenſure. However, the Matter having been carried thus far, the Court thought themſelves obliged to do ſomething, and to ſave the Credit of the *Preſenters*, and other Appearances, bound the Printer, in his own Recognizance, to keep the Peace with all His Majeſty's Liege Subjects, but more eſpecially the Honourable *J— A—*, Eſq; for the Space of Six Months.

' THIS is what appear'd in Court; but I am told, the ſecret Hiſtory of this Affair is, that Mr. *Keimer*'s right worthy Friend, the elder *Soſia*, who had for ſome Time paſt ſculk'd behind the Hangings, thought this a fit Opportunity of ſtriking a Blow, and ſlurring a Paper which had expos'd groſs Perjuries, and other ill Practices, as yet no otherwiſe puniſh'd; and, accordingly, drew up this Preſentment privately, and had it carry'd by one of his Friends to the Grand Jury, who were pleas'd to ſign it, tho' the Chief Juſtice, againſt whom the Paper was ſuppos'd to contain Reflections of Scandal, and in whoſe Juſtification the Preſentment is pretended, ſolemnly avers, he knew nothing of it, before it was brought into Court; and, I believe he thinks (I know others do) that Preſentment was far from doing him any Honour, ſeeing it muſt imply an Inſufficiency in him to defend his own Writings. But, it is generally underſtood about Town, that the good *Soſia*, who hates Mr. *Keimer*, and does not love Mr. *A—*, judg'd this a good Handle for incommoding the former, and expoſing the latter.

' I HAVE

'I HAVE ſince carefully compared the Paper with the Epithets *moſt falſe, ſcandalous, malicious, notorious, and defamatory*, given to it in the *Preſentment*, and cannot help thinking, that, if *Falſhood* in ſuch Writings be criminal, they ſhould rather have preſented Mr. *A*—, for his Book and Letter, both which are fairly proved to contain ſome Things not true. But I will venture to ſay, that as many, as have read and do underſtand the preſented Paper, muſt alſo *believe* it; which is no Indication of its being falſe. It is ſaid, the Words of the Letter, which occaſion'd the Epithets *ſcandalous* and *defamatory*, are theſe: *Thus you ſee his fairer Way ſupported by a falſe Fact, a Practice unworthy a Gentleman in his Honour's preſent high Stations*: Now, I apprehend, nothing can be properly ſaid to be ſcandalous or defamatory in a Controverſy of this Kind, unleſs it be alſo falſe; and the Writer of the Letter plainly ſhews the Falſhood of his Honour's Fact, before he calls it ſo. Whereas, if the Remark which follow'd, be falſe, its contrary muſt be true, which muſt be this, To ſupport what he calls a fairer Way, by a falſe Fact, is *not* a Practice unworthy of a Gentleman in his Honour's preſent high Stations, which I hope no Man in *Barbados*, except the elder *Soſia*, will admit.

'I OBSERVE here, that a Citation of a falſe Fact has always been allowed to deſerve a ſevere Reprimand; and the high Stations of an Author, who does it, is ſo far from exempting him, that it has been look'd upon us an Aggravation of the Fault, and that it juſtly ſubjects him to a greater Severity.

'I CAN ſee nothing *malicious* in the Paper, unleſs ſaying 75 are not 80, or that 144 Times 5 s. 9 d. will not make 41. l. 16 s. be ſo, becauſe his Honour is pleaſed to reckon differently from other People. If making the Paper *notorious* be criminal, the next Grand Jury may have good Cauſe to preſent the laſt, for this *Preſentment* has made it more notorious, than Mr. *Keimer* could have done, by ten times publiſhing it; and I hear the *Old Man* has found ſo comfortable a Benefit in the Sale of his Paper, from this impotent Attempt, that, like Religion, he thrives by Perſecution.

'I DON'T pretend to much Knowledge in the Law, but preſume, that, if there had been any thing criminal or puniſhable in that Paper, the Court were well diſpos'd to have done Juſtice upon the Publiſher, as they did in all other Caſes, and therefore, ſince they neither try'd him then, nor bound him to appear again, I conclude they were of Opinion, that he had done nothing againſt the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King. But why he was bound to keep the Peace, unleſs for the Reaſons above-mention'd, I can't gueſs; for, ſurely, none of His Majeſty's Liege Subjects fear any bodily Injury from a ſelf-denying Chriſtian Philoſopher, as they ſay Mr. *Keimer* profeſſeth himſelf.

'BUT

‘ But be theſe Things as they will, I adviſe the Man to be very circumſpect, and for the enſuing Six Months, to conſider that Paper in the Senſe the late Grand Jury have preſented it; and in Order to avoid the ſame Rocks, I would have him change the whole Paper into its Contraries, and uſe them accordingly in his future Writings. For Example, let him call 75, 80, and 8 s. 16 s. let him ſay, that to quote a falſe Fact *is* worthy of a Gentleman in high Stations, that a free Exportation *is not* the beſt Thing can be done for us; let him *doubt* his Honour's good Intentions, and ſo of the reſt; for if the Paper which advances the Reverſe hereof be falſe, theſe Things muſt be true.

I am Your, &c.

Bridge-Town, G. S.
June 14, 1734.

Wedneſday, June 26, 1734.

——— *Born to* reign
In Guilt, and all Competitors diſdain.
Oldham.

SIR,

ACCORDING to the beſt Judgment I could make of the Affairs of this Iſland, from no ſuperficial Obſervation on them for theſe twenty Years paſt, I always imputed our greateſt Misfortunes to the unwary Temper of my Countrymen, in giving into Things of the utmoſt Importance, by the Lump, without duly weighing the Nature and Conſequences of them; and their blindly following the Dictates of artful and wicked Men, who, under Colour of ſerving the Publick, were all the while, at the Expence of it, promoting their own private Views, and gratifying their own Avarice, Ambition, or Revenge. I might eaſily run into Particulars that would, I think, put the Point beyond Diſpute with all impartial Readers; but as it would at the ſame Time expoſe our Nakedneſs, and publiſh our Shame, I rather chuſe to reſtrain my Pen, decline ſo invidious a Work, and content myſelf with hinting, that we are at this very Day labouring under Difficulties which are owing to the ſame fatal Cauſe,

and which, had it not been for the prudent and moſt indulgent Management from a different Quarter, might have ended in the Ruin of half the Families in the Country.

I ADMIT, that, in popular Aſſemblies, it is neceſſary, that the Majority ſhould be influenc'd by others, becauſe all have not the ſame Opportunities of Knowledge, nor are equally capable of judging of the Matters to be tranſacted, and what yet the Publick Good requires to be done. But then, they ought, before they ſubmit thereto, or repoſe ſuch Confidence, to be ſure of their Man; they ſhould be firſt convinc'd of his Integrity and Abilities, and be fully ſatisfy'd of the Diſintereſtedneſs of his Intentions; that he is not making them the *Dupes* of his own Paſſions, and employing them to forward his own private Concerns, to aggrandize and enrich himſelf; to ſcreen him from the Infamy of his own vicious Actions, or to extricate him from the evil Conſequences which thoſe may have juſtly brought upon him. Such Men, ſurely, ought not to be truſted, and yet, alas! ſuch Men as theſe have we truſted over and over, and been as often deceiv'd and injur'd by them!

THERE is a Perſon in my Eye, and who cannot be miſtaken, that has been openly detected of the baſeſt Actions, the crueleſt Practices, with reſpect to this Iſland, and the moſt bare-fac'd Ingratitude to it; who, whilſt he had not the Front to deny what was univerſally known to be true, nor the Aſſurance to offer at a Juſtification, but was actually labouring under the Reproaches of a guilty Conſcience, and (without offering to make any Atonement, or ſhewing the leaſt Contrition) undergoing the Weight of the publick Reſentment, ſo far as to be condemn'd by every body, but his own immediate Creatures and Dependants; this very Perſon, I ſay, in ſuch a Situation, and under theſe Circumſtances, could, notwithſtanding, find a Way to impoſe on a whole Body of Gentlemen, of as good natural Senſe as himſelf, and by his ſuperior acquir'd *Cunning* lead them, for Want of a little Conſideration, into what hardly any of them ſingly, but if left to his own Diſcretion, would have exploded and ſeen to be improper.

ONE would imagine, there was ſome unaccountable Fatality attending the People of this my Native Country. How elſe is it poſſible, that ſeventeen together, of a liberal Education, after they had felt the bitter Effects of the ill Offices done it, in ſo many recent Inſtances, ſhould yet be betray'd, by the ſame incorrigible Perſon, into an Error, ſo highly reflecting on their own Underſtandings, and ſo derogatory to the Principles of good Nature? This was the more ſurprizing, becauſe they might eaſily have been ſet right, by only conſulting with, and taking the Advice of the Gentleman who is always at Hand on thoſe Occaſions, and who they were certain would not, and indeed, could not, miſlead them in an Affair of that Kind.

'Twas obvious they receiv'd his Inſtructions, and took his Counſel in every Thing elſe relating to their Duty, and it were to be wiſh'd, for their own Sakes, they had done ſo in this. They will be ſo good as to pardon me therefore, whilſt I expoſtulate with them a little on the Subject. If, on ſuch an Application, a *Preſentment* had been deem'd fitting, wou'd they not have gone on ſure Grounds? And could they have been blam'd? But if otherwiſe, why ſhould they make it? Who would, or ought to influence them in this Caſe, but the Proſecutor for the King, or the Party ſuppos'd to have been ſcandaliz'd? The former, 'tis plain, was not conſulted beforehand; and diſapprov'd of it afterwards; and the latter as publickly declared he knew nothing of it, till the *Preſentment* was given into the Court. Were they unwilling to own That in their Chamber, which their Names wou'd oblige them to own to all the World? Or were they afraid of being diſſuaded from doing that, which they were aware all the World would think they ought not to have done? Was this of ſuch a Nature, as to require Secrecy? Are the King's Secrets to be conceal'd from the King's Council? Or his Majeſty's Subjects to be harraſs'd in his Name, at the Pleaſure of thoſe who are not intruſted to make Uſe of it?

If, indeed, great and dangerous Crimes of any Sort were notoriouſly committed, and thoſe, whoſe Duty it is to bring the Offenders to Juſtice, had been remiſs therein, or declin'd proſecuting, to the apparent Detriment of the Publick, thoſe Gentlemen wou'd have had ſome Reaſon to conceal their Intentions, and might yet have borne their Teſtimony, by making Preſentments of Crimes and Criminals which had ſo gone unpuniſhed. But as nothing of this, I preſume, can be pretended, under the preſent Adminiſtration, unleſs it be with regard to the Promoter of the *Preſentment* I allude to, ſo ſtrange and unuſual a Conduct towards the Innocent, or rather the Meritorious, with a total Neglect of that only Exception, muſt be owing to ſome other Cauſe, which therefore I ſhall place to the Account of the elder *Soſia*, who cannot expect to be ſpar'd, after this freſh Effort of his Malice.

But ſince I am perſuaded ſeveral of thoſe Gentlemen, whom he miſled, were not appriz'd of his Deſigns, in framing and exciting a *Preſentment* of the *Barbados-Gazette*, and its *Printer*, I will take upon me to explain it to them; for the Truth whereof, I would appeal to the Sentiments of his own Heart, did I believe him capable of acting with Candour in any Caſe whatever that favour'd not his own Intereſt:

It is pretty well known then, that the Paper, juſt mention'd, had, with a true publick Spirit, and an honeſt commendable Zeal, ſet forth the late crying Grievances of the Iſland, and pointed out the chief Authors of them; wherein the *Soſia* was prov'd to have the moſt conſiderable Share, and his Conduct, therefore, was juſtly expos'd, and ſhewn in its true Colours, with

ſuitable Precautions againſt allowing him any more to intermeddle in the Publick Affairs, which he had already ſo often ſacrific'd, and made a Stale to his own Paſſions and Perjuries. The Facts were ſo ſtrongly repreſented, and the Charge ſo fully made out, that none offer'd to deny them, but all join'd in the Cenſure, to which his own Conſciouſneſs alſo made him ſubmit, and he ſeem'd willing to retire, and to wait for *worſe Times* to play the ſame Game over again, which he deſpair'd of doing in *theſe*.

But behold the true Genius of the Man; and remark how impoſſible it is for him to let the leaſt Opportunity eſcape him of exerting his Talent in Miſchief, when there is any Probability of doing it with Succeſs. He was ſenſible of the happy State we were coming into, the Peace and Tranquillity which had been brought about, and the wiſe and juſt Management of the Publick Buſineſs, ever ſince he had ceas'd to have any Hand in it. Theſe Things lay heavy on his Mind, gave him great Anxiety, and inward Uneaſineſs; and lucky it was for him, that an Incident fell out, trifling as it was, in the Grand Seſſions-Week, which afforded him ſome Glimmerings of Hope, that he might be able, by a proper Improvement of it, to ſhift the Scene, give a Check to ſo much Publick Happineſs, and, by his Skill in the *Black Art*, raiſe a Cloud, that might, for a Time, interrupt ſo amiable a Proſpect, and, withal, lay a Foundation to introduce himſelf again, or, at leaſt, wipe off ſome Part of the Infamy, which his repeated Actions had drawn upon him. Readily, therefore, did he catch at a Paper, wherein the Chief Juſtice of the Seſſions was nam'd, with leſs Reſpect, perhaps, than was proper, tho' it related only to a Controverſy, which his Honour had been pleas'd, before his acquiring that Character, to enter into with another Gentleman on mere Matters of Trade. He had then nothing more to do, than to call it a *Libel*, and draw up the Form of a *Preſentment*; for he was ſure of finding Means to get it introduc'd to the Grand Jury, and by a little Application of his old Skill, to make it paſs. It muſt, however, be obſerv'd, that he dealt as uſual, in the dark, and did not appear as the Actor, but was particularly careful in framing the *Preſentment*, to make it refer to former Papers, and that it might be conſtru'd to mean, in an eſpecial Manner, thoſe excellent and uſeful ones concerning the *Soſias*, which yet they that were to ſign it, he apprehended, would not at firſt Sight diſcern.

Thus, by drawing the Grand Jury into a general Cenſure of the Printer, he expected to have it inferr'd of Courſe, that he had gain'd their Suffrage in his Favour, and that it plainly imply'd a Cenſure in particular, of the Papers formerly wrote againſt him, which, notwithſtanding, had the Approbation of the whole Country; whilſt he hugg'd himſelf at the ſame Time with the Chance there was of occaſioning Miſunderſtandings thereby, and raiſing Diſputes which might poſſibly end in the Confuſions and Diſturbances he has ever dealt in, and lov'd to promote.

But,

BUT, to the endleſs Mortification of the envious and abandon'd *Soſia*, be it known, that we are too ſenſible of our preſent Happineſs, to give it up to his Reſentment; and, altho' Men of Virtue and Honour may ſometimes be led to do *inadvertent* Acts, they will never be induc'd calmly to do a downright *wicked* one, which the vindicating a common Enemy to their Country, undoubtedly, is; and he may be aſſur'd, therefore, that this laſt Stratagem of his, will have no other Effect on the good People of *Barbados*, than that of putting them the more upon their Guard, with reſpect to him, and thereby putting it out of his Power any more to deceive them.

Your, &c.

Chriſtopher Creole.

Barbados, June 26. *I own myſelf to be juſtly corrected by the following Letter, having been led into the Error that occaſion'd it, by relying too much on a treacherous Memory, as my Betters have been before me, by no leſs treacherous an Enemy, for the ſame Reaſon. But I hope this Acknowledgmemt, and the Publication of my Friend* Buckram's *Epiſtle, will be deem'd a ſufficient Atonement for the Fault of*

S. K.

Friend Samuel,

ON Peruſal of thy laſt Paper (for verily I am thy conſtant Reader) it appeareth to me, that thou haſt miſtaken the Words of the *Counſellor*, when thou reporteſt unto us, that he ſaid he had *repreſented the ſame Thing in different Lights*. If thou hadſt paid the Regard to that *good and great Authority* (as thou vouchſafeſt to expreſs it) which it behoved thee to do, thou wouldeſt have cited the ſame according to the Truth, which thou mayeſt find, and I will tell thee, was, that he had *ſhewed different Things in one and the ſame Light*; whereas his witty Antagoniſt did thereupon inſinuate, that he had *ſhewn them in no Light at all*. Be that, however, as it will, I muſt admoniſh thee, that this Miſtake of thine could not ariſe from the *Light within*; of which, therefore, I wiſh thee an Increaſe, and remain

Thine in the Words of Plainneſs,

Benjamin Buckram.

Saturday,

Saturday, June 29, 1734.

I WAS in Hopes that I had acquir'd ſome little Merit with the better Sort of People in this Iſland, by having been the Means of publiſhing many ingenious and polite Compoſitions both in Proſe and Verſe, which would not, otherwiſe, perhaps, have ſeen the Light. But, by a *late Attempt*, it would look as if there were a powerful Confederacy againſt every Thing of this Kind, and, that a Deſign had been form'd to make it criminal for any Man to write better than the groveling Penman of the *Preſentment*. However, as we are aſſur'd from whence that Effort had its Riſe, and, to whom alone the *ſolemn*, *important* and *Heroick* Act is owing, it ought rather, I think, to be an Inducement to continue my Undertaking, which, being founded on a Principle of Publick Spirit, could not expect to be encourag'd by narrow-ſoul'd and ſelfiſh Perſons. What tends to promote the Peace and Happineſs of the Country, will never meet with the Approbation of ſuch as propoſe Advantages to themſelves, by the Confuſions and Diſturbances they can foment in it; nor will Papers, that are wrote to recommend Virtue and expoſe Vice, have the Countenance of ſuch as are known Foes to the former, and the greateſt Promoters of the latter. I ſhall, therefore, reſolve with Chearfulneſs, to proceed in my Endeavours to oblige my Readers of Honeſty, and a better Taſte (of which Number I do by no Means exclude the * XVII.) and doubt not of doing ſo, in particular, by inſerting the following *Ode*, which a Gentleman, who is allow'd to be a Judge of theſe Matters, publickly declar'd the other Day, was worth all the Libellous Speeches, ſeditious Repreſentations, and idle —— that ever were, or will be, penn'd by the malicious Scribbler above-mention'd. The Poem was wrote ſeveral Years ago, but has been kept ever ſince in Manuſcript with many more, ſome whereof have already appear'd in the *Barbados-Gazette*; and this will probably, in due Time, be follow'd by others no leſs worthy of it.

To Mr. ------- on his Incomparable Lines.

AWFUL Poet! take thy Place
By triumphant *Marlborough*'s Side;

* *i. e.* That compos'd the Grand Jury, which had lately preſented the *Printer* at the *Grand Seſſions*. See before, p. 347.

Heroes

Heroes think it no Diſgrace.
Bays and Laurels are ally'd.

Let us blend their friendly Shade,
That they may in Conſort grow ;
Marlborough is immortal made,
But thy Numbers make him ſo.

Fame two different Paths affords
To her ever ſhining Seat ;
By our Pens, and by our Swords,
Sparkling from one Godlike Heat.

He who can with Verſe controul
All the Paſſions of the Mind ;
Or can raiſe the languid Soul,
Shall not Fame his Temples bind ?

Yes, the Goddeſs will be thine,
And thy coy Embraces meet ;
In thy Verſe I ſee her ſhine,
And her Trophies at thy Feet.

He that paints the Glorious Plan,
And ſo well adorns the Story,
Should, with the immortal Man
Sung ſo finely, ſhare the Glory.

Martyrs, Prophets, Heroes, Kings,
Pleas'd thy riſing Genius ſee ;
Men who acted wondrous Things,
Yet they could not write like thee.

Let his mighty Arm reſign,
With Fatigue of Glory tir'd ;
Let the trembling Nerves decline,
Here he will be ſtill admir'd.

When *Almanza*'s bloody Plain
Shall no more appear to Sight,
He will triumph here again,
Here revive the noble Fight.

When the *Gallick* Colours fade,
  Which his conquering Arm has won ;
And thoſe Tow'rs in Duſt be laid,
  Which the Hero trod upon.

Other *Marlboroughs* you may ſee
  From thy *Phenix* Numbers ſpring,
Who, to be ſo ſung by thee,
  May perform ſome mighty Thing.

Tho' each Star a World can boaſt,
  And a thouſand Poets ſhine ;
'Mongſt the ever glitt'ring Hoſt,
  None has nobler Lays than thine.

Oh ! cou'd *Marlborough* hear thy Strain,
  They wou'd Miracles perform ;
Youth wou'd animate his Veins,
  And the dying Fibres warm.

Ev'ry adamantine Bar
  Wou'd before thy Verſe retire,
And the Trophies of the War
  Crown thy more victorious Lyre.

The following Poetical Epiſtle, from the ingenious Lady ſo often mentioned in this Paper, I have before me, in her own Hand-Writing. It is directed exactly as I have printed it ; which my curious Readers, I preſume, will not be diſpleas'd to ſee.

A Letter to my Love.---- All alone, paſt 12, in the Dumps.

Abſent from all that cou'd inſpire
My Numbers, or my Soul, with Fire.

OH! weep with me, the changing Scene,
  Torn from thy Arms ; devour'd with Spleen ;
Inſtead of thoſe dear Eyes, I look
Upon the Fire, or elſe a Book :
But Oh how dull muſt either be
To Eyes that have been ſtudying thee !

Unleſs

Unleſs the Poet does expreſs
Something that ſtrikes my Tenderneſs,
I throw the Leaves neglected by,
And in my Chair ſupinely lie ;
Or to the Pen and Ink I haſte,
And there a World of Paper waſte.
All I can write, tho' Love is here,
Does much unlike my Soul appear.
Angry, the ſcrawling Side I turn,
I write and blot, and write and burn ;
Then to the Bottle I repair,
The Poets tell us Eaſe is there :
But I thy abſent Hand repine,
Whoſe Sweetneſs us'd to *zeſt* the Wine ;
Wine in this ſullen Moment fails ;
I burn my Pen, I bite my Nails,
Rail at my Stars, nay, I accuſe
Even my Lover, and my Muſe.
Why did he let me go, I cry,
—— And, now I think on't, tell me why ?
You might have kind Excuſes made
To one ſo willing to ha' ſtaid :
The Night was rainy, and the Wind
To all thy ſofteſt Wiſhes kind.
For thee and Love methought it blew,
As if my parting Pains it knew,
As if I was a Lover too.
I'm ſafely ſhaded from its Pow'r ;
But I regard its Rage no more :
Now let it tempeſt as it pleaſe,
Or move the Groves, or fright the Seas ;
It cannot now alarm my Reſt,
Unleſs it reach thy dearer Breaſt.
Oh ! haſten to me ; let my Arms
Protect thee from the wintry Storms.
I tremble leſt the Cold ſhould dare
To pierce thee —— let my Image, there,
Defend it, if it has a Charm,
From theſe and every other Harm.
I want thy Boſom to repoſe
My beating Heart, oppreſs'd with Woes ;
I want thy Voice my Soul to chear,
Thy Voice is Muſick to my Ear ;

I want thy dear lov'd Hand to preſs
My Neck, with ſilent Tenderneſs;
I want thy Eyes to make me bright,
And charm this ſullen Hour of Night.
This Hour, when pallid Ghoſts appear,
Oh! cou'd it bring thy Shadow here;
I every Subſtance wou'd reſign,
To claſp thy Aerial Breaſt to mine;
Or if, my Love, that could not be,
I would turn Air to mix with thee.

Wedneſday, July 3, 1734.

Calm thinking Villains, whom no Faith can fix,
Of crooked Counſels and dark Politicks.

Pope.

SIR,

IT often happens to ill deſigning and wicked Men, that the very Means they uſe to bring about their pernicious Ends, that is, to impoſe on, injure, and oppreſs others, and to ſecure, or render themſelves important, produce a quite different Effect, and furniſh the ſtrongeſt Occaſion of protecting the Innocent, undeceiving the World, and juſtly expoſing the Impoſtors.

THIS is viſibly the preſent Caſe of the elder *Sofia*, to whom nothing could have been more unlucky than his late Adventure. Every body is now ſenſible with what Views he (who, when called upon not long ſince to diſcharge his Duty to the Publick on the moſt extraordinary Occaſion, was not at Leiſure) ſo cloſely attended the laſt Grand Seſſions where he had nothing to do, and the Reaſon of his *officiouſly* undertaking what his Performances evince he was little qualify'd for; but more eſpecially how he came to take it in his Head to excite a Preſentment againſt the *Printer*; I ſay, this is now no Secret. But let me aſk, did it anſwer his Purpoſe? Has he found his Account in the idle Project? Does any Man living think the better of him for it? Or the worſe of the Papers formerly wrote againſt him, and which he intended to *ſlur* thereby? On the contrary, has not this Conduct of his confirmed every Thing that had been before ſaid of him? Muſt it not render him obnoxious to thoſe Gentlemen he got to father his crude Productions, and whoſe Names he injuriouſly procured to ſerve his own

own Purpoſes? Is it not a freſh Inſtance of his reſtleſs Inclination to Miſchief, his unwearied Spirit of Faction, and invincible Paſſion for publick Diſturbance and Confuſion?

But, above all, this haſty Sally puts the faireſt Opportunity into the Hands of thoſe true Lovers of their Country, who ſo generouſly began his Hiſtory, to go thorough with it; to bring every Thing to Light that may ſerve to prepare the People againſt any more of his dangerous Wiles, and by no Means to leave off, as before they inclined to do, but to proceed with Vigour, and, in the Scripture-Phraſe, *to cry aloud, and ſpare not!* It does indeed ſhew the Neceſſity of keeping a tight Rein, and holding the Rod continually over him; at leaſt, till there be ſome Promiſe of Amendment, ſome Kind of Satisfaction given the Iſland, or Security obtained for his future Behaviour. In a Word, it effectually deſtroys all Arguments for Indulgence, and demonſtrates the great Miſtake of thoſe who, forgetful how often he had then already reiterated his Offences, were of Opinion that enough had been done to point them out, and that there was no Fear of his daring to ſet up any more for a Patriot, or his offering, under that Cover, to deceive us again.

The *Soſia*, however, often puts me in Mind of, and I think makes good what the *Duke de* Rochefoucauld ſays of a *Trickſter*, that *the common Practice of Tricking is the Sign of a little Underſtanding*; *Tricking being a Sort of a Diſguiſe, by which a Man hides himſelf in one Place, and expoſes himſelf in another*; and that *Tricking and Treachery proceed from nothing, but Want of Capacity*. If we take a View of this Perſon's Character and Exploits, for Twenty Years paſt, we ſhall find Tricking and Treachery in Abundance; but nothing that ſhews a great Genius, or an uncommon Capacity. His Actions on the other Hand diſcover a Meanneſs throughout, as proceeding from a baſe, low Mind; and his Performances (if I have any Skill) are inſolent and unmannerly, looſe and incoherent, poor and languid, without Method, Fancy, or Judgment. In ſhort, his only Talent has ever been that of leading leſs thinking and unwary Men to do very ſilly, or very illegal Things at their Expence, and for his own Conveniency; and which, 'tis certain, can never be exerciſed without Tricking and Treachery. This therefore, it muſt be confeſſed, he has often done, and often done it too (I'm ſorry to ſay ſo) with the ſame Men. But alas! How mean a Talent is this! How much beneath the Dignity of a human Being! How unworthy of a Gentleman, or a Chriſtian! How odious to Society, and how contemptible, at the ſame Time, to Men of Senſe, with whom it can have no Influence, but by Surprize! What a Figure does ſuch a one make, when ſet before, and compared with a Perſon of ſtrict Virtue and Honour, of true Learning and good Breeding; one that deſpiſes the little Arts of Deceiving, and acts openly and above Board on all Occaſions, that makes Uſe of his Parts

and ſuperior Knowledge for the Service, and to promote the Peace and Happineſs of his Fellow-Creatures, to leſſen their Misfortunes, and ſoften the Calamities of human Life! —— Such a Perſon would indeed deſerve Popularity, and be worthy of Applauſe.

But, notwithſtanding our Hero could by a little Artifice hide himſelf in one Place, he was always, as my Author above-named obſerves, expoſed in another; and, tho' he diſguiſed himſelf here, the Cloven-Foot never failed to be diſcovered at Home. Nor has there been ſcarce a Royal Order, during the late or preſent Reign, but what was happily ſent over to redreſs the evil Effects, occaſioned by his poiſonous Advice; wherein too, as he firſt took Care to exempt his own dear Perſon from the Conſequences, ſo he never once had the leaſt Regard to the Characters or Intereſts of thoſe on whom they were to fall, either before, or afterwards.

I appeal to my Countrymen in general, and deſire they will be pleaſed to look back a little, and reflect whether this very Man, who is ſtill to be ſeen amongſt us, was not at the Bottom of all unjuſtifiable Counſels that have been purſued ever ſince the cruel Sentence, which, at his Inſtigation, was paſt and executed on poor * *Bernard Cook*, in the Year 1718, or 19! And whether he has from that Æra (for I will go no higher, tho' I might poſſibly do it with good Reaſon) adviſed to, inſiſted on, or propoſed a ſingle Thing, which had the Approbation or Suffrage of our Superiors in *England*; or, which has not rather been cenſured as ridiculous, or condemned with Abhorrence! —— What Trouble and Expence all this may have been to the Publick, and how much Pelf it has put into his private Pocket, would likewiſe well deſerve to be conſidered, were it not for the Indignation which muſt naturally ariſe from ſo diſagreeable an Enquiry; an Enquiry too, that can hardly, I doubt, redound leſs to our own Shame than his Infamy.

It has been an old and conſtant Practice with him, to charge others with thoſe Faults which were moſt conſpicuous in himſelf, and therefore I could not be ſurprized at all, who have known him ſo long, to find you, Mr. *Keimor*, accuſed by him of being *a publick Diſturber of the Peace*, *a Libeller and Publiſher of malicious and falſe Scandal*, *Defamation*, *and Detraction*, how ſtrange ſoever it might ſeem to yourſelf. I only wonder he had not added Perjury and Subornation too. It is this Moment in my Power to produce ſuch Inſtances of his having been really guilty of thoſe Things he charges you with, as would, I'm perſuaded, be ſhocking to my Readers, for which Reaſon I forbear it. I could tranſcribe ſuch Flowers of his Rhetorick in this Way, and give ſuch a Specimen of his Reſpect to Magiſtracy, and to Perſons *in high*, nay, the *higheſt Stations*, as would readily be allowed to have come from no other Pen, and richly entitle him beyond all Competition to the Character he modeſtly beſtows upon you.

* *Vid. Ant.* p. 341.

But,

BUT, when he mentions *Sedition*, his Genius ſeems to fail him, and it looks like Infatuation. That was a String, ſurely, which ought not to have been touched by him, of all Men, at this Juncture. What does he reckon *exciting the People to the Diſobedience of a Law of a publick Nature?* The Lord Chief Juſtice *Vaughan*, we have been told, calls it the worſt of Sedition, and the *higheſt Offence under High Treaſon.* If the Perſon who was the firſt Mover in, and the moſt flagrantly guilty of this Crime (joined with a Contempt of the Royal Orders in relation thereto) had been puniſhed for it, according to his Demerits, the Printer would not probably have been heard of at the Grand-Seſſions. What then can he mean by accuſing you of *ſowing Sedition?* Does not he know, does not the whole Iſland know, that your Paper was levelled ſeveral Months together againſt that particular Crime; and that in the midſt of Sedition, and at all Hazards, you continued to inveigh and reaſon againſt Sedition and the Authors of it? Will he pretend to ſay, or may not you defy him to find out a ſingle Line in all your Papers that favours the Offence, or any of the Offenders? Is he then to eſcape publick Cenſure, for having been guilty of the Crimes, and you to incur it, by having publiſhed the moſt ſeaſonable Writings againſt the ſame Crime, and againſt the ſame guilty Perſon? Is not this reverſing the Order of Things, and making Virtue Vice, and Vice Virtue? —— Yet, this will always be the Conſequence of liſtening to the Dictates of ſeditious and impious Men; from which Misfortune, therefore, and dreadful Calamity, *Good Lord deliver us!*

I CANNOT conclude this Letter, without adding a Word or two more concerning the Gentlemen of the late Grand Jury; and it ſhall be by Way of Advice, which yet I do not deſire them to follow, till they have ſeriouſly weighed and conſidered it, and what has been offered previous thereto. The World, I believe, has no Objection to their Characters or Conduct, but what I have taken the Freedom to mention, and which I have done without the leaſt Diſreſpect to their Perſons, and purely from a hearty Zeal for the publick Good, and in Hopes thereby to correct ſome Miſtakes that might otherwiſe have prevailed to its Prejudice, and that of the Liberty of the Subject. Since then it is too late to look back, and impoſſible to recall what is paſt, let me recommend it to them to diſappoint their Adverſary, as far as they are ſtill able, by convincing him, that they poſſeſs Minds too great to perſiſt in an Error, how eaſily ſoever they were at firſt ſurprized into it; and that it ſhall never be in the Power of ſo *ſtale a Trickſter* to impoſe upon them again, even with the Help of his moſt refined Artifices. By this they will in ſome Meaſure do Juſtice to themſelves, to the Perſon they miſrepreſented, and to their Country, which has been ſo often and ſo groſly abuſed by the ſame Inſtrument. *Your*, &c.

Chriſtopher Creole.

Wedneſday,

Wedneſday, July 24, 1734.

SIR,

IT has been obſerv'd that there is hardly a young Lover, of any Spirit or Genius at all, how much ſoever he may have been a Stranger to the Muſes before, but will attempt *the Poet* in Praiſe of his Miſtreſs, and in Order to ſet forth and deſcribe the Sincerity of his own Paſſion. Whether this proceeds from the Analogy there is betwixt Perſonal Beauty, and the Harmony of Numbers, or, that the Paſſion raiſes the Man, and lifts him, as it were, above himſelf, or that he thinks plain Proſe too mean and unworthy of ſuch elevated Subjects, or rather, that he is in Hopes of making Merit, and propoſes, thereby, the more eaſily to gain the Fair; or from all theſe together, or what other Conſiderations, I ſhall not pretend to determine. I muſt, however, take Notice, that a fine Copy of Verſes, a tender Song or Madrigal, has often produc'd Wonders that Way, eſpecially with Ladies of Taſte, and been no leſs effectual even, than a lac'd Coat and Hat, a fine Horſe and Furniture, getting drunk, breaking Windows, firing Piſtols, or the like pretty Recommendations, and prevailing Acts of Gallantry. You have already been given to underſtand, that the Favourite and humble Servant of the amorous Heroine, with whoſe Performances you have occaſionally embelliſhed your Paper, was not barely a cold Proſe-Writer, and I now ſend you a Piece ſhe wrote on her having firſt diſcover'd it; which may ſerve as a Proof of what I juſt now advanc'd, and alſo be no ill Entertainment, perhaps, to the better Part of your Readers, who will, I hope, be ſo good as to excuſe, for the preſent, my with-holding the other.

Occaſion'd by ſome Lines of his.

1.

WHILE you ſo ſweetly ſing your Flame,
My liſt'ning Soul admires;
But jealous of its dying Fame,
While thine ſo high aſpires.
Where has thy Genius ſlept ſo long?
Oh! thou haſt done my Fondneſs wrong!

Coud'ſt

2.

Coud'ſt thou a ſofter Subject choſe,
  Than Paſſion ſo refin'd ;
It wou'd have tun'd ungentle Proſe,
  And every Letter join'd.
The Words would, like our Boſoms, meet,
And, as our Arms, the downy Feet.

3.

Behold, great God of ſoft Deſire,
  My Love's harmonious Strain ;
I bleſs thy Power that aids his Lyre,
  So gently to complain ;
In all the Arts of Verſe unknown,
He truſted to thy Dart alone.

4.

Let others ſtupid Methods ſeek,
  And to *Parnaſſus* toil,
By *Latin* and loud ſounding *Greek*,
  And plough the rugged Soil ;
Love, in one Hour, informs them more
Than *Busby* cou'd in Years before.

5.

Oh! with thy gentle Maſter ſtay,
  Who has ſuch Wonders wrought ;
Nor from theſe Arms depart away,
  Where firſt thy Soul was taught ;
My Lips ſhall pay thee every Line,
And all *Parnaſſus* ſhall be thine.

6.

The labouring Poets, diſtanc'd now
  By thy ſuperior Race,
Shall rave and pant, and wonder how
  You reach'd, ſo ſoon, the Place.
They for thy Maſter will enquire,
Say, *'Twas a Miſtreſs tun'd thy Lyre.*

7.

Bid 'em unlearn the odious Rules,
That keep them back ſo long;
The heavy Luggage of the Schools,
Which does their Fancy wrong.
Oh! bid them read thy artleſs Lines,
Where Love, and lovely Nature, ſhines.

8.

Truſt me, my moſt belov'd and dear,
Thy Heart will Credit find;
The Muſick of it enters here,
And ſoftens all my Mind:
Now every Paſſion, to thy Lays,
A new and ſweet Obedience pays.

9

So laviſh Nature was before
To thy engaging Face,
She had but this one Beauty more,
This one reſiſtleſs Grace;
With this the Victory is whole,
And I deliver up my Soul.

Sign'd and Seal'd in the Preſence of the God of Love *and the* Muſes.

Bridge-Town. On *Sunday* ſe'nnight Mr. *Gilmar*, lately a *Romiſh* Prieſt, made a Publick Recantation (in St. *Michael*'s Church) of the Errors of the Church of *Rome*, and embrac'd the Proteſtant Religion, according to the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, in the following Words:

'I *Chriſtopher Gilmar*, do, in the Preſence of God, and the Face of this Con-
'gregation, with great Sorrow and Contrition of Heart, lament and be-
'wail my great and unſpeakable Misfortune, in being born in the Church of
'*Rome*, and bred up in the Doctrines and Principles thereof; all which
'Doctrines and Principles, ſuch as the Pope's pretended Supremacy, In-
'fallibility, Tranſubſtantiation, Invocation of Saints, Purgatory, Wor-
'ſhipping of Images and Relicks, and praying for the Dead, and all other
'Forms, and Articles of the *Romiſh* Religion, diſſonant to the Word of
'God,

'God, I ſolemnly and ſincerely renounce, deteſt, and abhor, as impious, 'idolatrous, and heretical.

'And I do acknowledge and allow His Majeſty King *George* the Second, 'to be the only and lawful Supreme Governor of the Kingdom of *Great-* 'Britain, and of all other the Dominions and Countries thereunto belong- 'ing, and that no Foreign Prince, Perſon, Pope, Prelate, State, or Po- 'tentate, hath, or ought to have, any Juriſdiction, Power, Superiority, 'Preheminence, or Authority, Eccleſiaſtical, Spiritual, or Temporal, with- 'in His Majeſty's ſaid Realms, Dominions, and Countries.

'And I do likewiſe openly and willingly declare my unfeigned Aſſent, 'and Conſent, to all the Doctrines of the Church of *England*, as by Law 'eſtabliſhed, and every Thing contained and preſcribed in, and by the 'Book, entitled, the Book of Common-Prayer, and Adminiſtration of Sa- 'craments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to 'the Uſe of the Church of *England*, together with the Pſalter or Pſalms of '*David*, appointed as they are to be ſung or ſaid in Churches, and the Form 'or Manner of making, ordaining, and conſecrating of Biſhops, Prieſts, and 'Deacons.

'And I do alſo approve of, and allow, the Book of Articles of Religi- 'on, commonly call'd, the Thirty-Nine Articles, beſides the Ratification, 'greeable to the Word of God.

'And I do make this Declaration and Renunciation heartily, willingly, 'and ſincerely, according to the common Senſe and Meaning of the Words, 'now by me ſpoken, without any Reſerve, Exception, Equivocation, or 'Qualification whatſoever; and, for the Truth hereof, I appeal to God, the 'Searcher of all Hearts, and from whom no Secrets are hid; whoſe Name 'I bleſs and praiſe for all his Mercies and Favours conferr'd upon me; but, 'more particularly for his Grace, to illuminate my Underſtanding, thereby 'leading me into the Way of Truth, in which, by his Grace and Mercy, 'I hope, and am determined to continue, the Remainder of my Days; 'that is to ſay, in the Doctrine of that pure and Apoſtolical Part of Chriſt's 'Church, the Churches of *England* and *Ireland*, by Law eſtabliſh'd. *And* '*ſo Help me God.*

Chriſtopher Gilmar.

Barbados, July 24. ON *Sunday* laſt the Reverend Mr. *William Johnſon*, Rector of St. *Michael's* (who is going to the Northward for his Health) preach'd his Farewel-Sermon, and made an excellent Diſcourſe on the firſt of the *Philippians*, and the 27th Verſe, *Only let your Converſation be as it becometh the Goſpel of Chriſt; that whether I come and ſee you, or elſe be abſent, I may hear of your Affairs, that ye ſtand in one Spirit, with one Mind, ſtriving*

ing together for the Faith of the Goſpel. And we hear that on *Sunday* next, in the Morning, Mr. * *Gilmar* is to have the Uſe of the ſame Pulpit, and to exhibit the firſt Time to a *Proteſtant* Auditory; on which Occaſion, as 'tis expected, there will be many of his old Acquaintance preſent, ſo 'tis to be hoped, his Example, together with the Force of his Arguments, may have ſome Influence upon them, and, in Time, prove the happy Means of *their* Converſion alſo.

Saturday, Auguſt 17, 1734.

SIR, *Bridge-Town, Aug.* 14, 1734.

AMONGST the many Inſtances we have had of an extraordinary Care and Concern for the publick Intereſt, during the preſent Adminiſtration, I think the Improvement of our *Militia* is none of the leaſt. It has been often urged by the Patrons of Liberty at Home (and ſometimes by the diſhoneſt Pretenders to it) that if the *Militia* were duly regulated, and eſtabliſhed on a proper Footing, it might render a *ſtanding Army* entirely unneceſſary, and procure all the Benefits and Advantages, whilſt it would be free from any of the Dangers and Inconveniencies of it. But, without entering into that Diſpute, I may venture to ſay, that, as we have no Regular Forces here, it is of the higheſt Importance that we ſhould make the moſt of our own Native Strength, eſpecially at a Conjuncture wherein we know not how ſoon we may be obliged to try it *pro aris & focis.* How poor a Figure we have made of late Years, in this Reſpect, is but too well known; and the Difference that is to be obſerved within theſe twelve Months, would be incredible, perhaps, to ſuch as were unapprized of the Heroick Virtues we now ſee every Day practiſed amongſt us, and of thoſe indefatigable Endeavours to promote the General Happineſs, by which alone it could have been effected. The Subject I have ſtarted (and I'm ſurprized that none of your Correſpondents ever took Notice of it before) does certainly deſerve to be particularly conſidered, and to be diſcuſſed at large; but my Intent, at preſent, is barely to introduce the following *Preface* to a *Piece* lately publiſhed here, by his EXCELLENCY's Permiſſion, concerning *Military Diſcipline*; and, though none but *Officers* may poſſibly judge it neceſſary to have the Book itſelf always by them, the other ſhould, in my Opinion be put

* This Gentleman had afterwards a Benefice given him in the Iſland, by the Lord *Howe*, and is now Rector of a Pariſh there.

into

into the Hands of every one that can read; on which Account it is recommended as proper to be inſerted in the *Barbados-Gazette*, by

Your old Friend, and humble Servant,

Chriſtopher Creole.

The PREFACE.

'WHEN the greateſt Powers on Earth are arming, it is high Time for all, who would not be a Prey to the firſt Invader, to provide, at leaſt, for a Defence; and, though from His MAJESTY's conſtant and tender Care for the remoteſt of His Subjects, we may expect all reaſonable Aſſiſtance and Protection of our Mother-Country, yet our natural and moſt certain Dependance muſt be in ourſelves. Succours from afar are ſubject to many Contingencies; and, ſince the preſent ruined State of our *Fortifications* can afford us little other Help than a bare Name, our chief Security muſt be in our *Militia*.

'IT is well known, however, that an undiſciplined Militia differs little from an unarmed Rabble; and that Arms in the Hands of Men ignorant of their Uſe, inſtead of annoying the Enemy, furniſh him with Weapons againſt thoſe who want Skill to uſe, or Power to keep them. The very Charge of the Trumpet, which ſhould fire their Breaſts, diſmays them before they meet the Foe; and inſtead of firm Order in Battle, Obedience to Command, and Love of Glory, they ſhew nothing but Confuſion. In vain do their Leaders threaten or beſeech them to rally, and recover their Honour; they are deaf to all Entreaties as well as Threats, and precipitant Flight declares they fear nought, but the *Enemy* and *Death*. Whereas good *Diſcipline* and the frequent Exerciſe of Arms, by Degrees, inſpire Courage, and make Men eager to practiſe in Earneſt what they have been at ſo much Pains to acquire in Theory. It is good *Diſcipline* which makes Men impatient for the Signal, think of nothing but Conqueſt and Plunder; their Battalions are impenetrable, every Man is immoveable from his firſt Place, or, if an irreſiſtible Force makes an Impreſſion on them, they ſoon recover their Order, and return more fierce to the Fight, reſolved to *Conquer, or to Die*. It is by *Diſcipline* alone in the Field of Battle, we muſt defend our Eſtates from the bold Invader, our own and Poſterity's Liberties from Deſpotick Tyranny, our Wives and Daughters from the Raviſhers; in ſhort, every Man, who would not be a *Slave*, ſhould endeavour to be a *Soldier*.

'THESE were the Reaſons that induced the Publication of this Piece of *Military Exerciſe*; and as it is expected that all *Officers* and *Soldiers* will

‘ conform themſelves thereto, the ſame having been peruſed and approved
‘ of by His EXCELLENCY, I heartily wiſh them Succeſs and Victory,
‘ the conſtant and inſeparable Attendants on good *Diſcipline*.

‘ I MAY poſſibly be thought a very indifferent Courtier to let paſs ſo
‘ good an Occaſion of paying my Compliments to a *Captain-General*, who
‘ has been ſo aſſiduous to revive an *expiring Diſcipline* among us; but I am
‘ ſenſible that Silence will be more acceptable to that *noble Mind*, who feels
‘ no leſs Pain in hearing his juſt Praiſes, than he does Pleaſure in deſerving
‘ them, and who hath a ſurer Means of Intelligence with the Heart, than
‘ *a fawning Cringe, or a flattering Tongue*. Beſides, whatever can be ſaid
‘ in Favour of *Military Diſcipline*, at this Time in *Barbados*, muſt of Courſe
‘ carry all the Honour to its Original Fountain, of which the Promotion of
‘ Two of the beſt and ableſt Officers, that perhaps this Place ever produced,
‘ to the chief Poſts of our Militia, will be a laſting Teſtimony.’

May the 8th,
1734.

SIR, *Barbados, Aug.* 13, 1734.

BOCCALINI, in his *Advices from Parnaſſus*, tells us, that the Academy of the *Intronati* once took it in their Heads, contrary to their Original Inſtitution, to admit ſeveral Poeteſſes into their Society: That the Academicks, being fired with the Wit and Beauty of the Ladies, not only frequented their Company in great Numbers, but likewiſe publiſhed every Day ſuch Flights of Poetry as even as the Muſes themſelves were amazed at. But that, in a little Time, *Apollo* began to ſmell a Rat, and commanded the chief of the *Intronati* forthwith to put a Stop to this Practice. He told them, he was at laſt convinced, that the fitteſt Poetry for Females was the *Needle and the Diſtaff*; and in ſhort, that the Exerciſe of Learning between them and the *Virtuoſi* is but like the Play of Dogs, which commonly ends in getting upon one another's Backs. As the Poetry of the Ladies of this Iſland is generally of the Kind recommended by *Apollo* himſelf, there can be no Danger of the evil Conſequences that were apprehended in *Parnaſſus*. On the contrary, 'tis to be feared, that if the Female Wits and Beauties of *Barbados* were never to have a *Game at Romps*, but what ſhould be ſet on Foot, and occaſioned by ſuch a Poetical Intercourſe as our Author relates, they muſt lead but melancholy Lives, ſince, how capable ſoever my fair Countrywomen may be on their Part, I doubt, there are but few of the other Sex that will ever *amaze the Muſes* with their Performances in that Way. Be this, however, as it will, I now ſend you a Poetical Epiſtle wrote many Years ago (but never yet in Print) by a young Lady in *London*, to a Gentleman of her Acquaintance, who was then gone down into *Wales*, for a little Retirement. The Images which are raiſed in the Letter do, I confeſs,

ſeſs, bring to my Remembrance ſeveral very agreeable Scenes I have myſelf known in a Country Retirement, in *Europe*, during my younger Years, ſome whereof were ſpent there; and 'tis poſſible they may have the ſame Effect on many others of your Readers.

TO *Aberglaſney*, lovely Place!
Let the Muſes bend their Race;
Where their gentle Favourite lies;
See, with what enamour'd Eyes,
They ſurvey his Face and Mein,
And the Soul that ſhines within.
Some the deathleſs Wreath prepare;
Some adorn his flowing Hair;
All are pleas'd and buſy there.
Here he charms the liſt'ning Woods;
Here he tunes the murmuring Floods,
Who, alas! in vain eſſay
To imitate his ſofter Lay.
Flying Birds ſuſpend their Wings,
While the lovely Poet ſings;
Happy Herdlings, whom his Lyre
Do with Tenderneſs inſpire:
Happy Grottos, where his Mark
Shines upon the yielding Bark.
They grow amorous, while they bear
Damon's tender Numbers there.
Happy Maid, whoe'er thou art,
Who can touch ſo ſweet a Heart!
Time can do thy Charms no Wrong,
Shining ſtill in *Damon*'s Song.
Here the Ecchoes ſing his Name,
And the Birds repeat his Flame.
He informs the Flocks to bleat,
Who lie liſt'ning at his Feet,
And forbear to play, or eat.
See his gentle Dog is pleas'd,
Rage and Hunger are appeas'd;
And he lies with ſtarting Ears,
While the charming Strains he hears,
Charming Numbers! I cou'd praiſe
Everlaſtingly his Lays.

See the God of Numbers ſhines,
In his Form, and in his Lines;
Pen and Pencil, he attends,
Every deathleſs Stroke befriends.
Happy *Gronger!* favour'd Brow,
Thou art grown *Parnaſſus* now.
Cooper's *Hill*, divinely ſung,
Will eternally be young.
Gronger Groves as firm ſhall ſtand,
Planted by thy Infant Hand.
I ſhou'd too immortal be,
If I once were ſung by thee.
But believe me, tuneful Swain,
I retire with racking Pain.
Truſt me, I wou'd rather be
Still a Poeteſs and free,
Ranging the Wilds of Verſe with thee.
Let thy Verſe adorn my Name,
Gentle Shepherd, give me Fame;
For I now the Bay reſign,
And no longer hope to ſhine;
Youth and Love, and every Muſe is thine.
Houſhold Cares, ſtupid Friends,
The *Hymenial* God attends:
I muſt leave thee; but I will
Oft in Soul attend thee ſtill.
When, the Candles burning blue,
Aerial Forms appear to View,
I will pay my Viſit too.
For our fetter'd Clay is ſaid,
By the Witty, to be dead.
When lov'd Liberty is loſt,
What's the Body but a Ghoſt?
Empty Shades of what we wear,
If we've witty been, or fair.
From this Letter, ſome dull *Prude*
Too ſeverely will conclude;
But I truſt it to your Eyes,
Where no mean Concluſion lies.

Barbados. On the 13th Inſtant, a Bill paſſed the General-Aſſembly *nemine contradicente*, entitled, An Act for the more effectual Recovery of certain

certain Arrears due to his moſt ſacred MAJESTY by Virtue of an Act, or Statute of this Iſland, bearing Date the 26th Day of *February*, 1722; entitled, An Act for ſupporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government, and for appropriating the ſame to the Uſes therein mentioned. And on *Wedneſday* laſt the ſaid Bill alſo *unanimouſly* paſſed the Council, and was aſſented to by His EXCELLENCY. This is a recent Proof of the Eaſe, with which the neceſſary Affairs of Government may be tranſacted, when there are no Perſons countenanced, or ſuffered to be in Power, and have any Influence, who will be ever purſuing their own private Views, and gratifying their own baſe Paſſions at the Expence of their Country, which has formerly been too much the Caſe amongſt us. The Intent of the Act, it ſeems, is to recover the Arrears of the late Tax due from Traders and Owners of Houſes in the *Bridge-Town*, and *Speights*, amounting, in the whole, to Six-thouſand Three-hundred and Twenty Pounds, which could not be come at in the ordinary Way of Proceeding, in the Name of his Majeſty's Attorney-General, as the reſt were, by reaſon of the Want of *Aſſeſments* having been made by the reſpective Veſtries of thoſe Towns, purſuant to the firſt Law, or on Account of the Loſs of ſome of them. It was therefore thought very unjuſt by the Legiſlature that all others ſhould be obliged to pay, and thoſe of the Towns go *Scot-free*, when the latter were equally charged by the ſaid Law with the reſt of the Inhabitants of the Iſland, and the Uſes for which the Money is applicable are ſo much wanted.

Late Advices from *Montſerrat*, bring a certain Account of the Death of Mr. *John Lawrence*, againſt whom a Bill of Indictment was found by the Grand Jury at the laſt Grand Seſſions, for aiding and aſſiſting (with others formerly named in this Paper) to the Murder of *Thomas Keeling*; and that the ſaid *Lawrence*'s Death was owing to hard Drinking. But 'tis obſervable, that, if ſome Conſtitutions had not been too ſtrong for many Years Practice of the ſame Exceſs, the unfortunate and cruel Act above-mentioned, with divers other Outrages, would never have been committed in this Iſland.

Bridge-Town, *Aug.* 17. On *Thurſday* laſt, at the Court of *Common-Pleas*, held for the Precincts of St. *Michael*, &c. came on, amongſt other Cauſes, a pretty remarkable one, at the Suit of Dr. *Joſeph Gibbes*, againſt Mr. *Theophilus Morris*, who run off the Iſland ſome Time ago, on Account of the Murder of poor *Thomas Keeling*, as he was hiding from his Executioners under a Stair-Caſe, in a Store in the *Bridge-Town*. It was an Action brought for Money had and received to the Plaintiff's Uſe. The Caſe appeared, on Evidence, to be thus: The Plaintiff having obtained a Country Order for 25 *l.* for proſecuting a Negro, who was executed purſuant to the Law of the Iſland; and not calling at the Secretary's Office for the Order immediately after it was iſſued, by reaſon of his living at a Diſtance from Town,

the

the Defendant, who had heard there was ſuch an Order, went and demanded it in the Doctor's Name. The Clerk in the Office refus'd, at firſt, to deliver the Order, without ſeeing ſome Power to receive it; but *Morris* declar'd that he had ſuch Power, but forgot to put it in his Pocket, and aſſur'd him that, if he would deliver the Order, he would ſtep Home, and ſend him the Doctor's Letter for that Purpoſe. Whereupon, the Clerk thinking he could not well refuſe confiding ſo far in a Perſon, who had been a Merchant in the Town for ſeveral Years, and in conſiderable Buſineſs, ventured to let him have it; who inſtead of performing his Promiſe (which in Truth was out of his Power) went directly to the Treaſury, and got the Order paid, by diſcounting the Money out of ſome Exciſe-Bonds he ow'd the Publick. Dr. *Gibbes*, going ſoon after to the Secretary's Office for his Order, was very much ſurpriz'd to hear what had happen'd, having never impower'd *Morris* to receive it, or indeed had any Concerns at all with him, and therefore was advis'd to bring this Action. The Particulars above-mention'd being fully prov'd, the Jury found a Verdict for the Plaintiff. But, when he will get his Money, is another Queſtion; for tho' the Defendant is, by his Attornies, continually ſuing others, we don't hear that any of his own Debts are paid; of which, however, 'tis ſaid there will be an Enquiry in due Time. Mean while, we muſt not omit to add that late Advices from *Statia* mention, that Mr. *Morris* is ſtill there, together with ſome others of the ſame Stamp, who, it ſeems, had made Attempts to be admitted into His Majeſty's Leeward Iſlands, but, to the Honour of thoſe in Authority there, were rejected as unworthy of their Society.

Saturday, Auguſt 31, 1734.

The two following Letters, with the Copy of Verſes which attends the laſt, will, I doubt not, be thought a good Entertainment for this Day.

SIR,

THERE is nothing deſerves a ſeverer Reprehenſion, than the Conduct of ſome marry'd Men, with Regard to the Liberties they take, and indulge themſelves in, at the ſame Time, that they expect their Wives will be under the ſtricteſt Reſtraints, in Point of Chaſtity: But tho' any Violation of the Marriage-Vow on the Husband's Part is highly criminal, yet, the doing it openly, and under the good Woman's Noſe, is ſtill more aggravating; 'tis, indeed, provoking to the laſt Degree, and cruel; nor

nor is it to be endur'd, without a greater Share of Patience and Philoſophy, than are often to be met with in theſe latter Ages of the World. Such like Inſtances, of which there are but too many, have made me often incline to pity the other half of the Species, and to join with many of the Ladies in Opinion, that Cuſtom is too partial to ours, in this Reſpect.

But to ſet the Matter in a proper Light, and to prevent the Miſtakes that otherwiſe, and for Want of due Conſideration, any of my *fair* Readers may be apt to fall into, I will, as their ſincere Friend, and great Admirer, put them in Mind of the Judgment of *Apollo*, in this Particular. It was pronounc'd on a very publick and ſolemn Hearing, as I find it related by the ingenious Publiſher of the *Advices from Parnaſſus*; and ſince the Deciſion of ſo wiſe and impartial a Court, gave the utmoſt Satisfaction to the renown'd *Colonna*, who, on that Occaſion, appear'd for, and repreſented her whole Sex in thoſe happy Regions, I cannot ſuppoſe it will be of leſs Authority here. As the Caſe is truly ſtated, and the Report faithfully made, it would not be fair to curtail it; and, therefore, you ſhall have the whole, in my Author's own Words, as near as I am able to tranſlate it from the Original *Italian*.

'The moſt excellent *Donna Victoria Colonna*, a Princeſs of exemplary 'Chaſtity, waited upon *Apollo*, and, in the Name of the whole Female Sex, 'preſented him an Addreſs to the following Purpoſe: That all the Ladies 'were ſo in Love with Chaſtity, being given them as their peculiar Virtue, that they did not envy Mankind the Superiority of Strength; yet the 'unequal Diſtinction between the Sexes, in the Puniſhment of Adultery, 'was a Grievance they could not bear. For marry'd Men reckon'd themſelves ſo much at Liberty, that many of them had the Aſſurance to keep 'a Miſtreſs openly in their Houſes, nay, and ſometimes to take them into 'the ſame Bed with their lawful Spouſe. That the Occaſion of theſe Enormities was, that the Laws were leſs ſevere againſt faithleſs Husbands, 'than againſt adulterous Wives; but were ſo partial to the former, as even to permit 'em, when they ſurpriz'd their Wives in the Fact, to revenge the Injury with their own Hands. That the Female Sex was obliig'd, therefore, to have Recourſe to His Majeſty, as the clear Fountain 'of upright Juſtice, hoping he would put Matters upon a Level, and ordain, that the ſame Puniſhment ſhou'd always attend the ſame Offence. 'But if His Majeſty did not approve of this, that he would, at leaſt, be 'pleas'd to allow the ſame Liberty of going aſtray, which the Men aſſumed; *not that they intended, by any Means, to make Uſe of it, but only as a 'Check upon their wandering Husbands.* To this Requeſt, *Apollo* anſwer'd, 'That the Law of Fidelity, betwixt the marry'd Couple, was equally binding, and the Violation of it, no leſs criminal in one, than in t'other; yet 'a greater Strictneſs was requiſite in Women, on Account of the Legiti-

‘ macy of Children ; to which End, that admirable Virtue of Chaſtity, was
‘ more peculiarly the Gift of Heaven, to the Female Sex. For, in the Procrea-
‘ tion of Mankind, 'twas of ſuch Neceſſity, that Husbands ſhould be aſcer-
‘ tain'd of their Iſſue, that, without it, the Sons would not only be in Dan-
‘ ger of loſing the Inheritance, but alſo be deprived of the Affection of
‘ their Fathers. To illuſtrate this Truth, wiſe Nature herſelf has given
‘ a chaſte Mate to all ſuch Animals, whoſe Male helps to hatch the Eggs,
‘ and to bring up the young ; that Fathers might eſteem the Labours they
‘ undergo for their Children, as Pleaſures, and their Expences, as Com-
‘ forts and Gains. At this Anſwer, the beautiful Cheeks of *Donna Victo-*
‘ *ria* were dy'd with baſhful Bluſhes. She ingenuouſly own'd the Simpli-
‘ city of her Petition, and ſaid, 'twould be a Shame to her Sex to ſuffer
‘ themſelves to be ſurpaſs'd in ſo excellent a Virtue by thoſe Animals, who
‘ tho' they purſue nothing with greater Propenſity than their Pleaſures,
‘ yet that they may not, by the Heat of their Luſt, bereave their Offspring
‘ of the Advantage of their Father, guard and ſecure an inviolable Chaſtity :
‘ And ſhe was now clear of Opinion, that the Laws againſt adulterous
‘ Wives were even too mild ; for the Wound which the Woman ſuf-
‘ fer'd from her Husband's Unchaſtneſs, was no more than Skin deep, but
‘ diſloyal Wives, by their Adulteries, murder their Husbands with endleſs
‘ Infamy, and caſt an indelible Stain on their own Children.

HAVING hitherto taken Notice of the dark Side only of Matrimony ; and ſince 'tis a State which ſeems to be pointed out by Nature, as moſt ſuitable to Mankind, and is conformable to the Divine, as well as human Inſtitution, I muſt not conclude my Letter, without a ſhort View of the other Side, alſo. This, I cannot better exhibit, than from the following Draught, I remember, to have ſomewhere met with, tho' I do not at preſent recollect the *Hand : A Marriage of Love is pleaſant ; a Marriage of Intereſt eaſy ; and a Marriage, where both meet, happy. A happy Marriage has, in it, all the Pleaſures of Friendſhip, all the Enjoyments of Senſe and Reaſon, and, indeed, all the Sweets of Life. Nothing is a greater Mark of a degenerate and vicious Age, than the common Ridicule which paſſes on this State of Life. It is, in Truth, only happy in thoſe, who can look down with Scorn or Neglect on the Impieties of the Times, and tread the Paths of Life together, in a conſtant uniform Courſe of Virtue.* —— There is one living Example of this, now in my Eye ; an amiable Couple, in an elevated Station too, that, every Day of their Lives, give the ſtrongeſt Teſtimony to the Truth of what is juſt mention'd, and of the beſt Things that can poſſibly be ſaid in Favour of Matrimony. Who, therefore, can forbear to offer up his moſt fervent Prayers to Heaven, for a long Duration of thoſe mutual Delights they have hitherto enjoy'd ; whereby, we may humbly hope, to draw down a Bleſſing,

or rather the Continuance of it, on ſome Thouſands of our Fellow-Creatures, to whom their Humanity and Goodneſs will not fail to extend!

Yours, &c.

Philanthropos.

SIR,

I CANNOT but think, that *Truth* and *Juſtice* ought to be ſtrictly obſerved and adher'd to, even in the moſt minute Circumſtances; and that 'tis for Want thereof that Men are often led, by Degrees, to a Practice of the contrary Vices, in Matters of the greateſt Importance. We are too apt to indulge ourſelves in Partiality and Prejudice, with Regard to the Opinion or Judgment we give of Perſons and Things in our ordinary Converſation; and ſeldom it is, that we hear one ſpeaking well of his Friend, but at the Expence of his Friend's Adverſary; nor do we often make any Conſcience of the Characters we give of ſuch for whom we have no Affection, in their Abſence. Now this is entirely contrary to the Golden Rule, and what none would care to have done by himſelf, whilſt, yet, every body almoſt is, at Times, doing ſo by others. But the worſt Offenders, in this Reſpect, are your Heads and Leaders of Parties, when they happen to be lewd and vicious Men, guided by no other Principle than that of gratifying their Paſſions, and ſerving their own private Intereſts. Theſe profligate Wretches, will break thro' the moſt ſolemn and ſacred Obligations, tear down all Fences of Morality and Religion, and diſpoſſeſs themſelves of common Humanity, to bring about their Deſigns, and carry a Point. It would be endleſs, to enumerate Inſtances of this Kind, of which every one's Memory, 'tis preſum'd, will help him to enough. I cannot, however, forbear congratulating my Fellow-Subjects here, on their being now abſolutely free from any ſuch *falſe Guides*, and enormous Practices; and eſteem it a peculiar Bleſſing to our Country, that they are ſure to continue ſo, at leaſt, as long as the Inhabitants of *New-York* have only * *diſtant Hopes*. —— But my Deſign was chiefly to recommend an honeſt and ingenuous Behaviour towards one another, in private Life, and to explode unjuſt Cenſure and Detraction, by which, the beſt and moſt worthy Men, are ſometimes repreſented, as the moſt infamous, and baſeſt of Villains. It would be ſhocking to look back, and conſider of what has been known of that Kind, in this Iſland, as well as other Places; and therefore, I rather chuſe to ſpeak my Sentiments of it in general, and to diſcountenance it in all Caſes whatever. To which

* About this Time, there was a current Report, that the then Governor, the Lord *Howe*, was to have been remov'd to the Government of *New-York*, ſuppoſed, on ſome Accounts, more advantageous than that of *Barbados*; it being undoubtedly a cheaper, and leſs expenſive Place, as well as a more healthful Climate.

End, I ſhall begin with an Acquaintance of my own, whoſe *Lines* I herewith ſend you. They were wrote many Years ago, when the Author was very young, on Occaſion of the Difference and Competition betwixt the Old Play-Houſe in *Drury-Lane*, and the new one in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*. What I diſlike in the Performance is, that altho' Mr. *Keen* (on whom the Poem is wrote) was undoubtedly an excellent Player, his Merit might have been ſufficiently extoll'd, without diminiſhing that of *Wilks*, *Booth*, and *Oldfield*, who muſt be allow'd alſo to have been admirable in their Way. As the Verſes, however, have not yet been in Print, they may be acceptable to ſome few of your Readers, eſpecially while there is a Dearth of News; and, for their Sakes, you have Liberty to inſert them in your next Paper, from

Your quondam *Correſpondent*,

and humble Servant,

Philalethes.

To Mr. Keen *on the New Play-Houſe.*

THE God of Wit, wounded on every Side,
To awful *Keen*, his Favourite Son, apply'd;
Lead me, *ſays he*, from horrid Party Rage,
And let me ſhine in Peace upon thy Stage.
Keen heard the God, and, with peculiar Grace,
Led his immortal Parent to this Place.
Here he had Hopes, his faithful Friends t' have found,
But ſees not one, upon this barren Ground.
At leaſt, he promis'd to himſelf ſome Part,
That every *Fair* wou'd bring a Lover's Heart.
Here he wou'd live, if Faction wou'd permit;
But he is famiſh'd in an empty Pit.
Nor Dreſs, nor beauteous Scenes, nor Senſe can move;
Diſlik'd below, nor underſtood above:
Not *Keen* himſelf, can turn the rowling Tide,
Tho' Senſe and Nature, both, are on his Side.
In vain great *Borax* does his Pow'r employ,
Th' ill judging Crowd is ſtill averſe and coy:
But t'other Houſe ne'er fails of being full,
Slim *Wilks*, and heavy *Booth*, prophanely dull;

Theſe are th' Inducements to that crowded Stage,
Dead *Shakeſpear* bluſhes for the fooliſh Age,
And bids my Numbers ſpeak his Godlike Rage.
Shall ſuch as theſe, *ſays he*, my Plays prophane,
And wound the brighteſt Offſprings of my Brain!
How oft, in Pieces, are my Beauties torn,
And all my nobleſt Paſſions laugh'd to Scorn!
How awkard *Deſdemona* there appears,
Her native Charms defil'd by *Oldfield*'s Tears.
The Art of Playing was at firſt deſign'd,
To raiſe the Soul, and cultivate the Mind;
To melt the Hearers to a generous Senſe
Of Valour, Piety, and Innocence;
The Poets cou'd do this, in Days of Old,
The Muſes triumph'd in that Age of Gold;
Over the Wiſe, and Great, they us'd to reign,
And Kings themſelves were proud to ſwell their Train;
Verſe to the Poet was a fine Eſtate,
A Coach and Six, and a Boufet of Plate,
—— But now they're treated at another Rate.
Yet, generous *KEEN*, proceed to take their Part,
The Town will learn to favour thy Deſert:
Merit, and Senſe, will at the laſt prevail,
And glide along this Coaſt, with ſwelling Sail;
And *Whig* and *Tory* ſhall, tho' late, agree,
Whate'er their different Kings, or Parties, be,
To bleſs thy honeſt Toil, and vote again for thee.

Wedneſday, October 9, 1734.

SIR,

THE extraordinary Power veſted in the ſupreme Magiſtrate of this Place, to make *Barriſters*, having been, of late, pretty much the Subject of Converſation, the following *Paper* relating to it (with which I was favoured ſome Time ago by a Perſon of Worth) will not, I preſume, be unacceptable to the more curious Part of your Readers. I ſhall therefore, by your Means, and his Leave, communicate it to the Publick,

lick, after obſerving, that the *Act*, which gives the Power, was made in the Year 1715, and that Mr. *L——r*, who paſſed it, did, whilſt in his Zenith, uſe his utmoſt Intereſt to get it *confirmed*; but the *Reaſons* herewith ſent, were deemed of ſuch irrefragable Weight, at Home, that he was never able to bring it about. The *Law*, 'tis true, was not *repealed*, on Account, as is ſuppoſed, of the Advantage that might in ſuch Caſe have been taken to the Prejudice of the *Licentiates* then in Being; but 'tis certan the Power thereby granted has been hitherto very ſparingly exerciſed, and ſo it always will, I dare venture to ſay, at leaſt, as long as there are more than Gentlemen enough of Merit on the Spot, who have had a regular Education at ſome of the *Inns of Courts*. Altho' I have named Mr. *L——r*, I chuſe not, at preſent, to take Notice of his Misfortunes, or of thoſe Meaſures which were chiefly the Occaſion of them; only in general, I will obſerve, that no *Lawyers* could ever pleaſe him ſo well as what were of his own *dubbing*; but, to his Coſt, he found at laſt, that no Man's Actions were ſo ſeverely cenſured as thoſe of his that had the Suffrage of ſuch *Lawyers*.

Reaſons againſt the Barriſters Act, *given in to the* Lords Commiſſioners of Trade.

'*My* LORDS,

'THE Law lately paſſed in *Barbados*, impowering Licentiate Law-
'yers to practiſe as Barriſters of that Iſland, being now before your
'Lordſhips, the following Obſervations are humbly offered to your Lord-
'ſhips Conſideration.

'THE Reaſons, ſet forth in this Law to ſupport it, are, That, from
'the firſt Settlement of the Iſland, it had been a Cuſtom or Uſage, that
'Perſons not regularly called to the Bar in *England*, being licenſed by
'any Governor of that Iſland, ſhould practiſe as Counſellors at Law
'in all the Courts there. ——— That ſuch Licentiates have been en-
'truſted with the Affairs of the Crown; that their Conduct has had the
'Royal Approbation; and that many of them have exceeded ſome of the
'regular Barriſters themſelves who have practiſed there, in their Knowledge
'in the Law, and in their other Accompliſhments. ——— That ſome en-
'vious and ill-meaning Perſons have raiſed Scruples about the Lawfulneſs
'of this Cuſtom, with Deſign to exclude the preſent Licentiates to the
'Ruin of them and their Families, and to the General Detriment of the
'Country.

'THE Argument, drawn from ancient Uſage, finds an Anſwer in the very
'Preamble, where it is given in theſe Words, viz. *There having been for*
'*many Years together no regular Barriſters in this Iſland, and generally ſo few,*
'*that, if the ſaid Uſage had not been introduced and continued, there would not*

'*have*

' *have been a ſufficient Number of Lawyers to ſupply the Occaſions of the* ' *People.*

' HERE the Law-makers themſelves account plainly for this Uſage, and ' juſtly own it to have ariſen only from Neceſſity; but they do not ſo much ' as alledge any Neceſſity now. Becauſe, when few or no regular Barriſters ' were in that Iſland, others were permitted to act as ſuch, it cannot be ' inferred that now, when there are many regular Barriſters there, the ſame ' Practice ſhould continue; the Neceſſity, which alone excuſed it, ceaſing, ' it alſo ought to ceaſe.

' IT may be preſumed, and perhaps proved too, that, in the Infancy of ' this Colony, Men, not regularly qualified, acted in other Profeſſions, as ' well as that of the Law, and from the ſame Neceſſity; but whatever ' might have been urged in Juſtification, or Excuſe of ſuch a Latitude then, ' no Pretence can be drawn from it to continue, much leſs perpetually to ' eſtabliſh the ſame by a Law now, when that Neceſſity is no more.

' IF it ſhould be admitted that the Crown has ſometimes approved the ' Proceedings of ſuch Licentiates, it will by no Means amount to ſuch an ' Approbation as will warrant the perpetual Eſtabliſhment given them by ' this Law, or indeed to more than a bare Permiſſion of a Practice intro- ' duced by Neceſſity, to which the Affairs of the Crown, as well as of the ' Subject, for the Time gave Way. For as ſoon as the Crown thought fit ' to appoint by Patent Attornies General there (which according to good ' Information was Two and * Thirty Years ago) the firſt who had that ' Honour was a regular Barriſter, and every Attorney-General ſince, ap- ' pointed by the Crown, has been a Perſon called to the Bar in ſome of the ' Inns of Court in *England*; ſo that if it may be allowed to judge of the ' Sentiments of the ſeveral Reigns ſince, from their own Proceedings in ' this Affair, nothing in Favour of Licentiate Lawyers can be drawn from ' thence.

' WHAT is ſaid of the great Accompliſhments of Licentiates, beyond the ' regular Barriſters who have practiſed there, is but an Opinion; how well ' or ill-grounded, or of how competent Judges, is not now to be deba- ' ted.

' How the Scruples mentioned in this Law can, in Deſign, or Conſe- ' quence, tend to leſſen his Majeſty's Prerogative, does not appear. It is ' not ſo much as alledged that the King has been pleaſed to give the Go- ' vernor there, a Power to make whom he pleaſes Barriſters. In Effect ' the contrary is to be preſumed from the Silence of the Law-makers there- ' in; and from their having Recourſe to other Reaſons infinitely leſs power- ' ful: Reaſons, ſome of which ſeem Excuſes for having continued ſuch a ' Practice ſo long, rather than Arguments for a longer Indulgence, nay, a

* Now about fifty Years.

' perpetual

‘ perpetual Eſtabliſhment of it. And, if his Majeſty has not granted the ‘ Exerciſe of this Prerogative to the Governor, it is humbly hoped, *my* ‘ *Lords*, that a Man may queſtion the Legality of a Governor's exerciſing ‘ a Power, which he conceives an Invaſion of his Right, without deſerving ‘ to be reproached with Envy and Ill-meaning, with Deſigns to leſſen the ‘ Prerogative and prejudice his Country. Our Kings think it no Diminu- ‘ tion to their Prerogative, that their own Grants may be queſtioned by ‘ their Subjects. —— But our Kings are good, as well as great.

‘ If the Preſervation of the Royal Prerogative only was intended by this ‘ Law, your Lordſhips will pleaſe to conſider, whether, in the Terms it is ‘ conceived, it does at all anſwer that Intent; nay, whether the Preroga- ‘ tive is not in a much better Condition without this Law, than with it.

‘ In the preſent State of Things without this Law, his Majeſty may, or ‘ may not, exerciſe his Prerogative, according as the Good of his People ‘ there, may, or may not, require it; and if any ill-meaning Perſons as this ‘ Law ſuggeſts ſhould be ſo preſumptuous as to diſpute it, ſuch Diſpute ‘ muſt be determined by the Governor and Council there, who cannot be ‘ preſumed to act ſo contrary to their Duty as to neglect the Prerogative. ‘ If any Man appeal from their Sentence, the Appeal is to the King in ‘ Council, where the Prerogative of the Crown and the Rights of the ‘ Subject are certainly ſafe. Here is as great a Security as can be for Li- ‘ centiates, as great as any Subject in the Colonies has for his Eſtate, his ‘ Liberty, his Life. But, if this Law receive the Royal Aſſent, your Lord- ‘ ſhips will be pleaſed to conſider, whether the Licentiates may not have ‘ thereby ſuch a Legal Right, as tho' Inconveniencies ſhould hereafter ariſe ‘ from it, yet it may be thought not agreeable to his Majeſty's great Good- ‘ neſs to diveſt them of the ſame, without a due Courſe of Law; nay, if ‘ the Crown ſhould hereafter think even a Repeal of this Law convenient, ‘ whether in that Caſe a Concurrence of the Legiſlature in that Iſland ‘ would not be thought, at leaſt, proper. All which, with humble Sub- ‘ miſſion to your Lordſhips great Judgment, ſeems a reſtraining, rather ‘ than ſupporting the Prerogative.

‘ Inconveniencies and Miſchiefs are to be expected as the natural ‘ Conſequence of this Law, if Ignorance of the *Britiſh* Laws in a *Britiſh* ‘ Colony be ſo. The Gentlemen regularly bred, in the Inns of Court, will ‘ hardly venture Abroad, where they ſee a perpetual Eſtabliſhment for *le-* ‘ *gitimated Brethren*; and thoſe of the Iſland will have no Temptation to ‘ educate their Sons at a great Expence in the Study of the Law in the Inns ‘ of Court, in Order to return and practiſe, when they may purchaſe a ‘ Qualification ſo much cheaper at Home; and when this only ordina- ‘ ry Method of arriving at Knowledge in our Laws is neglected, by ‘ what extraordinary Means is a general Ignorance of them to be prevented

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‘ in that Iſland? And what a long Train of Miſchiefs wou'd this ſingle ‘ melancholy View afford us, were it not an unpardonable Treſpaſs upon ‘ your Lordſhips Patience, to dwell longer upon what is, at firſt Sight, ‘ ſo obvious!

‘ One might naturally expect, my Lords, to hear of ſome Reſtrictions, ‘ ſome Qualifications, ſome Securities, if not of Condition and Education, ‘ yet of Country, Oaths, and Religions, in a Law of this Nature; but, ‘ there is not any the leaſt Proviſion for theſe Things; indeed, no Menti- ‘ on of them. The Law impowers every Perſon licenſed by the Governor, ‘ to practiſe the Law in all Reſpects, as a Barriſter; ſo that, whether this ‘ Perſon be Slave, or Freeman, Illiterate or Literate, born in *Japan*, or ‘ *Great Britain*, Pagan or Chriſtian, Juror or Non-Juror, it matters not, ‘ an Almighty Licenſe cures all Defects. How unanſwerable an Argument ‘ is this laſt, in Support of the very Thing it was intended to explode; ‘ *viz.* the Neceſſity of a regular Education, to attain the Knowledge of the ‘ Law.

‘ In *Ireland*, my Lords, the Governor exerciſes no ſuch Power; it having ‘ been thought an uſeful Expedient to cement, as it were, that Kingdom ‘ to this, that their Sons muſt be educated in our Inns of Court, to quali- ‘ fy them for the Practice of the Law in their own Country; why the ſame ‘ Policy ſhould not extend to the Plantations is not very eaſy to conceive.

‘ The Plantations, my Lords, are already unhappy enough, in a Situ- ‘ ation ſo remote from the Fountain of Juſtice; let them not yet be more ‘ ſo, in eſtranging them from the Fountain of Knowledge; Knowledge of ‘ our Laws, which, alone, can keep them in Inclinations, Manners, and ‘ Affections, united with their Mother-Country.

Saturday, October 12, 1734.

SIR,

EVERY *Engliſhman* has a Right to ſpeak and write his Sentiments on what Subject he pleaſes, provided he take Care to keep within due Bounds; and our moſt gracious Sovereign, has been pleas'd to ſignify in his Royal Inſtructions to his Governor here, that *he is, above all Things, deſirous, that all his Subjects may enjoy their Legal Rights.* I deſign, therefore, in this, and ſome ſubſequent Letters, to treat of *Lawyers*, and their *Fees*, wherein, I hope, to do Juſtice to the Profeſſion, and, at the ſame

Time, to demonſtrate a ſincere Regard to the Intereſt of the Publick, abſtracted from any Views to my own little Affairs or Fortune; being deſirous rather to be eaſy than great, and having been long perſuaded that Happineſs conſiſts more in Opinion, and the Satisfaction of the Mind, than in large Acquiſitions, or external Pomp, and worldly Grandeur.

THE Profeſſion of the Law, is undoubtedly honourable; and it is ridiculous, therefore, as well as unjuſt, to impute to the whole Body the Faults of any particular Perſons, who alone ought to anſwer for their own Actions and Behaviour. The learned Sir *John Davis*, Attorney-General, in *Ireland*, to Queen *Elizabeth*, in his Dedication of his Reports to the Lord Chancellor *Egerton*, does not ſtick to affirm, 'That the Profeſſion of the 'Law is to be preferr'd, before all other human Profeſſions and Sciences, 'as being moſt noble, for the Matter and Subject thereof, moſt neceſſary 'for the common and continual Uſe thereof, and moſt meritorious for the 'good Effects it doth produce to the Common-wealth.' And, afterwards, he adds, that, *without the learned Profeſſors*, which he calls *the Conduit-Pipes, deriving and conveying the Streams of Juſtice to all the King's Subjects, there can be no Uſe or Application of the Law, and, conſequently, the Law, or Juſtice itſelf cannot conſiſt without them.* The Truth of this laſt Propoſition, as applicable to this Iſland, will be abundantly manifeſt, I conceive, to ſuch as have frequented its Courts, whoſe Judges, not having been bred to the Study of the Laws (in which, as Sir *Edward Coke* ſays, *If a Man were to ſpend his whole Life he might ſtill add ſomewhat to his Underſtanding of them*) they muſt neceſſarily, and often, run into very great Miſtakes, were it not for the conſtant Aſſiſtance of the Profeſſors of the Law, who are themſelves look'd upon as Miniſters of *Juſtice*, to promote which, the Lord Chief Juſtice *Hales* declared, *was as much the Duty of their Calling, as it is the Office of the Judges, tho' not in ſo eminent a Degree*, 1 Vent. 213. And his great Predeceſſor, juſt before nam'd, in the Preface to his 2d Report, has the following remarkable Paragraph, which as it contains excellent Advice to the ſtudious Lawyer, ſo it bears along with it a noble Teſtimony in Favour of the Profeſſion; and the Remark may, I believe, be carry'd down, and in a great Meaſure, verify'd to this Day. 'Caſt thine Eye, *ſays he*, 'upon the Sages of the Law that have been before thee, and never ſhalt 'thou find any that hath excell'd in the Knowledge of theſe Laws, but hath 'ſuck'd from the Breaſts of that Divine Knowledge Honeſty, Gravity, 'and Integrity; and by the Goodneſs of God, hath obtained a greater 'Bleſſing and Ornament than any other Profeſſion, to their Family and 'Poſterity. Their Example, and thy Profeſſion, *he continues*, do require 'thy Imitation. For hitherto, I never ſaw any Man, of a looſe and lawleſs Life, attain to any ſound and perfect Knowledge of the ſaid Laws. 'Nor, on the other Hand, have I ever ſeen any Man of excellent Judgment

in

‘ in theſe Laws, but was withal (being taught by ſuch a Maſter) honeſt ‘ faithful, and virtuous.’ I heartily wiſh all that ſtudy and practiſe the Law would ſufficiently conſider this; and muſt confeſs, I think, there is nothing more unbecoming the Profeſſion, than a vicious and profligate Life, nor any thing more unworthy of it, than Diſhoneſty and Falſhood. Both one and the other are contrary to the very Nature and End of Laws, which it is their Buſineſs to ſupport; and it looks, therefore, like a Burleſque upon their own Occupation, to ſee any of them at the Head of Riots and Diſturbances, promoting Drunkenneſs and Debauchery, practiſing Vice and Immorality, and countenancing Diſhoneſty and Baſeneſs, which laſt ought to be abſolutely declin'd in all Caſes, and cannot be juſtifiable on any Account, or for any Client whatever. I have the Satisfaction, however, to be aſſur'd that the preſent Set of Barriſters, now on the Spot, are entirely free from any ſuch groſs Imputations.

As the Profeſſion of the Law is honourable, ſo the Profeſſors of it are in *Europe*, much reſpected, and favoured too, with many Privileges, not neceſſary to be particularis'd at this Time. They are alſo, and ever have been, greatly indulg'd in the Courts of Juſtice, when they are ſpeaking in Behalf of their Clients; and tho' the ſtricteſt good Manners are expected from them, as they are preſum'd, from their Education, to know them perfectly, yet Allowances are always made for any warm or unguarded Expreſſions that may fall from them, as ſuppos'd to proceed from a commendable Zeal for the Intereſt of their Clients, whom they are bound to ſerve, according to the beſt of their Skill, and with their utmoſt Ability. Thus *per Glyn*, Chief Juſtice; ‘ If a Counſellor ſpeak ſcandalous Words againſt ‘ any one, in defending his Client's Cauſe, an Action does not lie againſt ‘ him for ſo doing; for it is his Duty to ſpeak for his Client, and it ſhall be ‘ intended to be ſpoken according to his Client's Inſtructions. *Style*'s Rep. ‘ 462.’ So in the Caſe of *Nicholas*, againſt *Budger*, *Mo.* Rep. 428. it was agreed, that an Action would not lie againſt a Counſellor, for delivering ſlanderous Words in Evidence. In like Manner, in the Caſe of *Brook*, againſt Sir *Henry Mountague*, Recorder of *London*, it was reſolved to be a good Juſtification (tho' the Words were falſe) that he was a Counſellor at Law, retain'd in an Iſſue between the Plaintiff, and one *J. S.* and that he ſaid the Words upon the Evidence for his Client, *Cro. Jac.* 90. And Sir *Thomas Hughs*, of *Gray*'s-*Inn*, pray'd a Prohibition by *Henden*, Serjeant, becauſe he being of Council with the Defendant, in an Action upon the Caſe, for ſaying the Plaintiff had murdered three Children; whereto the Plaintiff pleaded not guilty. And at the Tryal, *Hughes*, to extenuate the Damages for his Client, did urge and preſs the Fact, to make the Matter probable, ſo far as might tend to the Defamation of the Plaintiff. And becauſe it was in his Profeſſion, and pertinent to the Good and Safety of his

Client, tho' it were not directly to the Iſſue, a Prohibition was granted, *Hob.* 328.

But tho' Heat and Paſſion are ſometimes excuſable in *Advocates*, they are never ſo in *Judges*, becauſe theſe are always ſuppos'd, and ought to be entirely indifferent towards the Parties, and are, therefore, to hear with the utmoſt Calmneſs and Candour, in order to determine agreeably thereto. Nor can I omit obſerving, as I go along, that ſuch a Conduct, is what I have often had the Pleaſure to ſee exhibited from the Chair of the Supreme Court of Judicature in this Iſland, within theſe twelve Months. And I ſhould be ſorry, exceeding ſorry, to live to ſee it leſs worthily fill'd, or be ever Witneſs to a different Behaviour. We ſcarce, indeed, hear of any Inſtances in our Mother-Country to contradict what I have now hinted, excepting the infamous *Jefferies*, in K. *James* the Second's Reign, and one or two of his Brethren during that of King *Charles* the Second, who endeavour'd to carry Terror in their Countenances, and to frighten all around them into their arbitrary and wicked Meaſures. But thoſe few Inſtances were a Diſgrace to the Bench, and have been univerſally cenſur'd and condemn'd by all wiſe and good Men, ever ſince. Whereas, the following Rules preſcrib'd by the Lord Chancellor *Bacon*, in his Speech to Juſtice *Hutton*, have been always approv'd of, *viz.* 'That you 'fear no Man's Face, and yet not turn Stoutneſs into Bravery. That 'you affect not the Appearance of Pregnancy and Expedition, by an 'impatient and catching Hearing of the Counſellors of the Bar. And 'that you contain the Juriſdiction of the Court within the ancient Meer-'ſtones, without removing the Mark. *Bacon*'s Works, Vol. 4. p. 340.

I shall have Occaſion, hereafter, to ſpeak of the Lawyer's Fees, upon the Foot they ſtand in this Place; but, in the mean while, it will be proper, in Purſuance of my Intention, to take Notice of them in the Senſe they are underſtood at *Weſtminſter-Hall*. And this being fully ſet forth by Sir *John Davis*, whom I have once already quoted, I ſhall again cite his own Words, 'Neither, *ſays he*, do our learned Men of the Law grow to 'good Eſtates in the Common-wealth by any illiberal Means (as Envy 'ſometimes ſuggeſteth) but in a moſt ingenuous and worthy manner. For 'the Fees or Rewards which they receive, are not of the Nature of Wages 'or Pay, or that which we call Salary or Hire, which are, indeed, Du-'ties certain, and grow due by Contract for Labour or Service; but, 'that which is given to a learned Counſellor, is call'd *Honorarium*, and 'not *Merces*, being, indeed, a Gift, which giveth Honour as well to the 'Taker, as to the Giver. Neither is it certain, or contracted for; no 'Price or Rate can be ſet upon Counſel, which is unvaluable and ineſti-'mable; ſo it is more or leſs, according to Circumſtances, namely, the 'Ability of the Client, the Worthineſs of the Counſellor, the Weightineſs of

'of the Cauſe, and the Cuſtom of the Country. Briefly, it is a Gift, of 'ſuch a Nature, and given and taken upon ſuch Terms, as albeit the able 'Client may not neglect to give it without Note of Ingratitude (for it is 'but a Gratuity, or Token of Thankfulneſs) yet the worthy Counſellor 'may not demand it, without doing Wrong to his Reputation, according 'to that moral Rule, *Multa honeſte accipi poſſunt, quæ tamen honeſte peti non 'poſſunt.*' Accordingly, it was doubted by *Roll*, Chief Juſtice, whether an Action of Debt would lie for a Counſellor for his Fees, the ſame being *honorarium quiddam*, and not *mercenarium*. But, upon a ſpecial Retainer, the Opinion is it will, without all Doubt, lie. However, ſuch Actions are hardly known in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, becauſe, like the Phyſicians, their Fees are always paid before Hand.

I HAVE one Caſe more to mention, in Favour of the *Bar*, which is, indeed too remarkable to be overlooked, on this Occaſion. It is the Caſe of *Car*, of *Gray*'s-*Inn*, reported by the Lord Chief Juſtice *Popham*, Fol. 207, where Mr. Juſtice *Jones*, on an Action for ſcandalous Words ſpoke of a Counſellor, declared that it was not ſufficient to ſay, that he was *eruditus in Lege*, but he ought to ſay, that he was *Homo Conciliarius*. And he remembered that in Maintenance againſt one *Boughton*, it came in Queſtion upon Evidence to a Jury, whether one who is a Barriſter, may give Advice, and it was ruled he could not, ALBEIT HE HAD LETTERS PATENT TO ENABLE HIM AS FULLY AS IF HE HAD BEEN CALLED TO THE BAR. The ſame Caſe of *Boughton*, is alſo cited in *Owen*'s Reports, 128, That the Defendant pleaded, that he was *peritus in legibus Angliæ*, and that he was retained to be of Counſel, and adjudged no good Plea; for he ſhould have alledged, that he was Student for a certain Time of one of the Inns of Court, and was elected by the Benchers to be a Barriſter. And, to the ſame Purpoſe it is alſo reported in *Cro. Eliz.* 728.

I SHALL not ſtay to draw Inferences from this Judgment, but leave that Province to the judicious Reader, at his Leiſure; and, for the preſent, conclude by ſubſcribing,

Yours, &c.

Favonius.

Saturday,

Saturday, October 19, 1734.

I muſt not poſtpone the following Letter, becauſe it comes from a Hand to which I was formerly indebted for one of very great Conſequence; at leaſt, I am to think ſo, in regard the Legiſlative Body of the Iſland did afterwards purſue the Intimation there given. The Letter is to be ſeen in our Gazette *of the fourth of* July, 1733, * *and its Purport was to prove the Neceſſity of obeying the King's* Order *concerning the late Tax, from the preſſing Exigencies the Government then laboured under, which, indeed, ſeem to have been the chief Means of facilitating that important Affair, and to have prevailed in a great Meaſure, when all other Arguments had been utterly diſregarded. However, thus much is certain, that an Act did accordingly paſs for the more effectual Recovery of ſome of the* Arrears, *and alſo for applying Part of the Surplus of that Fund towards making good the Deficiencies of the* Exciſe, *now falling ſhort of the Demand, to which it was in the firſt Place appropriated.*

SIR, *Barbados, Octob.* 9, 1734.

GOVERNMENT exerciſed according to its original Inſtitution, that is, with a conſtant uniform View to the Good of the People, is the nobleſt Employment a human Being is capable of; it deſerves the higheſt Honours that can be conferred, and commands the utmoſt Eſteem and Gratitude of all that are under the Influence of it. I have ſo warm an Idea of this in my own Breaſt, that every Degree and Approach towards it delights me; and where there is an honeſt Diſpoſition that Way, with a Readineſs to take in all proper Helps, I could, for my own Part, make a World of Allowances for human Frailties, and overlook many Errors and Miſcarriages ariſing barely from the Underſtanding and the Judgment, or occaſioned through Want of Knowledge and Experience. The Difficulties, which muſt ordinarily attend a due and impartial Adminiſtration of the publick Affairs, are indeed ſo various and great, that, as I think it the bounden Duty of every Man to contribute his Aſſiſtance towards it, ſo I count it a moſt unpardonable Crime in any one, out of Pique, or any other perſonal Conſideration, to oppoſe, or endeavour to perplex and embarraſs ſuch as are ſet over us for that Purpoſe; which, however, does in no wiſe exclude a frank Remonſtrance againſt any Thing in Agitation that may prove detrimental to the Country.

* *Ant.* p. 169.

But there is nothing ſo plainly ſhews the Neceſſity of laying Reſtraints upon Magiſtrates as the general Behaviour of Men in Power, and the dangerous Effects which we find Power uſually has on the Minds of Men. It often makes their Heads giddy, and gives a Turn to their whole Way of thinking and acting; inſomuch that the ſame Perſons have appeared altogether different *in* Place, and *out* of it. Nay, ſuch as while in a private Capacity have diſcovered great Benevolence, and many excellent Qualities, have no ſooner been raiſed to an elevated Station, and got themſelves, as they imagined, well fixed there, than they have been hurried by Paſſions, of one Kind or another, into the wildeſt Extreams, prompted to ſtretch their Authority in Prejudice of their Fellow-Creatures, and led to do the moſt unjuſtifiable Things. In a Word, even virtuous and good Men, advanced to Poſts of Honour and Command, have ſometimes exerted the true Spirit of Tyranny, tho', by their natural Complexion, they were untainted with the cruel and deſtructive Vices of it; ſo that our Engliſh *Cato* is much in the right, in telling us that, *The Appetites of Men, eſpecially of great Men, are carefully to be obſerved, and ſtopped, or elſe they will never ſtop themſelves.*

When, therefore, Magiſtrates, both good and bad, are bound up by the ſtricteſt Ties of wholeſome Laws, as well as the moſt ſolemn Oaths, the People are undoubtedly ſafeſt; and its from Reflections of this Kind, no Queſtion, that ſuch paternal Care has from Time to Time been taken of the *Britiſh* Colonies, by the ſovereign Authority at Home, in Order to ſecure the Liberty and Property of the Subject, at ſo great a Diſtance from the Fountain of Juſtice. *Procul a Jove, procul a fulmine*, is what will be very apt to influence ſuch as are ſent to Governments Abroad, and whereof we in this Iſland having formerly had doleful Experience, cannot on that Account ſet too great a Value on our preſent Happineſs.

But that ſuch pious Precaution as I have mentioned, is in Fact uſed, will be ſufficiently evident to thoſe who have had an Opportunity of ſeeing the *Royal Inſtructions* that uſually attend the Commiſſions of Governors, and which ought ever to be gratefully acknowledged by all that receive the Benefit thereof. I ſhall at this Time take Notice only of one of them, which concerns the Eſtabliſhment and Continuance of Courts of Judicature, and is therefore of the laſt Importance to the Inhabitants here; ſince, as 'tis by the Courts already eſtabliſhed that they are to be protected in their Legal Rights; ſo, if a Governor had the Power of creating new ones, according to his own Fancy, he might eaſily procure Tools to oppreſs any of the King's Subjects that were obnoxious to him, and thereby bring about his own ambitious or arbitrary Deſigns, under the Colour of Law, and in a pretended Form of Juſtice. The *Inſtruction* I ſpeak of, ſtands No. 36, in the late Governor *Worſley*'s; and was alſo amongſt thoſe of ſeveral of his Predeceſſors,

as

as it is, I am told, likewiſe given to his Majeſty's Governors of his other Plantations. It runs thus, *viz.* 'You ſhall not erect any Court, or Office 'of Judicature, not before erected, or eſtabliſhed, nor diſſolve any Court, 'or Office already erected, or eſtabliſhed, without our eſpecial Order. But 'whereas we are informed, that there is great Want of an eſpecial Court for 'determining of ſmall Cauſes in ſeveral of our Plantations, it is our Will 'and Pleaſure, that you recommend to the General Aſſembly of *Barbados*, 'the paſſing of a Law for the conſtituting ſuch a Court, or Courts (if the 'ſame be not already done) which may be for the Benefit of our Subjects 'there.'

Now, what I would chiefly obſerve upon this is, that as the Governor is thereby expreſly inhibited from erecting any Court, or Office of Judicature, not before erected, or eſtabliſhed, ſo in the very Caſe of a ſpecial Court *for determining ſmall Cauſes*, therein mentioned, all that was to be done was meerely to recommend to the General Aſſembly the paſſing a Law for that End. From whence it may be fairly inferred, that the creating of any Court, or Office of Judicature of any Sort, or for any Purpoſe whatever, cannot be done without a ſpecial Order from his Majeſty; and that, in Caſe of ſuch an Order, there ought likewiſe to be the Aſſent of the Repreſentatives of the People, ſo as to make it the Act of the Legiſlature here. Commiſſions then are to iſſue in Purſuance of ſuch an Act, and previous Eſtabliſhment, and cannot by any Means eſtabliſh, or give the Juriſdiction. What the Conſequences might be of breaking ſuch an Inſtruction, I dare not venture to ſay; but this, I think, may be ſafely aſſerted, for I have pretty good Authority for it, that whoever takes upon him in any Inſtance to act judicially, without a lawful Authority, is not only liable to be proſecuted Criminally for it, but alſo ſubject to Actions at Law, at the Suit of the Parties unjuſtly vexed thereby; and 'tis the ſame, where ſeveral are concerned together, they are all equally ſubject to the like Suits and Proſecutions.

THE farther Uſe to be made of theſe Remarks, with regard to what has heretofore happened, or our Poſterity may poſſibly hereafter ſee under the Adminiſtration of an ill Governor, ſhall be the Tenor of my next. In the mean while, I remain

Yours, &c.

Henry Hinter.

To ----------.

FROM Love and Anger for a while ſet free,
Careleſs I lie, like one becalm'd at Sea;
The Tempeſts, which had made my Thoughts run o'er,
Are huſh'd within my Soul, and rage no more.

Love

Love ſwell'd th' unruly Tide, alas! too high,
And now my Thoughts, like ruin'd Shipwrecks, lie;
My Hopes and Fears, and the dear Cauſe I ſee
With Unconcern, and owe the Change to thee:
Hereafter I ſhall dully gentle prove,
Like thee, an arrant Slumberer in Love.

Wedneſday, October 23, 1734.

SIR,

THE greateſt Freedom in Writing, and of the Preſs, has always been uſed in the beſt Governments, and during the wiſeſt and moſt unexceptionable Adminiſtrations. I remember to have ſeen a Letter penned by a private Hand, and addreſſed, in Print, to the late King *William*, after his Acceſſion to the Throne, whereby the Author took upon him to point out to his Majeſty, what Meaſures were to be purſued, and what to be avoided, in Order to make his Reign proſperous, and to advance the Glory of the Crown he wore. He tendered his Thoughts (which, indeed, were perfectly agreeable to the *Engliſh* Conſtitution) in the plaineſt Manner, tho' with all Deference and Duty; and I never underſtood that our *immortal Deliverer* ſignified any Diſlike to the Undertaking, or that he was diſpleaſed at the honeſt Zeal which his faithful Subject teſtified by his Performance. The Truth is, thoſe that have no Turns to ſerve, and do not deſign, or deſire to make an ill Uſe of Power, are never unwilling to have the Bounds of it known, or to take Advice concerning it; whereas, on the other Hand, ſuch as are of a contrary Character, or Diſpoſition, will always be inſiſting on the Plenitude of their Power, nor will they fail to fly out, when it is diſputed, or called in Queſtion, be the Occaſion ever ſo juſt. Your Correſpondent, Mr. *Hinter*, who ſeems to have been encouraged to write from the Goodneſs of the Times, and to be inſpired therein by the Virtue of his Principles, has taken Notice, that the Property and Intereſts of the Inhabitants of the *Britiſh* Colonies are, in a great Meaſure, ſecured to them by the Reſtraint which is laid on their Governors, from erecting * *new Courts*; and, after his Example, I will give another Inſtance, wherein the ſame extenſive Care is no leſs obſervable in the diſſolving one which had been already erected. The Nature of the Court, and the Reaſons for ſet-

* See his Letter. *Ant.* p. 390.

ting it aſide, will ſufficiently appear on the Face of the *Order*, whereby it was done, a Copy whereof having accidentally fallen in my Way, I ſhall communicate it to the Publick, ſince my Fellow-Subjects cannot, I think, be too well apprized of any Thing that carries with it ſo high an Authority; an Authority to which all other muſt yield at laſt, in Spite of any Oppoſition, or the Countenance ſuch Oppoſition may, for particular Purpoſes, meet with, at firſt. There are, I doubt not, many Perſons living amongſt us who have felt the bitter Effects of what has not been very unaptly ſtil'd the *Barbados Star-Chamber*; and tho' it muſt be an infinite Satisfaction to ſuch, to know that they are now out of its Reach, yet I am apt to perſuade myſelf (whatever may, at any Time, have happened thro' Surprize, or Miſtake) that nobody would imagine he was in any Danger, even from *a Court of Grievance*, if it ſtill ſubſiſted, whilſt the Judges of it were the ſame that at preſent conſtitute our ſupreme Court of Judicature, with the ſame noble Perſon at their Head.

'AT the Council-Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 12th of *October*, 1720.

PRESENT,

Their Excellencies, the Lords Juſtices,

Archbiſhop of Canterbury,
Lord Chancellor,
Lord Preſident,
Earl of Loudon,
Earl of Hay,
Earl of Tankerville,
Lord Steward,
Lord Chamberlain,
Mr. Comptroller,
Mr. Vice-Chamberlain,
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Mr. Pulteney,
Earl of Berkeley.

'WHEREAS their Excellencies the Lord Juſtices in Council, having 'proceeded to hear divers Complaints againſt *Robert Lowther*, Eſq; 'Governor of *Barbados*, in ſeveral of which Complaints it appeared, that 'the Governor and Council of the ſaid Iſland had taken upon them to hear 'ſeveral Matters in a Court of Grievance, in which they had exceeded the 'Bounds of their Juriſdiction. Their Excellencies in Council, taking the 'ſame into Conſideration, were pleaſed to declare, that the proper Juriſ-'diction of the Court, held before the Governor and Council of *Barbados*, 'in Matters cognizable in any of the Courts of Common Law in the ſaid 'Iſland, is only to correct the Errors and Grievances ariſing in the Pro-'ceedings of the ſaid Courts, and not to proceed originally in any Cauſes, 'except upon Petitions in Matters of Equity; and their Excellencies are 'hereby

hereby pleaſed to order that the Governor, Preſident, or Commander in Chief of the ſaid Iſland of *Barbados*, for the Time being, and all others, whom it may concern, do take Notice thereof, and govern themſelves accordingly.'

Temple Stanyan.

A RIDDLE, *taken from the* Gentleman's Magazine *of* June, 1734.

I AM an Implement that's common,
Much occupy'd by Man and Woman;
Not very thick, nor very long,
Yet tolerably thick and ſtrong:
If Inches twelve may give Content,
That Meaſure's much about my Stint,
E'en tho' the Knack of Circumciſion
Hath ſomewhat alter'd my Condition.
Sometimes I'm only us'd for Pleaſure,
And then I'm jaded out of Meaſure;
If a young vigorous Bard employs me,
Egad, even to the Stumps he tries me:
A Parſon, to get One in Ten,
In private plies me now and then.
The Lawyer, and the Doctor too,
For Fees, will wear me black and blue;
For Length of Time I've don't, and ſtill
Bring Store of Griſt to either's Mill.
I have a Dribbling at the Noſe,
Which leaves a Stain where'er it goes,
And yet the faireſt Nymph will uſe me,
The Queen herſelf will not refuſe me;
Or ſome her Majeſty beſpatter,
Or none approves my Doings better.
I'm us'd by Numbers of all Arts,
Who would be reckon'd Men of Parts;
And none eſteems a Lady poliſh'd,
Who has not often me demoliſh'd;
And let me tell you, by the by,
A Minute's Labour drains me dry:
I'm now exhauſted, ſo have done;
Now, who, or what I am, make known.

Sylvius.

An extempore Explication of the above, by a Gentleman of *Bridge-Town.*

'TIS what will in ſome Hands work Wonders,
And yet, in others, make groſs Blunders;
'Twill pleaſe, while aiming to offend,
And make Things worſe it means to mend;
Oft add freſh Luſtre to the Fame
Of thoſe it ſtrives to load with Blame;
And oft reflect Diſhonour too,
Where moſt it would its Kindneſs ſhew.
'Twill ſometimes bring the Lawyer *Caſh,*
And ſometimes give their Foes *the Laſh.*
If Politicians *chance to ſtumble,*
'Twill ſet them right, yet make them grumble;
And, when raw Upſtarts grow unruly,
'Twill teach them how to act more cooly.
'Twill alſo cure, but oftener kill,
According to the Doctor's *Skill;*
And make the Text *ſay this, or that,*
Juſt as the Parſon *likes to prate.*
All which we've ſeen, and ſhall agen,
By that ſame Implement —— a PEN.

Saturday, October 26, 1734.

Fundamentum perpetuæ commendationis & famæ eſt Juſtitia, ſine qua nihil poteſt eſſe laudabile. Tull.

SIR,

THE Lord *Verulam*, in his Civil Character of *Auguſtus Cæſar*, takes Notice that as he was deſirous of Rule, ſo he ſought to appear worthy of the Power he acquir'd; which is indeed a Reſolution, that wou'd almoſt atone for any indirect Methods in the coming at it. What was laudable in a *Roman* Emperor is likewiſe ſo in all other Perſons employed in Offices of publick Truſt of any Sort. They ſhould conſider, that the mere being in ſuch Offices and Employments does not make them intrinſically

cally a Jot the better or wiſer Men ; but that as to their real Worth, or Worthleſneſs, they were the very ſame before the Advancement as afterwards, unleſs ſuch Advancement prove the Means of their applying themſelves with the greater Induſtry, to be qualify'd for the Poſts they enjoy, in order to be ſerviceable to the Publick. Without this, he that was known to be a *Milkſop*, before he had a Commiſſion, will never be thought to be a *Conjurer* from the Date of it ; and a heavy unanimated, or a pert and brainleſs Boy, will be as much ſo, in Office, as out of it, whatever he may be apt to flatter himſelf, or baſe Sycophants may tell him.

THERE is not, however, a more certain Sign of a Perſon's being willing to *become* the Character he bears, than a Readineſs to retract an Error, as ſoon as diſcover'd. One Miſtake often leads to, and begets another, and when a Traveller ſteps into a wrong Path, the further he goes, the further he will be out of his Way ; for which Reaſon, if he be experienc'd, he'll ſtop ſhort, in Time, return at once, and leave his falſe Guides. No Man is infallible, or impeccable, and the wiſeſt and beſt may, and ſometimes do, make falſe Steps ; but then they ſoon recover themſelves, proceed with the more Caution afterwards ; and, if they are ſenſible of the Inſtruments that miſled them, or the Paſſions that betray'd them, be ſure to avoid the one, and be more vigilant of the other, for the future. Such a Conduct is the ſtrongeſt Proof of good Senſe, and of an honourable Intention, and ſuch a Conduct I have more than once had Occaſion, of late, to obſerve with a Pleaſure not to be exceeded, but by the Succeſs which may attend it. Yet this has been in a Character not fit to be nam'd with ſuch as inſtigated the Miſtakes, and which I can never name, without the utmoſt Veneration and Regard, ariſing from the Sincerity of my Heart, and a firm Perſuaſion of his generous Inclinations for the Good of this Iſland.

BUT the Neceſſity of being qualify'd for any publick Station is never greater, than in ſuch as concern the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and veſts a Power of determining the Diſputes betwixt Man and Man, relating to Property. This is of ſo nice and tender a Nature, that whoever conſiders it well, muſt tremble at the Thoughts of acting unworthily in ſuch a Poſt, not barely on Account of his perfidiouſly breaking the ſolemn Oath annexed to it, but in reſpect to the Injury he may do to any of his Fellow-Creatures whoſe All may depend on his Suffrage, and be loſt by ſuch Perfidiouſneſs. He cannot therefore poſſibly be too ſollicitous for ſuitable Qualifications, nor too ſuſpicious of his own Imperfections, in the Diſcharge of his Duty. I had the Honour of knowing pretty intimately a Gentleman of good Learning, who, in the ſeveral Periods of his Life, acted in the Capacity of an Advocate, as well as that of a Judge, and behav'd unblamably

in

in both: In the former, tho' he argu'd with uncommon Zeal, as well as extraordinary Skill, yet it was with an Unconcern, as to Events, which he always left to the Conſciences of the Judges; but, whenever he ſat judicially himſelf, tho' in the minuteſt Caſe, I have often heard him ſay, it was with the utmoſt Diffidence of his own Knowledge, and with ſuch an Anxiety to do what was Right, as never fail'd to give him Pain and Uneaſineſs, before, at, and after he was oblig'd to determine it.—— How different, alas! is that from ſome Inſtances we have been Witneſſes to in this Place! We have ſeen (that is, before Juſtice became leſs unfaſhionable amongſt us, and God forbid we ſhou'd ſee the like again) egregiouſly empty Heads, accompany'd with as corrupt Hearts, entering on Matters of vaſt Importance, and perhaps, of equal Difficulty, without the leaſt Senſe of either, or any other Fear or Concern than how to carry the Point as they had peremptorily reſolv'd to do before they ſat on the Bench, or came to the Board. They were ſo far from being burthen'd with the Thoughts how they ſhould acquit themſelves according to Law, of ſuch Cauſes as came properly before them, by Petition, or otherwiſe, that they ſought for more, and would take into their Cognizance Matters with which they had nothing to do; and under the Pretence of redreſſing Grievances that never were complained of, or repreſented, commit the greateſt that could poſſibly be attempted in a judicial Way, by making themſelves both Party and Judges at the ſame Time.

As this is diametrically oppoſite to that abſolute Indifference and Impartiality which Judges are always ſuppos'd to carry about them, and cannot depart from, without giving up every Thing that is valuable in their Character, and rendering themſelves a Scandal thereto, ſo it is entirely repugnant to the Practice of all that ever were call'd up to be ſuch, from the *Bar*, and a previous Study of the Laws; which, 'tis true, is not our good Fortune, in theſe remote Parts of the World; where Integrity, join'd with a Deſire to be inform'd, and the making Uſe of all proper Means for that Purpoſe, can only be expected. But it is moſt certain, that the Reverend Judges in *Weſtminſter-Hall* are ſo ſcrupulouſly exact in this Particular, that as they will hear of nothing, but what comes regularly before them, nor then, but in open Court, ſo even after a Trial, when the Plaintiff or Defendant has a Right to their Judgment, they will never proceed to give it, till demanded, which fully appears from the Caſe of *Ellis* and *Parker*, in 1 *Bulſt.* 182.

THERE is not, indeed, any Thing which is more guarded againſt by our Laws, and the excellent Frame and Conſtitution of our Courts, than Partiality and Prejudice in the Judges; which is abundantly manifeſt to ſuch as have been converſant in, and are acquainted there-with, and if needful, might be eaſily evinc'd to others. My Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt* obſerv-ed, that the Mayor of *Hereford* was laid by the Heels for ſitting in Judg-

ment

ment once in a Cauſe, where he himſelf was Leſſor of the Plaintiff in Ejectment, tho', by the *Charter* he was ſole Judge of the Court, 1 *Sal.* 396. *Far. Rep.* Fol. 1, 2. in which laſt Book, it is ſaid to have happen'd in my Lord *Hyde*'s Time, and that the Mayor came off the eaſier on Account of his Merit, in other Reſpects, and his having been an old Cavalier; a Merit which perhaps ſome others could not pretend to.

Now there are Degrees of Partiality, the loweſt of which is criminal; and the Reaſon why the Judges are not to pronounce their Judgment till it is mov'd for by the Party, or his Counſel, as mention'd above, is leſt it ſhould be inferr'd to diſcover in them a Biaſs or Inclination in his Favour. If then this may be deem'd a Diſcovery of ſuch a Biaſs or Inclination, how much more plainly ſo muſt that be, where the Judges themſelves, and they alone, are the Means of bringing before them the Subject of their Inquiry, and the Matter whereon they are to determine! In this Caſe they muſt, in Truth, be taken for Parties immediately intereſted, ſince, if it concern'd others, why had they not become Suitors for it? —— How ridiculous, therefore, would it be, to offer at a Defence, or to retain Counſel in ſuch a Caſe, if ever it ſhould happen?

AGREEABLY to what has been urg'd, we find by the Lords Juſtices *Order* for diſſolving the *Court of Grievance*, inſerted in your laſt *Gazette*, after it is declar'd, that *the Governor and Council in this Iſland have no Juriſdiction in Matters cognizable in any of the Courts of Common Law, but to correct the Errors ariſing from the Proceedings thereof*, it is further adjudg'd, that *they cannot proceed originally in any Cauſes, except upon Petitions in Matters of Equity*. From whence 'tis clear, that as they are not to intermeddle *originally* in Matters cognizable in the Courts of Law (which all Matters of Property are) unleſs on Writs of Error, or by Way of Appeal from the Judgments given there, ſo neither can they proceed *in Matters of Equity or Grievance* (much leſs in ſuch as are imaginary and without any Foundation) but on the Application of the Parties, that is, as the *Order* has it, *upon Petitions*, or in ſuch other Manner as ſhall be purſuant to the Forms us'd in a Court of Equity. Nor does the *Order* of that Auguſt Board make any Diſtinction betwixt the Counſellors, as ſuch, and as Judges in Chancery, but ſuppoſes them always both one and the other, tho' they ſometimes ſit in Judgment in Matters of Law, and ſometimes in thoſe of Equity; as the Lord High Chancellor of *Great-Britain* is at all Times Judge in the Plea Side, or the ordinary Juriſdiction of that Court, as well as in the extraordinary, proceeding *ſecundum æquum & bonum*.

I am Yours, *&c.*

Saturday,

Saturday, November 2, 1734.

SIR,

I HAVE always thought it a very great Happineſs to the People of this Iſland, that the *Crown* has had an *Officer* here, not only to take Care of its immediate Rights, and to proſecute Suits in his Majeſty's Behalf, but to be conſulted in all Matters of Importance, relating both to Law and Government. If we look back and take a View of what has happened from Time to Time (and it can never be unſeaſonable to do ſo) we ſhall find, that the Matters which have been cenſured or diſliked at Home, were generally ſuch, as had been tranſacted without, or contrary to his Advice; and that many other Irregularities, with Regard to the Publick, as well as Injuries to particular Subjects, would have been committed, were it not for the prudent Interpoſition of the Officer I am adverting to. He may therefore, I conceive, be looked upon, amongſt us, as Kind of *middle Counſellor*, recommended on a certain Occaſion, by Sir *Francis Bacon*, to Princes, in Order *to keep Things ſteady*, without which, he ſays, *the Ship will roll too much.* The Truth is, ſuch a Perſon's Fortune in Life depends wholly on a Sufficiency in his Profeſſion, and a Behaviour ſuitable thereto. As his Reputation is at Stake, it is his main Intereſt to ſupport it; on which Account, he will not, if he be wiſe, conſult his own Paſſions or Inclinations, but be ever deſirous rather of acquitting himſelf worthy of his Station, and agreeable to the honourable Character he bears. If, beſides, he be a Man of experienced Probity and Virtue, there is ſtill the more Confidence to be placed in him, and the leſs Fear of any Inconveniency ariſing from it. I do not write this with any Deſign of pleaſing, or diſpleaſing, the preſent *Attorney-General*, but purely to introduce the following *Piece* of one of his Predeceſſors, a Copy whereof was given me many Years ago by the Author, long ſince deceaſed; and which, admitting him to be right, in Point of Law, will not, in my Apprehenſion, redound to his Diſcredit, or do Injuſtice to his Memory. As the Liberty of the Subject has always been a Favourite Theme with me, I cannot but be pleaſed with every Inſtance that tends to maintain it, eſpecially when it appears from the Conduct of ſuch as are obliged at the ſame Time, on all Events, to maintain the Royal Prerogative, which ought, no doubt, to be held, as ſacred and inviolable. I ſhall not enter into the Particulars relating to the *Memorial*, herewith

with ſent, nor would I detract from the Adminiſtration in thoſe Days, which, to ſpeak impartially, did not, in my Opinion, deſerve the ſevere Cenſure caſt upon it by that which ſucceeded. But I muſt preſume, that how indecent ſoever the Behaviour of Mr. *Sutton*, mentioned therein, might be, he was not liable to a criminal Proſecution for it; ſince, were the Caſe otherwiſe, and the *Memorialiſt* did notwithſtanding refuſe to carry it on, he undoubtedly deſerved a Rebuke, which it is certain he never had from *England*. On the other Hand, let it not be forgot how unfortunate a Situation the Party muſt be in (and it might chance to fall on any other Man as well as Mr. *Sutton*) to be indicted as a publick Offender without good Cauſe, when the Proſecution had the Weight, and was directed by ſo high an Authority as that of two Branches of the Legiſlature, conſidering them in one Light, and the ſupreme Court of Judicature here, taking them in another! Theſe Things cannot improperly be reflected on at any Time, as a Means of guarding againſt the worſt, tho' I will freely acknowledge there never was more Reaſon for his Majeſty's Subjects to depend on the Benefit of the Laws in their utmoſt Latitude than at this Juncture; and I heartily congratulate with them upon it, wiſhing a long Continuance of the Bleſſings we now enjoy, and that the moſt grateful Returns may be conſtantly rendered where they are juſtly due. I will detain your Readers no longer from what is promiſed above, than to take Notice that ſome former Letters of mine, under different Characters, have, I underſtand, been falſly attributed to a *better Pen*, at whoſe Expence, conſequently, mine has been complimented. If therefore it might be any Satisfaction to the Over-curious I could declare, I am now writing in the Land of my Nativity; and that as I have not yet been quite ſeven Years out of it, ſo there is no viſible Probability that I ever ſhall. I am determined, however, always to be my *Country's*, and, till you leave its true Intereſt, *Yours*, &c.

Charles Crab.

'To the Honourable *Samuel Cox*, Eſq; Preſident of his Majeſty's Council,
'and Commander in Chief, *&c.*

'THE Humble MEMORIAL of * *Richard Carter*, Eſq; his Majeſty's
'Attorney-General of this Iſland.

'*May it pleaſe your Honour*,

'SINCE my having a Copy of the Minutes of Council of the twenty-
'ſecond Day of *March* laſt, which by your Honour's Direction was
'left at my Houſe, I have carefully read the ſame, and therein do find

* This Gentleman was many Years in that Poſt, but went for his Health, to *North-America*, where he died. On his going off, *William Walker*, Eſq; was appointed by Col. *Worſley*, then

'that your Honour was pleaſed to animadvert upon a Letter, which you 'had received from the Honourable *Edmund Sutton*, Eſq; bearing Date the 'fourteenth Day of *March* laſt, in which is recited a Letter from him to 'your Honour, and by Way of Anſwer to theſe Letters, you was pleaſed 'to enter upon a Polemick Diſcourſe with Mr. *Sutton*; and, after ſome 'Time ſpent therein, was pleaſed to declare, that it was not the ill Gram-'mar, but the ill Manners of Mr. *Sutton*'s Stile, that your Honour was 'offended at; and further, your Honour was pleaſed to expoſtulate with 'Mr. *Sutton*, upon that Part of his Letter wherein he uſes theſe Words, '*viz. Your Council.*

'In the next Place, your Honour was pleaſed to declare that there were 'ſeveral other Inſtances of Mr. *Sutton*'s unparallelled Arrogance and Pre-'ſumption in his Behaviour towards you, which he had not expreſſed in his 'ſaid Letter only but in a former one which he had the Aſſurance to ſend 'you, in Anſwer to a Meſſage of your Honour's relating to the Addreſs 'of the Aſſembly, as well as upon ſeveral other Occaſions, ſince your en-'tering upon the Adminiſtration of the Government.

'Upon all this I find a Queſtion was put, and that Five of the Six 'Members ſitting in Council gave their Opinion that Mr. *Sutton* ſhould 'be proſecuted at Law for his Miſbehaviour; and accordingly it was or-'dered that I ſhould proſecute him for the Matters aforeſaid.

'The Caſe being thus, and it being an indiſpenſable Part of my Duty 'to his Majeſty (whom I have the Honour to ſerve by his own ſpecial Ap-'pointment by Letters Patent) to remonſtrate to your Honour, how I take 'the Law to ſtand in Caſes of this Nature; I muſt beg Leave humbly to 'offer as my Opinion, after mature Deliberation, that neither an Indict-'ment, or Information, can be framed, or maintained upon any Thing ſet 'forth in the ſaid Minutes of Council. For Firſt, as to the Letters there-'in recited, there is nothing contained in them which appears libellous, 'ſcandalous, or defamatory, to make up the neceſſary Ingredients in an In-'dictment, or Information, for a Miſdemeanour by Writing.

'I do confeſs, and it muſt be owned, that every Man who addreſſes to 'your Honour by Way of Letter, ought to do it after a very reſpectful 'manner, and he who does not, is blame-worthy; but I know not an In-'ſtance that can be relied upon of any Man's being indicted for not wri-'ting in ſo reſpectful a manner, or correct a Stile, as he may.

then Governor, during the Abſence of Mr. *Carter*; and on the Death of Mr. *Walker* (which happened in a few Months) the preſent Attorney-General, *Jonathan Blenman*, Eſq; was firſt appointed by the ſame Governor, and afterwards obtained a Patent thereof from the Crown ſome Time in the Year 1726, which he ſtill enjoys; but he being now in *England*, his Abſence is ſupplied by *Thomas Baxter*, Eſq;.

'As

'As to what appears from the other Parts of the Minutes of Council, 'I muſt beg Leave to offer this, that 'tis not, in my Opinion, ſufficient 'for me or any Man to ground an Indictment or Information upon; for 'nothing in particular is there laid down againſt Mr. *Sutton*; and by the 'Law of *England*, and conſtant approved Practice in all Proſecutions by In-'dictment, or Information for Crimes and Miſdemeanours by Writing or 'Speaking, the particular Words, ſuppoſed to be criminal, muſt be ex-'preſly ſpecified. *

'BESIDES what I have offered, I have this further to add upon this Head, 'that I perceive by the Minutes of Council taken on the Sixth Day of *April* 'laſt, your Honour was pleaſed to take Notice of Mr. *Sutton*'s Reply to 'your Anſwer, and you uſed ſome Arguments againſt it; but your Ho-'nour not being pleaſed to direct that Reply to be inſerted at Length in 'thoſe Minutes, I cannot take upon me to judge how far Mr. *Sutton* hath 'extenuated or abated any Thing charged upon him by your Honour.

'I HAVE now done with this Caſe as far as it relates to Mr. *Sutton*. But 'leſt that your Honour may come to think me guilty of ſome Miſbehavi-'our in not acting purſuant to the ſaid Order for a Proſecution, I muſt 'crave Leave to ſay this in Behalf of myſelf, that by the Law of all civi-'liſed Nations, if even a Prince does require ſomething to be done, which 'the Perſon who is to do it, takes to be unlawful, it is not only lawful, 'but his Duty *reſcribere Principi*; and I fear that ſhould I begin, and car-'ry on any Proſecution by Indictment, or Information, againſt the King's 'Subjects, which may hereafter come to be adjudged unlawful, in a proper 'Place, and for which I may be put to anſwer, it will not be a ſufficient 'Juſtification, or Defence, for me to ſay, *I had your Honour's Order grounded 'upon the Opinions of Five Members of the Council for my ſo doing.*

'I am your Honour's

June 8, 1721. 'Moſt humble and obedient

'Servant,'

Richard Carter.

Barbados, Nov. 2. ON *Thurſday* laſt died *William Rawlin*, Eſq; ſuppoſed to be near ninety Years of Age, and was buried in the Vault belonging to the Family, in St. *George*'s Church-yard; on which Occaſion the Reverend

* This was indeed the ſudden Opinion of the Judges at Dr. *Sacheverell*'s Trial; but it has been ſince deny'd to be Law by Mr. Juſtice *Eyre*, in the Trial of *Chriſtopher Layer*, Eſq; and was therein given up by his Counſel.

Mr.

Mr. *Richard Hotchkiſs*, Rector of the Pariſh, preached a Sermon; and, at the Concluſion thereof gave a juſt and ſuitable Character of the deceaſed. He was of the Honourable Society of the *Middle-Temple*, *London*, and came over with Sir *Richard Dutton* in his firſt Government, having never gone off the Iſland afterwards. In the Government of the Lord *Grey*, being then Clerk of the Aſſembly, he publiſhed a Collection of our Laws, to which he was encouraged by an Act for that Purpoſe. He was twice Attorney-General here; Firſt by the Appointment of Sir *Bevill Granville* (who had a particular Kindneſs for him) and afterwards by his Succeſſor, Mr. *Crowe*; but had long ſince declined the Practice of the Law, and applied himſelf to Studies that proved very expenſive to him, as they have done to many others, with the Pleaſure only of being ſtill in Expectation and Hopes of what yet they never *find*. Mr. *Rawlin* was of a gay and ſprightly Diſpoſition, had great Vivacity, attended with a good deal of Wit and Readineſs at *Repartee*. He loved the Company of his Friends, and was remarkable for his Hoſpitality to Strangers; of which, tho' he lived to bury ſeveral Sets of his moſt intimate Acquaintance, there are many yet living, both here, and in other Parts of the *Weſt-Indies*, as well as in *Europe*, that can teſtify. He had an uncommon Flow of Spirits; and bating that he became a little Thick of Hearing, he was a fine Companion even to the laſt, when it is pretty obſervable that he could read the ſmalleſt Print without Spectacles. He was a great Lover, and a good Judge of Muſick, which he always encouraged; and he had often Concerts at his own Houſe, as well as was the Occaſion of them elſewhere. In a Word, amongſt other Things, it may be truly ſaid of him that no Man ever contributed more to the innocent Pleaſures of his Fellow-Creatures than he had done in his Life-Time; and 'tis therefore but juſt to his Memory that ſo much ſhould be acknowledged now he is dead.

The End of the Firſt Volume.

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